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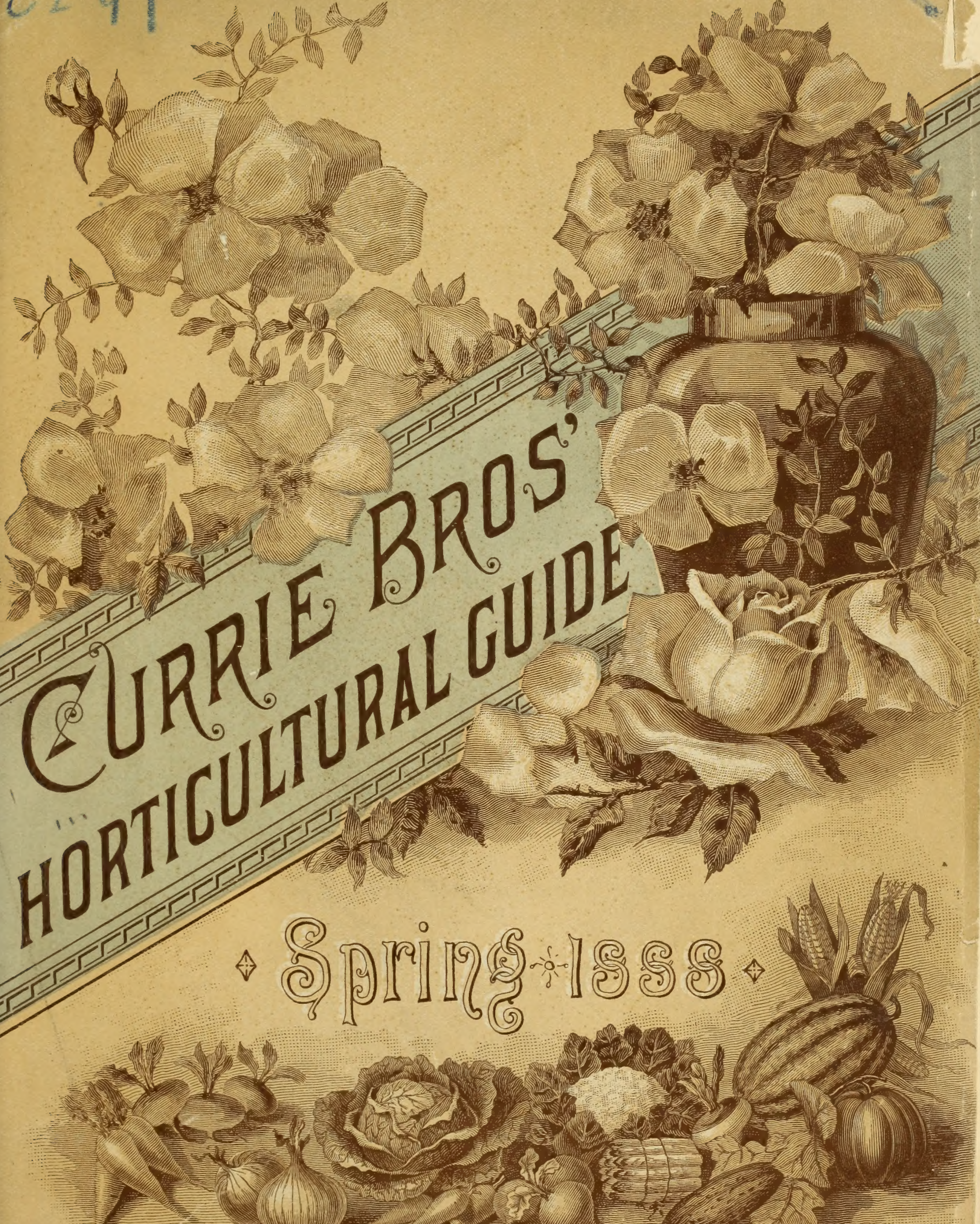

CURRIE BROS' HORTICULTURAL GUIDE

Spring 1888

KING, FOWLE & KATZ, PRINTERS AND ENGRAVERS, MILWAUKEE.

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CURRIE BROS.' HORTICULTURAL GUIDE.

VOL. II. MILWAUKEE, WIS.—SPRING 1888. NO. 1.

THE ART OF GARDENING.

As the title of this volume indicates, it is in a great measure intended as a guide to the horticulturist. The experienced cultivator stands in need of very little assistance in the way of advice, to enable him to perform his labors in a careful and consistent manner, or at the proper season. It is seldom necessary for him to refer to books for the necessary knowledge. If he is a methodical and observing man, he has early acquired that knowledge, and has it carefully stored away in his memory. But with the inexperienced ,the case is different. He gladly relies on such information as he can glean from books, and is thankful for the assistance. With a view to helping the young and inexperienced, we offer the following remarks:

The growing of vegetables and flowers from seeds has always been a most interesting operation, as well as a work of necessity, as it is with many. The first thing to be done in connection with seed sowing is the thorough

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

The experienced gardener is always alive to the fact that much of his future success depends upon the condition of the soil of his garden at the time of seed-sowing. He, therefore, makes every effort, according to the nature of the soil he has to deal with, to bring it to the desired conditions of friability and fineness. All soils, but particularly those of a heavy, clayey nature, are very much improved by plowing or digging in the fall. This operation should not be done, if avoidable, during wet weather, but while the soil is moderately dry. Turn it over in ridges, or leave it as rough as possible, that the frost may have free access, and by its agency thoroughly pulverize the soil. Again in the spring, and as early as possible, perform the same operation, but not before the soil is dry enough, for should the work be done while the soil is wet, a most unhappy state of affairs will be the result. If the soil is of a heavy nature it will be turned over in lumps that for the entire summer will be likely to resist all your efforts to reduce to a friable condition. Previous to this spring cultivation, lay on a liberal coating of barn-yard manure, and plow or dig in to a depth of eight to twelve inches. Every particle of manure should be well covered. It should be well decomposed, and, when convenient, use horse manure on heavy soils and cow manure on light. Thoroughly pulverize the fresh-turned soil by harrow and rake, and it is ready for the seed.

SOWING THE SEED.

Success or failure often depends on the care with which the operation is performed. The requisite knowledge and skill can only be attained by experience, but if our suggestions be carefully followed, they will be found to materially assist the beginner, and a fair amount of success be insured.

Let us bear in mind that the most critical period in the life of a plant is at the moment of germination, and before its roots are strong enough and sufficiently far extended to find moisture and nourishment for its support. Heat is also an important factor, as all seeds require a certain degree of it to promote germination ; but some seeds are very susceptible to cold, and under its influence soon perish. The knowledge of the requirements of the various kinds of seeds can only be attained by experience, but common sense will prove a good substitute. Keeping these points in mind, then, let us proceed to work. The soil has been raked very fine, and we fancy it just warm enough and moist, but not wet. We lay out our beds or draw our drills. The drills for Onions and such like vegetables may be one foot apart. For Beets, Beans, Carrots, Turnips, and such like, fifteen to eighteen inches. For Peas, from two to four feet, according to variety. In performing this operation, the depth to which the various seeds should be placed must be considered. It is very hard to lay down any definite rule, but in general such seeds as Lettuce may have a covering of about a quarter of an inch. Turnips, Carrots, and such like, about half an inch. Beans, three inches. Peas, from two to six inches. Flower seeds sown out-doors may be covered from a quarter of an inch to half an inch. Our drills drawn, then, we next proceed to sow the seed. Here great care is required, and until the hand has become accustomed to the operation, much time will be needed. Sow thinly and evenly. As a rule, beginners scatter, or rather throw in the seeds in lumps and far too thick. Light seeds, such as those of the Carrot, can be sown more evenly by mixing in a little moist sand. The covering may be done with the back of a rake or with the foot. Draw in as fine soil as possible, and then tread down firmly and evenly, that the seed may be brought into close contact with the moist earth. Moisture is absolutely essential to promote and preserve growth. The firming of the soil is also of importance in preventing an undue amount of evaporation of moisture during very dry weather. So delicate is the little germ that if exposed for even an hour to the parching influence of a very dry soil it will inevitably perish. Water the soil, therefore, if necessary and practicable.

The next operation, and also a very important one, is

CULTIVATION.

As a rule, this operation can not be performed too frequently or too thoroughly. As soon as the seed rows can be distinguished run the cultivator or hoe through between them and weed out carefully by hand in the rows. Thin out the plants when necessary. Turnips and Beets should stand about eight inches apart, Carrots and Parsnips about six inches, Lettuce about eight inches, Onions about three inches. During the entire season keep the earth well stirred up by the hoe, particularly after heavy rains, as nothing is more deleterious to plant development than hard, baked soil.

HOT-BEDS.

The question is often asked us, "How shall we start our flower and early vegetable seeds?" We answer: A greenhouse or hot-bed, or some such structure, where a sufficient degree of heat and light can be obtained, is necessary to start the majority of flower seeds and those of early vegetables, although we are proud to know that many amateurs have very good success in starting seeds in the sitting-room or kitchen in boxes placed close to the windows. But a hot-bed is so easily and cheaply made, and so much superior for the purpose intended than the window method, that we strongly advise all who have the small amount of necessary space and can get the heating material, to have one constructed this spring. Even if you have a greenhouse, have a hot-bed, too. We prefer its moist atmosphere to that of the greenhouse for starting seeds and young plants. Presuming that you have made up your mind to have a hot-bed, the first thing to do is to secure a sash or sashes according to your requirements (the best size is 3x6 feet); see that they are properly glazed with a good quality of glass (almost any size will do, but we consider the small size the best), each pane lapping over the other not more than a quarter of an inch, and well bedded in putty and firmly tacked down with glaziers' points. A good plan to prevent the panes from slipping down is to use small shoemakers' brads, driving one into the bars on each side of the opening on the top of the pane over which the one to be supported laps, and about a quarter of an inch from its upper edge. The lapping pane is then butted against the brads and fastened down. Use no putty on the top of the glass, but simply give the bars a good thick coat of paint, letting the brush run down about an eighth of an inch on the edge of the glass to make all water-tight. The frame for a single sash should be made about a quarter of an inch wider than the sash, so that the latter may be easily slid up or down between the strips to be nailed on each side of the frame. If two or more sashes are used, pieces of 2x4 scantlings should be placed across the frame the proper distance apart, and sunk into the back and front flush, and along the center of these, strips an inch thick and the depth of the thickness of the sash, should be nailed to form a parting between the sashes.

The frame should be made of inch boards, ten or twelve inches high in front, and about fifteen inches at the back; a piece of 3x4 scantling in each corner to which the boards can be nailed will serve to strengthen it.

And now we must see to the preparation of the heating material. Secure as much fresh stable manure as will be required to make the bed. Throw it up in a conical heap loosely, and, if too dry, throw on it a few pailfuls of water to start fermentation. We have sometimes used hops from the breweries, but the manure is preferable, and generally easily obtained. In about a week, or even less, fermentation will have made considerable progress, and the heap will require turning over to prevent its burning and secure an even heat. Throw it up as before, and add more water, if necessary, to keep it moist. Another day or two will generally suffice to get up a nice even heat. That can be ascertained by thrusting a long stick into the pile, and testing the progress of the heat by occasionally withdrawing the stick and noting its temperature. When you find the pile is again thoroughly heated up it is ready for the bed. This is made in two different ways, either by digging a pit in the ground three feet deep, and the form and size of the frame, and filling it up with the hot manure, or by building the bed on the surface of the ground. The latter plan we consider preferable. To make the bed in this way proceed as follows: Stake out the ground on which you propose to place the bed two feet larger each way than the size of the frame. Build up the hot manure between those stakes to a height of about three feet, keeping the sides perpendicular. Spread the manure all over the bed in even layers, scattering in a few wet leaves, if you have them, to secure a more even and mild heat. Press each layer down firmly. A loosely built bed never retains its heat any length of time, neither is that heat steady, at first it is sure to be fierce, but ere long dies out entirely. When completed to the desired height set on the frame and bank up all around it with the hot manure as high as the top of the frame, and the bed is complete.

Allow the frame to stand empty for a few days, until the first rank heat has subsided; during that time it will be necessary to raise the sash a little at one end to permit the steam to escape. As soon as the temperature of the manure has dropped to about 90 degrees the seeds may be placed on it. Some make a practice of placing over the manure fine sandy soil, to a depth of two or three inches and sowing the seeds in that, but we prefer to cover the manure with sawdust or tanbark about three inches deep, sowing the seeds in pans or boxes, and standing them on or pressing them into the sawdust, according to the temperature of the bed. In this way we have more control of the seeds, for, should the bed become too hot and the seeds are sown according to the first named plan, their ruination or total destruction would be the result. Great care in watering and ventilation must be given the bed. On sunshiny days, even in very cold weather, it will often be found necessary to lift the sash a little, or, as gardeners say, give a little air, to prevent a too high temperature, which would soon prove fatal to the germinating seeds or young, tender plants. On the other hand, a warm covering of mats at night is essential to prevent the escape of heat and undue lowering of the temperature.

Water the seeds carefully, never for a moment allow them to get dry, or your labor is surely lost. We cannot imagine anything more tender than the germ of a seed just starting into growth. Very fine and delicate seeds usually succeed best when simply covered with moss, or a sheet of paper kept moist, the usual covering of soil being omitted. It is then unnecessary to water the soil directly, and the covering can remain until the seeds have germinated.

TRANSPLANTING.

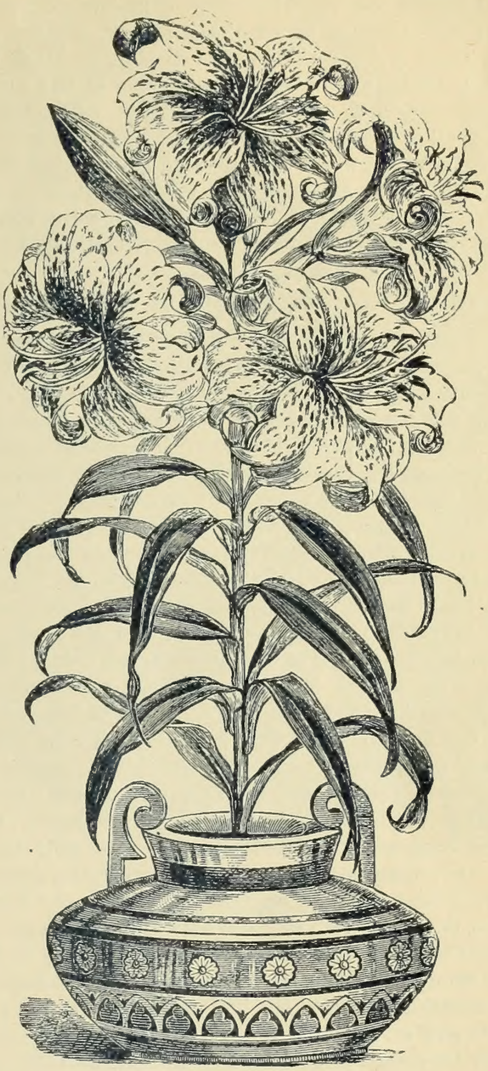
When the young plants have grown to be about an inch in height they must be transplanted, but previous to this, when the weather permits, air should be given liberally to somewhat harden them. Transplanting is done in the following manner: The young plants are carefully removed from their seed-bed, and the strongest selected and again placed in fresh soil, either in boxes or directly in frames, similar to the one described. The plants should be set about three inches apart, and a little deeper than they stood in the seed boxes. If at this period the weather is still cold, the frame in which the transplanted seedlings are to be placed, whether in boxes or otherwise, should be heated with a little manure, say about one foot in depth, which will usually retain its heat long enough to give the young plants a fair start. As the season advances give more air until at last the sashes may be removed altogether, and the plants are in a hardy condition and well able to sustain removal to their permanent places in the garden.

Trenching.

A correspondent of *The Garden*, London, contributes the following common-sense article, which, we think, will be interesting to our readers, and of much value to many of them: "It is interesting to find in an article devoted to agriculture in one of the daily papers, that farmers are now becoming alive to the fact that in burying down deep, through the agency of the steam plow, the fertile surface soil and bringing up the sour, infertile subsoil to the surface, they have been making a grave mistake. If this be so, then it shows how ignorant of the simplest details in ground culture most farmers have been, and how late they have been in learning what are held to be ordinary elements in garden work. Gardeners discovered generations since that, whilst a deeply broken subsoil was invaluable in garden cropping, the bringing that subsoil to the surface in exchange for the fertilized and pulverized surface soil was wrong in fact and in results. Deep trenching in some gardens, conducted from year to year, and by which perhaps the whole area of a garden may be deeply worked every three years, has by persistent labor made the whole of the soil, to a depth of three feet, purely vegetable and identical in character. That result, however, can only be accomplished where soils are naturally deep and good, and not where clay, chalk or gravel form the base. But there is generally found between the surface of productive soil and the harsher subsoil, or lower stratum, a neutral stratum, which may in time become fertile if gradually brought into use, but which in its raw, natural condition is sour and unproductive. To bring such stuff to the surface in bulk, or even to the thickness of a few inches, would be madness, and productive of great evil; indeed, some three or four years of hard, patient cultivation would elapse whilst nature, allied to human labor, was doing its best to correct the defect. When a mistake in trenching of that kind is made in gardens, the only course open is to grow strong-growing Potatoes, Broad Beans, Broccoli, or Sea-Kale upon the sour soil. To sow seeds would be to reap disappointment. The farmer, however, is in a worse case than the gardener, because the bulk of his crops is produced from seed, and a sour seed-bed must result in failure. No wonder, then, that farmers have found the bringing of the sour subsoil to the surface in considerable quantity has been a mistake.

In ordinary gardens the cultivation which results from the constant use of spade and fork is productive of remarkable good, and when to that is added trenching in the form of a casting over of the surface soil to a depth of twelve inches and the breaking up deeply of the subsoil to an equal depth, almost the highest form of soil culture is attained. In that case the fertile properties of the cultivated surface will gradually penetrate into the subsoil, and in time that too will become thoroughly fertilized, and may in moderate quantities be brought to the surface. It is also well aërated because frequently and deeply moved. The farmer's method of cultivation by the plow serves at once to harden materially the lower soil, and the more it is thus hardened or pressed, the less capable is it of receiving air or fertile constituents. It is because of the exceedingly diverse treatment of subsoils in gardens that we see such wondrous crops—wondrous, indeed, as compared with those found in fields, and were the farmer wise, he would perceive that his only hope of success in culture lies in the adoption of methods which have long become indispensable in gardening. Some garden soils have been by deep trenching and the addition of vegetable matter, transformed into almost masses of manurial humus, and have become rich beyond imagination. Where deep trenching is carried out, almost anything may be buried if some fifteen inches to twenty inches beneath the surface. I remember being in a garden where all the refuse was thus disposed of. A broad trench three feet in depth was always kept open, and as soon as a dense layer of refuse was formed, the next trench was thrown out, and thus in time the entire garden was not only deeply worked, but heavily manured. Ordinary gardeners, perhaps, would hardly care to do that, but at least they do dispose of immense quantities of vegetable matter in this way, as well as of manure. Market gardeners having foul soil, especially that subject to Couch or Twitch grasses, prefer to bury this rubbish deeply, as making good manure. Even old Strawberry plants, Asparagus roots, Cabbage stumps, and similar sturdy stuff have gone the same way with remarkable results to following deep rooting crops. The great moral of all this is that in soil cultivation, whatever we do should be done well, but with judgment, and in adding to our fertile soil annually but trifling portions of the subsoil we are acting wisely, whilst to bring a large portion of the latter to the surface at once, is an error which years of hard work only can correct."

Tuberous-rooted Begonias are so much superior to all other kinds, that were we asked "what kind of a Begonia should I grow, having only room for one kind," we should invariably answer, choose one of those new tuberous-rooted varieties. Flowers and foliage are both handsome, the former being simply exquisite, and produced in great profusion. During their resting season the stems die down and the root can be kept without trouble in any warm place. Readily obtained from seeds.



Lilium Auratum.

What may seem a very trifling affair is sometimes the very secret of success in the culture of some particular plant. There is, perhaps, not another plant in our greenhouses which gives so much satisfaction and pleasure, or again, so much dissatisfaction and annoyance, as the handsome Lily in question, and others of the same class. But in nine cases out of ten, or rather, perhaps, in ninety-nine out of every hundred, the fault is not that of the plant, but more likely that of the cultivator. A great many of the unfavorable reports we hear are to the effect that the bulbs have rotted shortly after being potted, or when they did start to grow, after a long weary wait, they sent up shoots so weak that in many instances they never bore a flower. We have had the very same thing happen to ourselves, although not blind to the reason. Bulbs of these plants which have been kept dry for some time, as, for instance, when they have been imported, and have also lain for some time in the store of the importer, are liable to be shriveled. Should these be immediately potted and covered deeply with damp, perhaps pretty wet soil, as soon as they are received, they are very liable to rot, but if they are first set in a moist place, or on moist earth or moss, without being covered, they will soon absorb sufficient moisture to fill out their shriveled bulbs, and then all danger is over. Another point, and one of no little importance in the most successful pot-culture of these plants, is the manner of potting the bulbs. All growers of these plants must have observed their tendency to send out roots from the stem, far above the bulb. If this peculiarity is taken advantage of, or rather, if nature receives a little timely assistance from the cultivator, a vast amount of good will follow, and the plant will liberally repay the grower for the kindness. To do this properly, the bulb should be set down deeply in the pot, but not covered at once with all the soil the pot will contain. Only sufficient soil to cover the bulb should be put in at the time of potting. Later on, when considerable growth has been made, and the stem shows an inclination to send out roots, fill up the pot with soil of a very rich character; the results will be astonishing to those who have never tried this method of culture.

General Culture of Plants in the Greenhouse and Living Room.

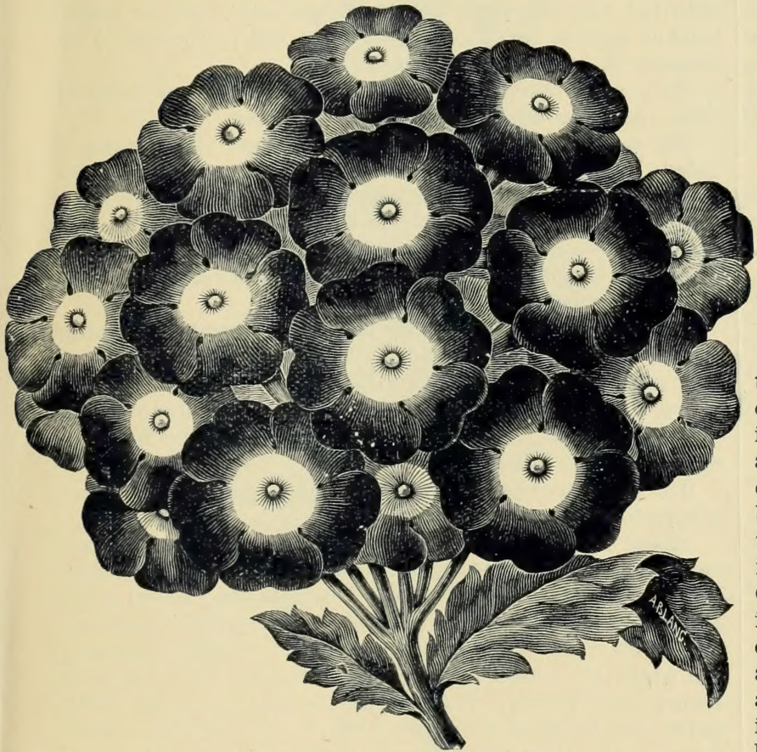
As few amateurs are in possession of any plant structure more complete than an ordinary greenhouse, where plants of all kinds are grouped together, and as our remarks are especially intended for the guidance of non-professionals, we shall confine them to the kind of greenhouse in question. A house with side benches, and a bench or raised stage in the center, is the kind best adapted for the cultivation and display of a general assortment of plants. The larger ones can be placed on the center stage, the tallest in the middle, and gradually down to the small ones round the outer edge. The side benches are well adapted for the growth of young plants of all kinds. A mean night temperature of 50 to 55 degrees at the coldest end will be found to suit such a collection, taking care, however, to set plants of tropical climates in the warmest end of the house. During the day the heat, under the influence of the sun, may be allowed to run up 10 or 15 degrees higher. Admit air freely on all occasions when the weather will permit; far too little attention is paid to that, in general, particularly in the winter season—a time when a little fresh air is especially beneficial to plants. Our winters are usually so severe that a great amount of artificial heat has to be applied to keep up the temperature. This heat is always very dry and obnoxious to plants, so that an occasional whiff of fresh air is always refreshing to them. To in part counter-balance the dryness of the atmosphere, place pans containing water on the hot water pipes or flues; sprinkle the floors and syringe the plants during clear weather. This will help to keep the atmosphere humid, and not only prove beneficial to plants directly, but also in an indirect way, by preventing the attack of that worst of insect enemies, the red spider. When once he gets a foothold, he generally resists all efforts to subdue him for a long time, usually doing great damage in the meantime. He dislikes moisture, and generally succumbs to the fumes of flowers of sulphur. Mix the sulphur in water to about the consistency of paint, and spread it on the hot water pipes. If subjected to any greater heat by which it would burn, the fumes would be fatal to plant life as well as the enemy attacked. Anticipate the attack of another enemy—green fly—by weekly fumigating the house with tobacco smoke. Tender plants likely to be injured by the smoke should be previously syringed with water. Mealy bug, scale and red spider may be destroyed by washing or syringing with a solution of whale-oil soap, Fir-tree oil or Gishurst's Compound. Water plants carefully at all times, particularly in the winter season; as a rule, sparingly then, but more liberally in summer. Never give water unless the plant actually requires it, which can be ascertained by the color of the surface soil or the ring emitted by the pot when struck by the knuckles or tips of the fingers; a very little experience will enable you to detect the proper sound. When water is given, let it be sufficient to penetrate the ball of soil to the bottom.

The same general principles have to be observed in the cultivation of plants in the living rooms as those recommended for their culture in the greenhouse. They must have the same careful attention in watering. They require fresh air, must be kept clean and free from insects; they have to be pinched and trained to keep them in form, and a certain temperature maintained to insure a fair success in their culture. There is this difference, as even the inexperienced may see: it is much more difficult to grow plants to what we may call perfection in the living room than in the greenhouse. The air is necessarily very dry, and usually, especially during the day, too high in temperature, and, as frequently happens, too low towards morning, often, indeed, below freezing point, to make the house culture of the majority of plants a success. The light is also very poor, and only, except where a large bay window is at command, on one side. These are some of the disadvantages, and they are, of course, followed by the usual consequences. The plants grow weakly, and are attacked by all sorts of insects if subjected to a high, dry atmosphere; and should the temperature fall below the freezing point some cold morning, they are frozen. But, despite these many evils, we have seen some very handsome collections of plants growing in the sitting-room or parlor. A consciousness of these evils, and a knowledge of the requirements of plants in general, enables us, in a measure, to counteract them. We set the plants as near the light as possible, turning them round occasionally, to prevent their growing one-sided, and we have them at a window as far removed from the stove, if there is one in the room, as practicable. If the object is rather the obtaining of blossoms than a symmetrical, well-developed plant, then it is better not to turn the plants around, but let them stand with the same side continually exposed to the light. Occasionally they are removed to the bathtub or kitchen sink, and there liberally showered with water, which serves to cleanse their foliage and destroy insect life. Here we cannot, of course, fumigate the plants to kill green fly, but we dust them with ordinary insect powder. Red spider and scale are best removed by sponging the leaves with the solutions already recommended. Mealy-bug may be destroyed by handpicking or by touching lightly with alcohol diluted with water from one-fifth to five times its quantity, according to the hardiness of the plants; the more alcohol there is the sooner will the enemy succumb. Apply with a camel's-hair pencil.

In this connection, a few hints regarding the potting of plants—an operation of much importance in their pot culture—may be of service to some of our readers. In general the operation is performed similarly on plants grown in the greenhouse and in the living room.

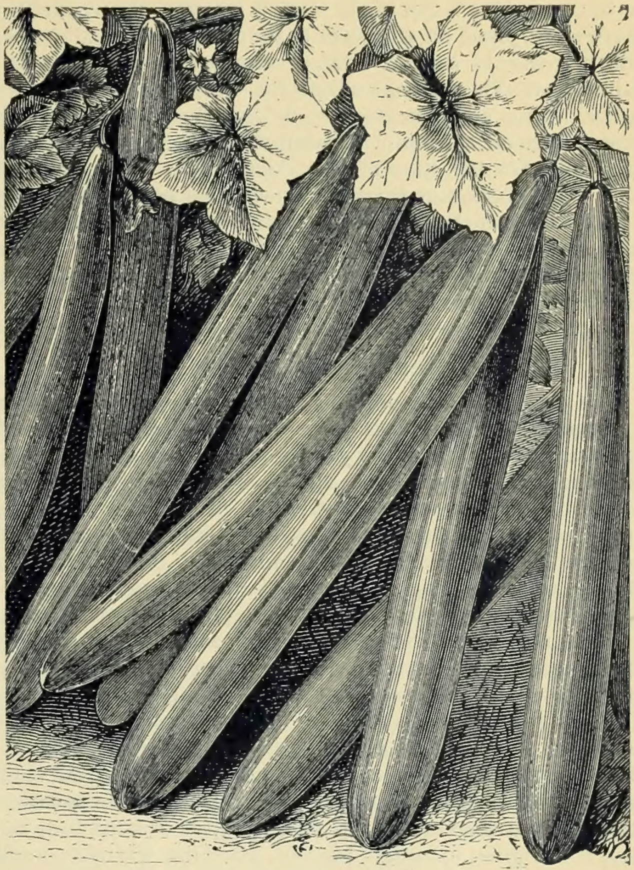
At various seasons of the year, according to the nature of the plants to be treated, the soil has to be renewed, either by using a larger pot than the one the plant is growing in, and adding fresh soil around the ball that has been placed in the center of the new pot, or by reducing the ball of old soil, carefully preserving the roots, and again placing the plant in the same pot, filling it up with fresh soil. Our space here is too limited to enumerate the plants or their several conditions to which the one or other method of potting may be applied; but we shall gladly furnish any information within our knowledge on application. A few general rules there are that may be wisely and safely followed. Newly-rooted cuttings should be potted, if singly, in as small pots as practicable; and, if large specimens are desired, frequent repotting should be resorted to, giving a larger-sized pot each time; and as soon as the roots appear through the soil, a pot one size, and never more than two sizes, larger than the one occupied by the plant to be repotted, is a good "shift." Pots from four inches in diameter and upwards should be properly drained with potsherds for the larger sizes; a piece of moss, or such like material, will suffice for the smaller, having first placed a broken pot over the hole in the bottom of the pot. This draining is considered by many plant-growers wholly superfluous, but the best authorities recommend it. A well-drained pot is not liable to become water-logged—a condition that is sure to prove injurious to the plant. To remove a plant from its pot easily and without injury, turn the pot upside down on the palm of your hand, letting the stem of the plant pass down through between your fingers; give the edge of the pot a slight tap on the edge of the table to loosen the ball, and the pot may be easily removed; set the plant in the center of the new pot, about half an inch deeper than it stood in the old, having first removed from the ball all the loose, exhausted soil. Fill in around it with the new soil, pressing it down firmly, and leaving it half an inch below the edge of the pot to form a basin for water; complete the operation by giving the plant a thorough watering. Never repot a plant while the soil around its roots is dry, for when in that condition the ball is usually hard and compact, and the water given the newly-potted plant passes down through the new and looser soil without coming in contact with the roots of the plant, which, of course, in consequence, suffers. A soil composed of two-thirds well-rotted, good loamy turf and one-third well-decomposed manure, with just enough sharp sand added to give it a gritty feel and prevent its sticking together when pressed in the hand, will suit the majority of greenhouse plants.

Plants which are known to delight in a light soil are much benefited by the addition to the soil of a liberal share of well-decomposed leaf-mould, which is either obtained out of the woods, or is made by collecting a quantity of leaves in a heap and allowing them to rot. It usually takes about four years for them to thoroughly decompose.



Verbenas from Seed.

When a superior quality of seed can be obtained—a matter of no difficulty now-a-days—we have no hesitation in advising amateurs particularly to raise their Verbenas by that means. The plants are always strong and healthy, and grow rapidly, and they are certain to produce a great abundance of flowers. Besides, from a quantity of mixed seeds a great variety of kinds of various colors are likely to be obtained; some of them may not be considered very choice, but a great many are sure to be, and all are certain to be attractive. In our business we always grow a large number of named varieties to supply the demand for choice known kinds; these, of course, have to be propagated by cuttings. But we also grow a great many from seed, and we often get a large proportion of them quite as choice as any of the named sorts. The important matter in raising seedlings is to sow the seed early so that the plants may all be in flower by planting time, a selection of sorts may then be made. Sow in January or first of February.



CARTER'S MODEL CUCUMBER.

Frame Cucumbers.

The forcing of Cucumbers has not been practiced to any extent in our western country, although the fruit is a very popular one, and in great demand, particularly during warm weather in summer. At that time the largest fruits which are young and crisp are eagerly sought after, for slicing. A number of our varieties of home production usually attain a very fair size before coming to maturity; but for table use and for slicing into large thin pieces, so attractive, tempting and delicious, there is no variety of ours to be compared to the English frame ones. One of the best, we may justly say the best—that represented in the above cut—is Carter's Model Cucumber. It is no uncommon occurrence to find fruit of that variety, when grown in a frame or greenhouse, from two and a half to three feet long, and at the same time quite green and crisp. Although a frame is almost indispensable in the culture of that class of Cucumbers, there is so little trouble and very little expense attached to their culture, that few need be deterred from making the attempt. Furthermore, there is no mystery connected with their management. Any one may grow them, and entirely successfully, too. It is generally advisable to get them started early; therefore, as early in the spring as the weather will permit without undue trouble, say about the first of March, secure enough hot manure to construct a hot-bed any desired size. Set on the frame, and as soon as the first fierce heat has subsided sow the seeds, in pots, and set in the bed. One good plant will be sufficient for an ordinary frame of one sash, but it is always best to pot off two or three plants to select from at the time of planting. When the young plants appear above ground and can be handled, pot them separately into four-inch pots. The time to plant them in the frame is after they have made their second rough leaf. Having prepared the frame by placing on the manure a quantity of rich soil about six inches in depth, with an additional quantity in the center of the frame or sash to form a little mound, set out the strongest plant of the lot, planting it on the mound. When it has made a growth of two or three leaves more, pinch off the point to induce it to branch. Growth will thereafter be rapid if a temperature of 65 or 70 degrees is maintained. The subsequent culture consists in watering, syringing, airing and pinching out of superfluous branches. Our esteemed friend, the eminent botanist and gardener of our city, Mr. J. W. Dunlap, says of this Cucumber: "To those who fancy Cucumbers, this English variety must become a favorite. It is certainly the best and most prolific bearer of all the known varieties now in cultivation. One hill, when properly treated, will produce from 200 to 300 fine Cucumbers, which will amply pay for all the labor."

Bedding as an Art.

The arranging and planting of the various flowering and ornamental leaved plants now so extensively used for the embellishment of the flower garden and lawn is an operation in its nature quite distinct from all the other labors of the horticulturist. The successful cultivation of plants is dependent almost wholly on the knowledge and skill possessed by the operator, and the care he gives his subjects. But in bedding, in addition to a knowledge of the habits of the plants to be used, in order to be successful, he must be in possession of a natural or cultivated taste, to so combine the various colors that the arrangement may have a pleasing effect. Experience may materially assist, but can never wholly compensate for a lack of taste. But we are convinced there are few indeed not in possession of some little idea how to arrange colors, and who, with a very little assistance, and by carefully noting and studying annually the effect of their labors, will very soon be able to make their arrangements not merely copies of what they have seen, but original in design, thereby affording themselves additional pleasure. To such we would offer a few suggestions, which, though they need not be strictly followed, will serve for their guidance.

A great deal of discussion has within the past few years arisen among the many correspondents of the various horticultural journals regarding the appropriateness of many of our so-called bedding plants for that purpose, some favoring the plants and arrangements now most popular, others loudly denouncing them and recommending the almost exclusive use of the hardy, harbaceous plants for decorative purposes, as being more natural and in better taste. We are disposed to favor the happy medium, and plant all kinds where and as the circumstances seem to demand.

A well-arranged border, with a carefully selected assortment of herbaceous plants, in front of a wall or hedge, is, we think, most appropriate, or the same plants in a mixed border of shrubs have a fine effect. Beds of Geraniums, Coleus, the various annuals, and neatly arranged designs of dwarf carpet work, are, we think, more appropriate on the lawn and vicinity of the house. The votaries of herbaceous planting will, we know, condemn our taste, and pronounce the Geraniums, etc., too stiff, and the usual arrangements unnatural. Without wishing to provoke argument, we can simply say that we think beds of these plants, neatly arranged, are very attractive and have a very pleasing effect, and without at least a bed or two the surroundings of a home seem incomplete. Let those who have not yet tried begin this year; even one bed may be enough; and that luxury may be indulged in at a very trifling expense, but be accompanied with a very great deal of pleasure.

Nothing can be more charming on the green groundwork of a velvety lawn than adjacent beds of the various appropriate kinds and colors of Geraniums or Verbenas, with here and there a bed of Coleus, of which we now have varieties of almost every known tint. These latter, if tastefully arranged and well trimmed, are exceedingly attractive.

Much of the beauty of a bed or group of beds depends, of course, not on the individual plants, but on their arrangement. To make a group of beds attractive the better plan to adopt is to make each bed of but one distinct color, and as a rule the fewer colors used the more attractive will be the arrangement.

Individual beds are generally most attractive when various plants are so arranged as to present a pleasing combination and contrast of colors, either of flowers or foliage. Yet, in certain locations a bed of that most striking of all dark Coleus, Verschaffeltii, is very effective. And so may be a bed of some brilliant crimson Geranium. But great judgment must be exercised in the location of such beds, or the desired effect will be lost.

Try such combinations as the following for a single bed, the diameter of the bed being from three to four feet:

No. 1.—Center, Canna or Caladium; next, Coleus Verschaffeltii; edge, Coleus Golden Bedder.

No. 2.—Center, Coleus Verschaffeltii; next, Coleus Golden Bedder, or Her Majesty; edge of Alternanthera Amœna, or Achyranthes Elegantissimus.

No. 3.—Bed about six feet in diameter; center, Canna or Caladium; next, Coleus Her Majesty; next, Coleus Verschaffeltii; next, Coleus Golden Bedder; edge, Alternanthera Amœna.

A very striking effect is produced by planting circular beds with but two colors, the center of one color, and the edge, a band of another color, either narrow or wide, according to the diameter of the bed. For instance:

No. 4.—Bed three feet in diameter; center, Coleus Verschaffeltii; edge, one row of Coleus Golden Bedder.

No. 5.—Bed six feet in diameter; center, three rows of Coleus Verschaffeltii; edge, two rows of Coleus Golden Bedder.

The above beds have to be kept pinched and even to produce the best effect. Beds for Geraniums may be planted with a number of colors, mixed, or the various colors may be systematically arranged either in rows or figures, according to the size of the bed or border. For instance:

No. 6.—Bed three to four feet in diameter; center, Geranium Lizzie Brooks; next, Geranium Clemence Boutard; edge, of Bronze, Silver or Golden Geraniums.

No. 7.—Bed six feet in diameter; center, Geranium Queen of the West; next, Clemence Boutard; next, Concours Begional; edge of Madam Salleroi.

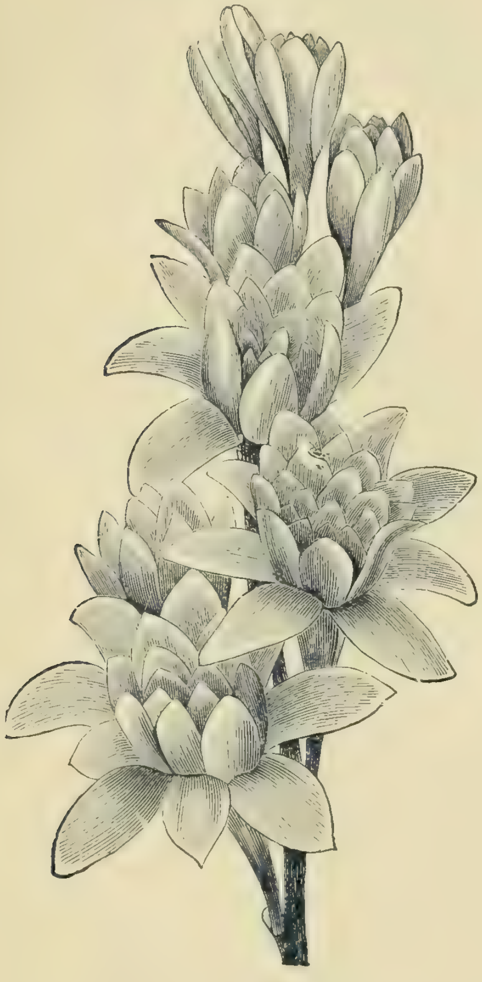
The Geraniums named are all first-class sorts, but yet scarcely superior to many others in our lists.

Mixed beds of flowering plants are now very popular, and such plants as the following are used: Carnations, Feverfews, Fuchsias and the taller flowering Begonias are planted in the center; around them may be planted a row of mixed Geraniums, then a row of Silver and Golden Geraniums, planted alternately, and edged by a band of Ageratum Imperial Dwarf, or other Dwarf, blue variety. Beds of foliage and flowering plants, mixed, may be planted with good effect. For instance: Center, Canna or Caladium, surrounded by a band of Coleus Verschaffeltii; next, a band of Geraniums, and edged by double Alyssum, or Silver and Golden Geraniums alternating.

Roses do better when planted in a bed by themselves; Verbenas produce a grand effect when mixed and occupying an entire bed; likewise the entire list of Annuals, or plants commonly grown from seed. We can hardly conceive anything prettier or more effective than a bed of Antirrhinums, Asters, Balsams, Candytuft, Cockscombs, Dianthus, Marigolds, Mignonette, Pansies, Petunias, Phloxes, Portulaca, Stocks and Zinnias, etc., etc. There is no lack of material with which to gratify our tastes, and that with the expenditure of a very little time or money.

The so-called carpet-bedding plants are now very extensively employed. They are of course very offensive to all those who cry out against the use of all plants not belonging to the herbaceous or hardy class; but in certain locations they certainly have a striking, and, we venture to say, a most charming effect, too. They admit of being arranged in various patterns or designs on a bed or border; in fact, they are thus displayed to the best and most artistic advantage. On the side of a sloping piece of lawn, or where they can be viewed from an elevation, beds of these plants are most appropriately located. Unfortunately it is difficult, in fact next to impossible, to give intelligent directions for the arrangement of these plants without the aid of a diagram.

We will conclude by adding a few words of advice to the inexperienced: In planting set the plants deep. The too common practice is to merely cover the roots with a little loose soil. That may do in a moist climate, but certainly not here. Plant deep, and press the soil firmly around the roots. Keep the surface of the beds loosened up, to prevent a too rapid evaporation of moisture, and to more readily absorb moisture from the atmosphere.



Starting Tuberoses.

The forcing of the Tuberose, so as to obtain the first of these popular flowers about the first of May, has always been considered a difficult and uncertain operation. To accomplish that object, it becomes necessary to start the bulbs in January. The plant being thoroughly tropical in its nature, requiring a temperature of at least 70° to promote anything like perfect development, it can readily be understood how difficult, in fact, how utterly impossible it is in many greenhouses to get the bulbs to start at all. So much trouble and disappointment has been experienced by our florists of the West to get these bulbs started so early in the season, that many of them scarcely ever now make the attempt. They almost invariably found that bulbs potted in February would produce flowers quite as early as the bulbs they had potted and attempted to start in January.

Having more than once failed ourselves to make a success of starting these bulbs at that early season, and knowing well the requirements of these heat-loving plants, we resolved to put into practice a plan recommended to us, which we accordingly did, and with such wonderful success that we gave it our hearty recommendation. Many times we have referred to it, and many florists and amateur plantsmen we have explained it to for their assistance. The plan as practiced by us is briefly this: We take a shallow box or plant-tray, on the bottom of which (inside) a thin layer of moss is spread. On that the bulbs are stood on their ends as close as they will stand, and over them, and snugly packed amongst them, is placed another layer of moss, the tops of the bulbs—the tips only—being left uncovered. All being thoroughly moistened the box is then placed on the hot water pipes, where there is the most heat. There is little fear of them getting too warm; but care must be observed that the moss never gets dry. Last year the water in the pipes on which our bulbs were placed was frequently as high in temperature as 130°. As might be expected, the moss and bulbs got very warm, too, but they suffered no injury; on the contrary, it was but a few days until they showed signs of starting into growth. In three weeks (they were left on the pipes that length of time) they had produced leaves over two inches in length, and their roots were not less than three inches in length, and proportionately strong, and surprisingly numerous. The bulbs were then carefully potted, and set in as warm a place, near the light, as we could find. We deem it a good plan to always start the bulbs in moss before potting them, but as the season advances, it is unnecessary to place them on bottom heat to give them a start.

Gleanings from the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Investigations of the fungus diseases of plants reveal the rather startling fact that annually there is such an enormous destruction of Grain, Potatoes and other food-producing plants, that the loss in money to the country is something appalling. It is estimated that the value of the Corn and Wheat annually destroyed by fungi diseases is not less than $200,000,000. So destructive was the Potato rot in 1885, that from 10 to 40 per cent. of the entire crop in the several Potato-growing States was a total loss.

The peculiar diseases which attack the Grapevine are very destructive to that plant. It has been found by scientists that the plant is subject to the attack of over 200 species of fungi. Hundreds of acres of vineyards have been destroyed by their ravages, and as yet no effectual remedy has been discovered.

At a meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society, it was resolved: That the Western New York Horticultural Society, believing that one of the pressing needs of the horticulturist is more reliable and complete information regarding the hosts of microscopic foes, especially parasitic fungi, which beset our cultivated plants, and which annually entail a loss to the country of many millions of dollars, desires to give the Commissioner of Agriculture its hearty assurance of support in his efforts to build up a section of mycology which shall be suitably equipped for the difficult investigations that this subject demands.

Many seeds, introduced from foreign countries, have been distributed throughout the country with a view to obtaining something of value to the agriculturist. Among them are several varieties of Russian forage plants and forest-tree seeds, and several of Wheat from Southern, Central and Northern Europe. Care has been taken to send the several kinds to the localities where they are most likely to succeed. During the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1886, 4,267,165 packages of different kinds of seeds were sent out from the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

The following hints for the destruction of obnoxious weeds are given, which are, no doubt, valuable:

1. Plants cannot live indefinitely deprived of their leaves, hence preventing their appearance above the surface will kill them sooner or later.
2. Plants have greater need for their leaves and can be more easily killed in the growing season than when partially dormant.
3. Cultivation in a dry time is most injurious to weeds and beneficial to crops.
4. Avoid the introduction of weeds in manure or litter, or from weedy surroundings. Some gardeners use no stable manure on grounds they desire to keep especially clean, relying on commercial fertilizers and the plowing under of green crops.
5. After a summer crop has ripened, instead of allowing the land to grow up to weeds it is often well to sow Rye or some other crop to cover the ground and keep them down.
6. Give every part of the farm clean cultivation every few years either with a hoed crop or, if necessary, with a fallow.
7. It is often stated that cutting weeds while in flower will kill them. This is only reliable with biennials, and then only when done so late that much of the seed will grow.
8. If the ground is kept well occupied with other crops, weeds will give much less trouble. Keep meadows and roadsides well seeded and plow-land cultivated, except when shaded by crops.

WORK FOR THE YEAR.

One of the features of our regular monthly numbers is the "Suggestions for the Month." These suggestions, we are proud to learn from many of our subscribers, are very much appreciated by our readers. They are designed for assistance to those engaged in gardening, whether for pastime or as a business, who are, perhaps, young in experience, or who like to know at what particular time others experienced in the business consider certain work ought to be done. We do not expect that all our readers will agree with us regarding the exact time this or that operation should be performed, for in gardening, as in everything else, there is a wide diversity of opinion. Yet, in the main, gardeners are pretty much agreed concerning the time the principal work should be done. It is not, however, to render assistance to the experienced that we regularly write these suggestions, but to lend a helping hand to those having a rather limited knowledge of the business they are engaged in. We shall continue them in our next volume; and that this special number may be of double interest and value to those receiving it, and having an interest in the work, we shall here insert a brief synopsis of the work which is properly done in each month as suggested:

JANUARY.

Prune fruit trees and bushes on favorable occasions. Let the pruning be principally the thinning out of the branches, those which are weak or deformed, and those which are crowding their neighbors. Remove only the old wood of Raspberries and Black Currants. Fruit trees making a too vigorous growth and producing very little fruit should be root-pruned; do this as early as the weather will permit. Ventilate Celery trenches freely. Add additional covering to Cabbages covered up out of doors as the weather increases in severity. Air the root-house or cellar on every favorable opportunity. Gather and prepare a stock of manure; put it in a heap until spring. Prune flowering shrubs, protect tender ones by placing around them, particularly on the south side, a few evergreen branches. See that mice or rabbits do not bark them. Do not allow an accumulation of snow to remain on shrubs or trees; shake it off before it breaks down or deforms the shape of the plants. Look out for mice in the Pansy frames. Put in cuttings of Roses and Carnations; cuttings of Coleus may be made, these cuttings to furnish others in due time if necessary to add to the stock. Add to the Geranium stock, if short, in the same way. Put in root cuttings of Bouvardia. Sow Smilax seed, although that was better done last month. Water plants carefully; remove dead leaves. Feed Roses, Callas and Carnations. Take in and start a few Hyacinths, Tulips and such other plants as have been potted and set away in some cool, dark place to get well rooted. Start old Fuchsias into growth to give cuttings. Syringe freely in the mornings in bright weather. Wage war incessantly on insects,

FEBRUARY.

Continue to prune fruit trees on every favorable occasion until finished. Order young trees before it is too late for planting in spring. If Grapevines have not yet been pruned have it done at once. Make mats, gather bean poles, and make other preparations for spring. Order general assortment of seeds, and get only the very best; poor seed is utterly worthless.

Air cold frames, propagate Geraniums, Verbenas, Fuchsias and a general assortment of greenhouse and bedding plants. Sow Pansy and Canna seed the first of the month. Towards the end of the month sow seeds of Verbena, Golden Feverfew, Centaurea, Maurandia, Lobelia, Lophospermum, Kenilworth Ivy, Primula, Cineraria, and single Dahlia. Start old roots of Canna and Caladium. Repot Palms, Crotons, Dracænas, Ferns and other tropical plants. Syringe house plants frequently to remove dust and keep insects in check. Prepare a hot-bed for early Lettuce and Radishes.

MARCH.

Sow Lettuces and Radishes. Plant in frames as soon as ready. Prepare hot-beds for the sowing of early Cabbage, Cauliflower and Beets, which should be done about the 15th of the month. Draw the sashes off cold frames, where half-hardy plants are wintering, on every fine day. Complete the propagation of all bedding plants, sow seeds of the general assortment of Annuals about the middle of the month. Transplant as soon as ready. Repot bedding plants, and specimen plants of Fuchsias, Geraniums, Begonias and others. Prune and start Roses and Hydrangeas.

APRIL.

A very busy month in the garden. As early as the ground can be worked plant fruit trees and bushes. Do this carefully, spread out the roots well, and work in the loose soil well amongst them. Manure and prepare the garden for seeds and plants. Plant Strawberries, sow Onions, Peas and Spinach as early as possible. Follow with Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Turnips, Salsify, Lettuce, Radishes and Leeks. Make Asparagus bed, sow seed or plant roots. Cabbage seed for late crop and Celery should be sown as soon as the ground is dry enough to pulverize. Sow Tomato seed in the house or greenhouse the first of the month. Uncover Roses and other plants having a winter covering on them. Also uncover beds of spring flowering bulbs. As soon as the weather will permit remove the sashes entirely from the Pansy frame. Sow seeds of Balsam and Nasturtium. Cuttings of Coleus put in now will make nice plants before planting time. Repot Geraniums, Fuchsias, Coleus, Alternantheras and other bedding plants into larger pots to remain in these until planting time. Mix a little bone-meal in the potting soil. Turn plants round occasionally which stand on benches covered with sand; it will break off the roots which pass through the bottom of the pot and fasten in the sand to the detriment of the plants. Prepare plans of flower beds. It is a great saving of time at the busy planting season to have plans prepared beforehand.

MAY.

Keep a sharp look-out for caterpillars on the Currant bushes. White Hellebore is the most efficacious remedy; dust it on dry, or mix one or two tablespoonfuls in a pail of water and apply with a syringe. Pinch and tie up Grapevines. Sow seeds of Corn, Cucumbers, Melon, Squash and Lima Beans. Successional sowings of Beans, Peas, Lettuce, Radishes and Cress may be made. Plant Potatoes early; and Cabbages and Cauliflower about the middle of the month. Plant Tomatoes as soon as all danger of frost is over. Keep down weeds. Plant flowering shrubs and herbaceous plants. Keep the lawn grass cut short. Manure and dig flower beds. Plant Gladioli bulbs and all hardy plants. Towards the end of the month plant out Roses, Carnations, Violets, Pansies, Verbenas and Geraniums. Repot greenhouse plants to be grown into large specimens. Fill vases, hanging-baskets and window boxes; shelter them for a time until they get well started.

JUNE.

Plum trees are never safe now at this season from the attack of curculio; jarring of the trees, and the catching of the insects on a sheet spread on the ground under the tree is the only remedy. Keep Strawberry plantations free from runners. Lay straw or grass under the plants to keep the fruit off the ground and keep it clean. Pinch Grapevines; thin out the bunches, if large berries and bunches rather than large numbers are desired. Make successional sowings of Lettuce, Radishes, Peas, Beans, Turnips and Sweet Corn. Plant Cabbages, Cauliflower, Melons, Cucumbers and Celery for an early crop. Thin out the various seed crops as they require it.

The general planting of all kinds of bedding plants should now be pushed forward; leave Coleus till the last. Plant deep and press the soil firmly. Set out vases, window boxes and hang out baskets.

JULY.

Hoe and cultivate the ground frequently and thoroughly; keep it loose and open. Draw earth up around Potatoes and Tomatoes; destroy the bug on the former with Paris Green, and pick off by hand the large caterpillers which infest the latter. Plant main crop of Celery about the 4th of the month. Stop cutting Asparagus. Sow Cucumbers for pickling, and Lettuce and Radish for successional crop. Plant early varieties of Bush Beans for a late crop. Plant late Cabbages. Bedding plants may yet be planted. Keep flower beds free from weeds and well cultivated. Pinch the plants to keep them in form, and pick off decayed flowers. Clip carpet beds; have lines and figures distinct. Keep greenhouse moist by syringings and frequent dampening of the benches and passages. Feed large Fuchsias, Geraniums, Begonias and Ferns. Pinch Chrysanthemums for the last time.

AUGUST.

Early Apples will ripen this month; pick by hand. Make new plantations of Strawberries; pot-grown plants are the best to set out. Onions as they ripen should be pulled and laid thinly in rows in the garden to dry. Pinch Lima Beans when they reach the top of the stakes. To prolong the fruiting season of the bush varieties, pick off all ripening pods. Pinch Melon vines. Remove large and ripening Cucumbers to encourage the growth of younger ones. Water Celery in dry weather. Stake up Gladioli and Dahlias. Pinch Carnations and Bouvardias intended for winter blooming. Remove runners from Violets. Gather seeds of herbaceous plants as they ripen; sow at once for young plants. Take up Chrysanthemums as soon as the buds appear. Sow seeds of hybrid Calceolaria, Primula and Cineraria for spring flowering. Pot and start Callas. Sow Pansy and Myosotis. Propagate Geraniums, Alternantheras, Coleus, Achryanthes, and a general assortment of bedding plants for stock.

SEPTEMBER.

Gather Apples, Pears and other large fruit carefully; do not shake it off the trees, but pick each one separately by hand and pack carefully. Earth up Celery. In picking Cucumbers for pickling cut off and throw away all ripening fruit. Remove Melons not likely to ripen; the remainder will be benefited. Sow Spinach for picking next spring. Stake up Ricinus (Castor-oil plant), Dahlias, etc. Look out for early frosts. Take up Bouvardia and Heliotropes, and remove to winter quarters. Tuberoses, Poinsettias, Coleus, Callas and other tender plants must not stand out long. Carnations, Roses, Geraniums and such like may be housed about the end of the month, if light frosts set in. Plant and pot Japan Lilies, also pot some bulbs of Roman Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils and other bulbous plants for an early supply of flowers. Prepare and store soil and other potting material for winter use.

OCTOBER.

Take up root crops of Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips and Salsify. Continue earthing up Celery; leave it out as late as possible, but take it up and protect it before severe frost sets in. Cabbages should receive the same attention. Dig Potatoes; dig up unoccupied portions of the garden. Plant Hyacinths, Tulips and other bulbs. Take up Canna, Dahlia and Caladium roots and Gladioli bulbs. Take up Roses and Carnations if still out, also Violets before severe frost sets in. Plant Lilium Candidum early. Complete the preparation of bedding stock. Take up early any old plants of the same to take cuttings from, if the stock is short. Pot main lot of Hyacinths, Tulips and other winter and spring flowering bulbs, also the various Japan Lilies as they come to hand. Pot Lily of the Valley pips. Look out for mildew on Roses, and sundry insects, which attack the majority of plants.

NOVEMBER.

Put the orchard and garden in winter order. Remove all long grass from around the trees, and all other rubbish that may harbor mice or rabbits. Lay down and cover tender Raspberry canes. Cover lightly Strawberry beds. Take up and put in trenches Celery. Cover up Cabbages. All root crops must be stored in the cellar or root house, except Parsnips and Salsify; only enough of these to last over the winter months need to be taken up in fall. Mulch Asparagus beds. Cover Rhubarb lightly. Not too late yet to plant Tulips, but delay is dangerous. Protect hardy Roses, Hollyhocks and herbaceous plants. When severe frost sets in mulch beds of bulbs with old short manure. Pot successional lots of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus and other bulbs. Take up and pot Deutzias, Dicentras (Bleeding Heart), and Spireas for forcing. Syringe Roses, but only in the morning, and not at all in very dull weather. Keep a night temperature of 55 degrees. A like temperature will suit a greenhouse having a general assortment of plants.

DECEMBER.

Prune Grape vines and cover up. Also prune Currant and Gooseberry bushes and Raspberries. Throw a light covering over the Strawberries, if not yet done. As the weather increases in severity add to the covering over the Celery trenches, but give air at the ends on every favorable occasion. Allow the soil in the Pansy frame to freeze slightly before covering it up. Scatter a little poisoned grain amongst the plants to kill mice should they find their way into the frame. Sow Smilax seed, also a little Alyssum and Mignonette for winter bloom. Put in Fuchsia cuttings for early plants. Bring into heat at intervals a few pots of bulbs as they are ready, but let them get well rooted first. Admit fresh air to the greenhouse on every favorable occasion. Water carefully. Turn the plants occasionally that all sides may at intervals be fully exposed to the light.

There is more economy in buying Cauliflower seed worth $10.00 per ounce than that worth only $2.00.

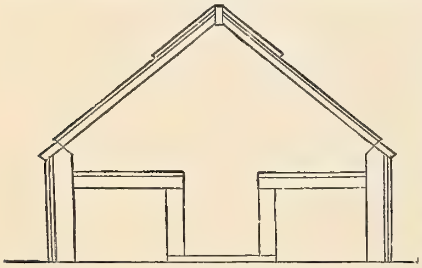
Roman Hyacinths, as they come into bloom, give evidence of a superior quality of bulbs this year. The spikes are long and well furnished.

The dull, short days of mid-winter are often productive of much injury to soft-wooded plants. Geraniums, especially cuttings or small plants, which are kept moist to encourage a steady growth, are very liable to damp off. They require constant attention to guard against that evil. Decaying leaves should be picked off at once, and the plants moved around where they are crowded.

How to Build a Small, Cheap Greenhouse.

Since the publication of this article a year ago, so many favorable comments have been made upon it, and so many inquiries for further information have been sent to us, that, with the hope of giving assistance to others who may not have seen the article, we take the liberty of reprinting it without change.

A great many people are deterred from building a greenhouse, because they either do not know how to go about it, and they know of no one to advise them, or they are informed that such a house as they want will cost a sum far beyond what they suppose they would be warranted in expending upon such a luxury. Now, we propose giving a plan of construction by which a house, suitable for all the purposes intended, although, perhaps, not very elaborate, may be built at a trifling cost. We will presume that our readers want a house suitable for wintering their stock of bedding plants, and for propagating and preparing the same for the adornment of their lawns and gardens during the summer. A low house, where the plants stand on benches close to the glass, is the kind of structure best calculated to grow the plants well, and at the same time be comparatively inexpensive in construction, and easily heated, requiring but little fuel to do so. One having a walk along its center, with a bench on each side, is the kind generally constructed for the purpose named, and a plan which we recommend. Such a house need not be over ten feet wide; in fact, for convenience it should not be more than eight feet between the posts, that is, if the posts are exposed and not sheeted up inside, which is not necessary—it only adds to the expense of construction, and improves the appearance of the house only slightly. However, should inside sheeting be used, then the house may be four inches wider, to allow of the same width of benches, and spaces between them and the wall, for the heated air to pass through from flue or hot water pipes beneath. Let us in the present instance dispense with inside sheeting, and we will proceed to describe a convenient and cheap house, and how it should be constructed. We have already said that for convenience the house should not be over eight feet wide inside. Such a width admits of two benches three feet wide, and a walk between them two feet wide. A walk of that width is quite wide enough for all practical purposes, although, if hanging plants are to be grown along the fronts of the benches, it had better be from three to six inches wider. We not unfrequently see benches much wider than three feet, but they are usually a source of great annoyance, as it is difficult to reach across them without disturbing, and even breaking down the plants on the front of them. Supposing, then, that it has been decided to have the benches three feet wide, and the walk two feet. We will proceed to set the posts for the walls at eight feet apart. The ordinary cedar fence posts six inches in diameter are the kind generally used; straight ones should be selected, and, before setting, should have their bark removed. Having selected the spot for the house, and after determining the direction in which it shall run, that is, having fixed on its aspect, set in a post at one of its corners to a depth of three or three and-a-half feet, and firm it in the same manner as fence posts usually are. From that post mark out along the line of one of the walls as many points, at four feet apart, as are needed to make the house the required length. Set other posts at these points. In like manner set the posts for the other wall. It is scarcely necessary to say that the four corner posts should be set first, and that the others should be set to a line stretched between these corners. Two posts should be set at each end just far enough apart to admit the door frame. It is always best to work to a plan, however simple the work may be. Almost everyone has a sufficient knowledge of drawing to make for himself a plan, however rude, which will suffice for his purpose. To make our subject clear, and at the same time furnish a reduced working section of a greenhouse such as we describe, we produce the diagram shown. The posts, as seen, stand three feet above ground, and are sheeted outside with common boards and siding, with building paper between. They are sawed off on the top to the outside, on the same angle as the roof of the house, and on the inside on any convenient bevel, to allow water to run off. The wall plate is a 2x6 scantling, laid on to project about an inch over the boarding. As it is not wide enough to cover the top of the post, hence the inside bevel on the latter. The ridge board is a 2x4 scantling dressed on all sides, with a groove run along both of its sides, near the upper edge, to receive the ends of the glass, and prevent leakage at that point. The bars are 5 feet 9 inches long, are 1½ inches thick at the glass check, and beveled off to ¾ of an inch at the lower edge; and are 2½ inches deep. These bars should be placed a trifle over twelve inches apart, to admit of lights of glass twelve inches wide. Glass 12x16 is the size now generally used, and we believe the best in many respects. In setting it let the ends lap over each other just one-eighth of an inch—not more. A greater lap is not only useless, but is only a source of trouble, as it collects dirt, and in winter, when the moisture, which runs down into the lap from the inside, freezes, the wider the lap the greater the accumulation of ice, and the greater the danger of having glass broken. The benches are 2 feet 4 inches high, and are supported on legs of 2x4 scantling. The cross pieces are the same weight, and are securely spiked to the side of each post, thereby bringing the supports just four feet apart. The heating apparatus may either be a system of hot water or a flue. The flue system of heating has been in use for a great many years, but is now but little used, having given way to hot water and steam, but where cheapness in construction is a first consideration, the flue is the system adopted, and for heating a small greenhouse, although inferior to hot water, it is a good plan, and generally gives satisfaction. A very serviceable and cheap flue may be constructed of ten or twelve inch cement drain pipe; the chimney may also be of the same, or well pipe, which, when fitted together, presents an even surface, having no projecting joints. The pipe will not bear an intense heat, so that about ten or twelve feet of the flue, to connect with the fire-place, should be built of brick. The fire-place should be sunk in a pit about three feet deep, outside of the house, if the latter has no connection with the dwelling-house or shed. From the fire the flue should have a gentle rise all around the house to the chimney, which should stand at the same end as the fire-place. As means for thorough ventilation should be at command, sashes about two feet square should be fitted to each side of the ridge of the house. These ventilating openings and sashes should be placed at every four or five feet on both sides, so that no matter in which direction the wind may be blowing, the house may be thoroughly aired, without permitting the cold, frosty winds of winter and early spring to blow in upon and chill the tender plants. Perhaps enough has been said about the matter at present; should any of our readers, desirous of having a house, wish for further information regarding construction, etc., we will gladly furnish the same at any time. We have given the subject of building and heating greenhouses special study, so that we are prepared to furnish reliable information.



Amateurs often complain of their Azaleas starting into new growth before the flowers expand, a condition which at least detracts from the appearance of the plants. The cause is usually too much heat. If the plants are kept in a temperature not exceeding 45 degrees, premature growth will seldom occur.

1888

MATTERS OF INTEREST

TO THE

GARDENER AND FARMER.

CONSIDERING the fact that the agricultural—and why not include the horticultural—interests of our commonwealth are recognized as the great stay, the very backbone and sinew of our grand institutions, what wonder is it that the **TRADE IN SEEDS** has assumed such enormous proportions, and is looked upon as one of the most important branches of business in which we, as a people, are engaged? The trade is necessarily enormous, because the cultivation or production of vegetable products would be impossible or impracticable, without seeds; and it is important, because, since seeds are so essential, and furthermore, because, as the future and ultimate success of vegetables (we use the word in its broadest sense) depends so very largely on the ***degree of vitality*** the seed possesses at the time it is placed in the ground, it is evident that the agriculturist and horticulturist, particularly those engaged in the business as a means of support, must regard the seed trade as one of the greatest importance. The cultivator annually requires more or less seed, according to the extent of his business. He is fully alive to the fact that, if he secures a ***good quality*** of seed, he may reasonably expect a production of plants and ultimate harvest of roots, leaves, flowers and fruits of all kinds, including grain, according to the kind of seed, and in fair proportion to the quantity of it sown. But if he should chance to get a poor quality of seed, he is quite as certain that nothing but absolute failure can follow, which means bitter disappointment and almost irreparable loss of time and money, and so, to him, the seed trade is an important one. The grower or the dealer in seeds, if he is a conscientious man, or even one interested in the success of his business, knowing how much depends on having seeds of good quality, is anxious to obtain only the best, and carefully selects that in which he has the utmost confidence, consequently, to him, the seed trade is an important one.

"WHERE SHALL I SEND FOR MY SEEDS THIS YEAR?"

is a question the gardener or farmer often asks himself, and, as we have seen, is one of vital importance to him. He may be one who is just about to make his first venture in gardening or farming, and is very likely unacquainted with any one in the seed trade; but as he is a man of good judgment, and being alive to the importance of obtaining ***good*** and ***reliable seed,*** he is at a loss where to send for it. He first must feel assured that the seedsman who proposes supplying him with his seeds, is one in whom he can place the utmost confidence. He must have good seed; ***price, to him, is of secondary consideration,*** and so it usually is to the experienced cultivator; but as he has been engaged in the profession for some years, and has become acquainted with the several seedsmen, and learned in whom he can place confidence, he may this year, when he asks himself the above question, be somewhat guided by the prices of the seeds he requires. It does not follow that he need this year leave the seedsman he has been dealing with; but if he can obtain his seeds from some other dealer, and he is fully assured that they will be just as good as he ever had them, or as they should be, and he can get them for less money, or perhaps with less trouble, he is certainly justified in making a change.

OUR ANSWER TO THE QUESTION.

Briefly it is this: ***Buy of us;*** and why? it may be asked. Our numerous customers, scattered all over the land, can answer that question very satisfactorily, or for ***what reason*** do they so liberally patronize us? But as our catalogues, every year, fall into the hands of people with whom we have no acquaintance, we will briefly explain why we can so confidently answer that most momentous question: ***Where shall I send for my seeds this year?"***

AN EXPLANATION.

As is well known, ours is no new firm; our business is already firmly established; and, what is of more importance to the seed-buying public, we have long since earned the reputation of being thoroughly reliable seedsmen, a statement we feel justified in making because of the very many flattering testimonials we frequently receive to that effect. It is now almost ***thirteen years*** since we commenced business in Milwaukee, although on a small scale at first, our trade being confined to our city and the immediate vicinity. So rapid has been our progress that to-day, in every branch of our business, we send our wares to ***every State in the Union.*** We make this as a simple statement, with all modesty, and with no intention of puffing ourselves. Well do we know that our success is the direct result of the liberal patronage we have always received. The conceit, if it must so be termed, we have always indulged in, of thinking that we had a right to expect a liberal support, will, we feel sure, be considered pardonable, when we explain that at the commencement of our business we resolved that ***only the very best*** of everything in our line of business should ever enter or leave our establishment; that it should always be our first care to see that, as far as lay in our power, our customers were faithfully and promptly attended to; and, finally, that we must have a profit on all our transactions, but that a reasonable one. These resolutions we have always strictly adhered to, with satisfaction to our customers and success to ourselves.

OUR NEW STORE.

To that extent has our business increased that it has become absolutely necessary to get more commodious quarters to accommodate the stock we are compelled to carry, and to facilitate the systematic and expeditious handling of that stock. The **SEED TRADE** demands the greatest care and expedition. ***Seeds must not get mixed, and they must reach the grower in season.*** Our new store is not expected to improve our system, but simply affords a means of increasing our capabilities. This store, which we recently purchased, is a large three-story solid brick building, quite new, in fact just completed. Including a most excellent basement, it has four floors, each thirty by one hundred feet, with hydraulic elevator. Its location, ***312 Broadway,*** is all that can be desired. It is only two and a half blocks from our old store, which we will continue to run, but will use exclusively for our cut-flower trade. Our old store adjoins the **CENTRAL POST OFFICE** so that we have ample mail facilities. Both stores are only about one block from the **TELEGRAPH OFFICES**, and both are on a line between the **RAILROAD DEPOTS** and **SHIP DOCKS.** All of our establishments, stores and greenhouses are connected by **TELEPHONE.**

THE VALUE OF RELIABLE SEEDS.—Our early training and life-long occupation has supplied us with stores of the very knowledge which is so essential in the seed trade, and is to-day of such inestimable value to us. Our extensive experience as practical gardeners and florists—our senior partner having been engaged in that profession for upwards of forty years—has taught us the value of good seeds. We can fully appreciate the pleasure the gardener enjoys as he sees the seeds he relies upon germinating with great vigor, and we can sympathize with him as he longingly looks and hopes for the appearance of the young plants, and when hope dies out, and he indignantly and bitterly blames the seedsman for his loss. That experience has taught us, that if we wish to enjoy the blessings of a clear conscience, ***we must supply reliable seeds;*** that if we desire to continue successful, ***we must supply reliable seeds.*** This we have always done, as can be testified to by every customer of ours.

REASONABLE PRICES.—We have admitted that we expect a profit on everything we deal in, but we are content with a small one; we believe in ***ready sales and small profits. We grow and buy at low prices, and we can and do sell at low prices.*** If some of our prices seem high, they are not what they may appear, but as the articles on which they are placed are of a superior grade, or are new and rare, the price will ***invariably*** be found low. Remember that ***reliable seeds cannot be bought as cheaply as those of an inferior quality,*** and we do not deal in any of doubtful character.

OUR SEEDS.

These are in part grown especially for us by the ***most experienced and most reliable growers.*** The balance we secure according to circumstances, either at home or abroad, our aim being to obtain ***the very best only. On no consideration*** do we ever purchase a seed from a grower of doubtful reputation.

NORTHERN-GROWN SEEDS.

But a few years ago it was considered not only impracticable, but of no value to the trade, to attempt the raising of seeds in the ***northern parts of our country.*** The attempt, however, ***was made,*** which led to further and more diligent, systematic and intelligent attempts, the results of which have ***only in each successive effort*** the more convincingly demonstrated the fact that ***seed-raising in the North*** can not only be accomplished, but at a very good profit to those engaged in it, so that we have the assurance that it is now a ***firmly established industry.*** Seed-raising in the North being found possible, it was quite natural to expect that those directly interested in the enterprise would draw all the attention possible to the superiority, real or imaginary, of these seeds, and so, within the past few years, we have seen a great deal written about ***NORTHERN-GROWN SEEDS.*** In common with a large majority of seedsmen, we, at first, gave but little heed to all that talk, except to pronounce it bombast. Little by little, as we listened to the unmistakably favorable reports of many of the largest and most experienced market gardeners, both North and South, we were led to believe that the superiority of ***NORTHERN-GROWN SEEDS was not imaginary, but very real.*** Prejudice and doubt at last gave way to common sense and a full belief in the ***great superiority of very many of these garden seeds*** over any of the ***same kind grown in any other climate.*** That superiority, as will readily be understood, largely consists in their ***better maturity, greater hardiness and possession of a greater degree of vitality.*** The very experience, however, which led us to place such confidence in seeds of Northern production, has also enabled us to discriminate. It has always been a fixed rule with us to seek diligently for reliable information, and never to be guided by any unauthenticated report regarding this or that seed. We have always been guided either by ***our own practical experience,*** or that of our trustworthy friends, including our customers, many of them being considered authority in the matter of raising flowers or vegetables from seeds. Annually we endeavor to meet our customers personally, and have a talk with them, or we correspond with them in writing, and thereby become fully acquainted with the results of their past season's work. This correspondence we earnestly solicit, believing it to be for our mutual benefit. We also endeavor to see the various crops growing under all the varying circumstances. By these means we have become possessed of much valuable information concerning all kinds of seeds. We have learned the value of ***NORTHERN-GROWN SEEDS,*** and, furthermore, we have learned what particular kinds of these we can place the most confidence in and award our unbiased recommendation. The demand for these seeds is very rapidly increasing, showing their great popularity. We now annually handle and have grown especially for us enormous quantities of them.

SPECIALTIES—Are either of our own introduction, or are obtained direct from the originators.

SEEDS TESTED.—Our extensive greenhouses and gardens afford us ample means for testing seeds of new kinds, and of all kinds not ***positively known to possess the greatest vitality.*** Our experience as gardeners taught us the value of this precautionary plan.

WHAT WE WARRANT.

We unhesitatingly affirm that ***no better seeds*** than those we deal in ***can be procured.*** We warrant them ***fresh*** and from the finest stocks. Having such confidence in our seeds, it may naturally be expected that, if asked if we warrant them to grow, we will answer, yes. Our experience as gardeners and florists has taught us, however, that it would be ***foolhardy*** and ***misleading in the extreme*** to warrant seeds to grow. We have seen, so have all other experienced cultivators, that often, and for various reasons—some of them unseen—seeds of even the best quality fail to germinate. Sometimes the weather is the cause of failure, and sometimes the cause is neglect or ignorance on the part of the cultivator. All such unforeseen circumstances are beyond the control of the seedsman ; so that in justice to ourselves and to the trade in general we are compelled to say ***we do not warrant seeds to grow.***

SEEDS ARE WARRANTED to arrive at their destination safely. In the event of the non-arrival, or receipt of packages in bad condition, if notice is sent us within two weeks after date of shipment, we will cheerfully replace the same.

WHEN TO ORDER SEEDS.

Beyond question, the proper time to send in orders, is just as soon after the receipt of this catalogue as that can be conveniently done. Not only does it give us plenty of time to fill orders, but is sometimes in other respects a great convenience to us, and likewise a benefit to those ordering, in this respect. Although we carry a large stock, it is evident that, as we cannot foresee the demand, we are liable at times, particularly as the season advances, to run short of some kinds; an early receipt of orders enables us to avoid that difficulty, and customers get what they want without delay. It also enables purchasers, on receipt of their seeds, should they then discover that they have omitted something in ordering, to send again, and have the omitted article arrive in season.

HOW TO ORDER SEEDS, ETC.

In making out orders be careful to give your ***full name and address, plainly written,*** to prevent mistakes and delay.

Persons leaving the selection of seeds to us, may rely upon receiving the very best sorts. In ordering packages sent C. O. D., sufficient money must be enclosed with the order to pay express charges both ways, so as to protect us from loss, as it sometimes happens that persons do not receive goods on their arrival, and the express charges may be more than the value of the package.

SEEDS BY MAIL.—All seeds in packets sent free of charge to any post-office or express-office in the United States. Customers ordering seeds sent by mail in large quantities, will kindly add 16 cents per pound to catalogue prices; on Beans and Peas, 30 cents per quart extra; on Corn, 20 cents per quart extra, to pay postage.

HOW TO REMIT.—Money may be sent at our risk and expense, in the following manner: P. O. money order, draft on New York, Chicago, or Milwaukee, or express order. Postal notes, and money sent in any other way than as specified above, is ***entirely at the risk of the sender.***

OUR PLANT DEPARTMENT.

Special mention is made of our greenhouses and plant business in the introduction to that part of this Guide. Also regarding our

CUT FLOWER BUSINESS,

both retail and wholesale, which please see and carefully read.

GARDEN TOOLS AND REQUISITES.

Of these we carry a complete and extensive line. For detailed description and prices, see end of Guide.

PREMIUM LIST.

To those who wish to purchase packets of Seeds in quantities, we offer the following inducements:

Purchasers sending $1.00 may select Flower or Vegetable Seeds in packets to the value of $1.15.

$2.00—$2.35 and Currie's Monthly for three months.
3.00— 3.60 " " " " six "
4.00— 4.90 " " " " nine "
5.00— 6.25 " " " " one year.

$ 5.00—$6.25 and Currie's Monthly, complete for 1887, neatly bound.
10.00—$13.50 and 2 copies Currie's Monthly for one year.

Delivered free of charge to any Post Office or Express Office in the United States.

COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

We offer the following collections of seeds for the convenience of those of our customers who do not know the varieties most useful for a small garden.

COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

No. 1, amounting to $1, sent post-paid for 75 cents; No. 2, amounting to 75 cents, sent post-paid for 60 cents; No. 3, amounting to 60 cents, sent post-paid for 50 cents.

COLLECTION No. 1—Consists of one package each of the following choice varieties: Sweet Alyssum, Aster, Balsam, Candytuft, Calendula, Calliopsis, Clarkia, Collinsia, Dianthus, Gilia, Godetia, Helichrysum, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemophila, Pansy, Petunia, Scabiosa, Sweet William.

Collection No. 2—Consists of one package each of the following choice varieties: Adonis, Sweet Alyssum, Alonsoa, Amaranthus, Brachycome, Centranthus, Convolvulus, Cypress Vine, Dianthus, Dolichos, Gomphrena, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Tagetes, Whitlavia.

Collection No. 3—Acroclinum, Agrostemma, Balsam, Calliopsis, Celosia, Eschscholtzia, Leptosiphon, Mignonette, Oxyura, Pansy, Rocket, Schizanthus.

COLLECTIONS OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.

No. 4, amounting to $1.50, sent post-paid for $1.25; No. 5, amounting to $1, sent post-paid for 75 cents; No. 6, amounting to 60 cents, sent post-paid for 50 cents.

Collection No. 4—Consists of one package each of the following Vegetable Seeds: Early Mohawk Beans, Black Wax Beans, Blood Turnip Beet, Currie's Early Cabbage, Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage, Half Long Stump Root Carrot, Henderson's Half-dwarf Celery, Curled Cress, Early White Spine Cucumber, Early Curled Simpson Lettuce, Hanson Lettuce, Hackensack Muskmelon, Cuban Queen Watermelon, Danver's Yellow Onion, Curled Parsley, Parsnip, Sweet Mountain Pepper, American Wonder Peas, Scarlet Turnip Radish, Round Leaf Spinach, Salsify, Hubbard Squash, Summer Crook Neck Squash, Acme Tomato, Early Flat Dutch Turnip, Improved Purple Top Rutabaga, Sage, Thyme, Savory, Marjoram.

Collection No. 5—Consists of one package each of the following Vegetable Seeds: Improved Round Pod Valentine Bean, Blood Turnip Beet, Early Winningstadt Cabbage, Half Long Stump Root Carrot, Dwarf Solid Celery, Early White Spine Cucumber, Prize Head Lettuce, Nutmeg Muskmelon, Mountain Sweet Watermelon, Danver's Yellow Onion, Curled Parsley, Parsnip, American Wonder Peas, Scarlet Turnip Radish, Round-Leaf Spinach, Hubbard Squash, Livingston's Perfection Tomato, Early Flat Dutch Turnip, Sage, Thyme.

Collection No. 6—Consists of one package each of the following Vegetable Seeds: Blood Turnip-Beet, Early York Cabbage, Half-Long Stump-Root Carrot, Early White Spine Cucumber, Yellow Seed Butter Lettuce, Skillman's Netted Muskmelon, Cuban Queen Watermelon, Danver's Yellow Onion, Curled Parsley, Scarlet Turnip Radish, Hubbard Squash, Red Top Strap-Leaf Turnip.

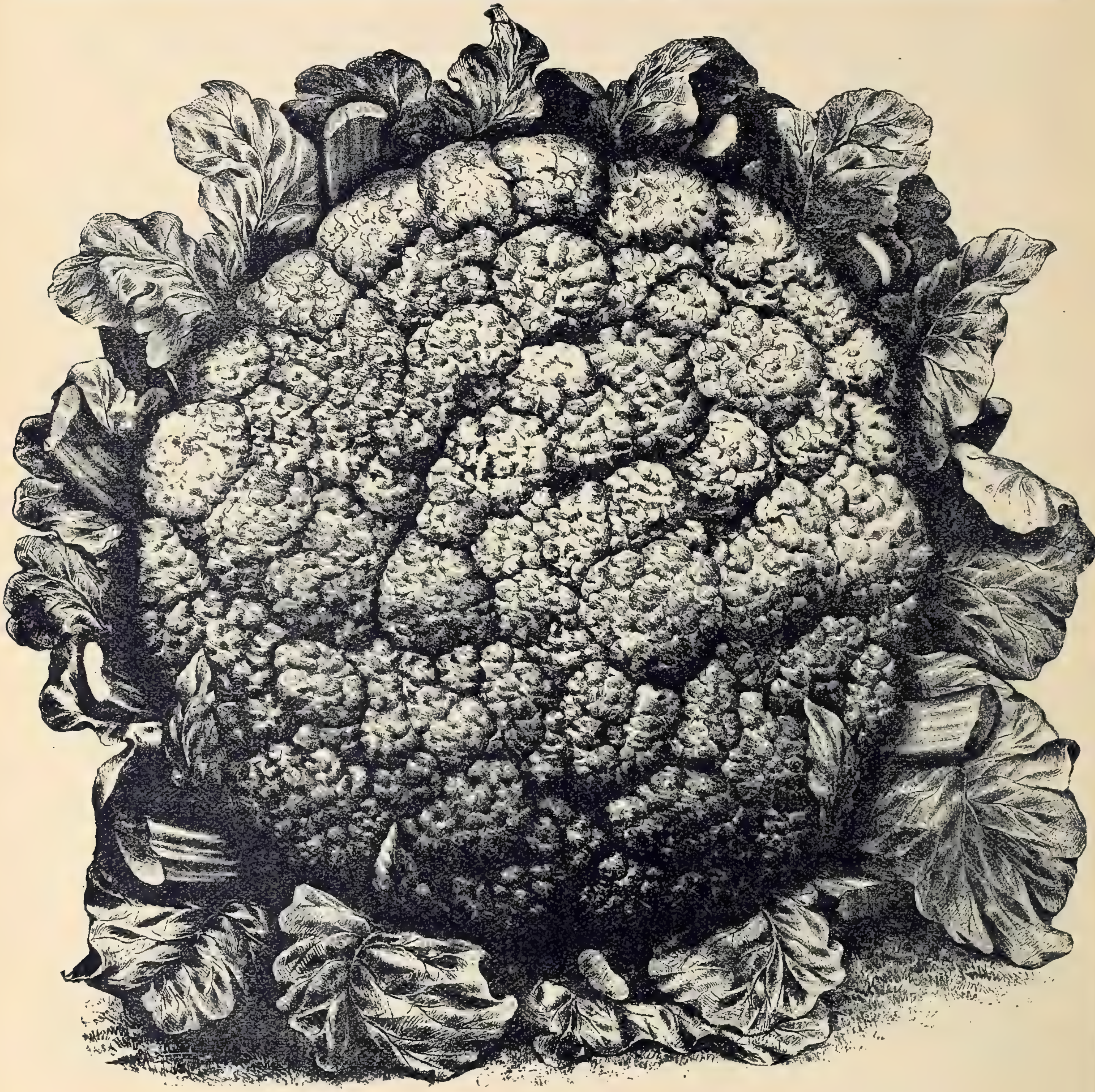
PRIZES FOR THE BEST VEGETABLES.

To purchasers of our seeds we offer the following prizes in seeds, to be delivered to the winner at the commencement of season 1889.

The purchaser must notify us at the time the seeds are bought that they are intended for competition. All specimens to be delivered at our store.

Each competitor must present a written guarantee with each article, signed by a notary public, declaring that the seeds were purchased from us and grown by the person who enters it for competition.

For the Best Head Currie's Early Market Cabbage, - - - - - - -	$5.00
For the Best Head Selected Currie's Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage, - - -	5.00
For the Best Collection of Six Danver's Carrots, - - - - - - -	5.00
For the Best Head Currie's Selected Dwarf Erfurt Cauliflower, - - - - -	5.00
For the Best Ten Roots London Red Celery, - - - - - - -	5.00
For the Best and Heaviest Kolb Gem Watermelon, - - - - - -	$5.00
For the Best 12 Specimens of Yellow Globe Danver's Onion, - - - -	5.00
For the Best and Largest Specimen of Hubbard Squash, - - - - -	5.00
For the Best and Largest Currie's Osage Melon, - - - - - - - -	5.00
For the Best and Largest 3 Specimens of Currie's Improved Mammoth Long Red Mangle, - - - - - - -	5.00



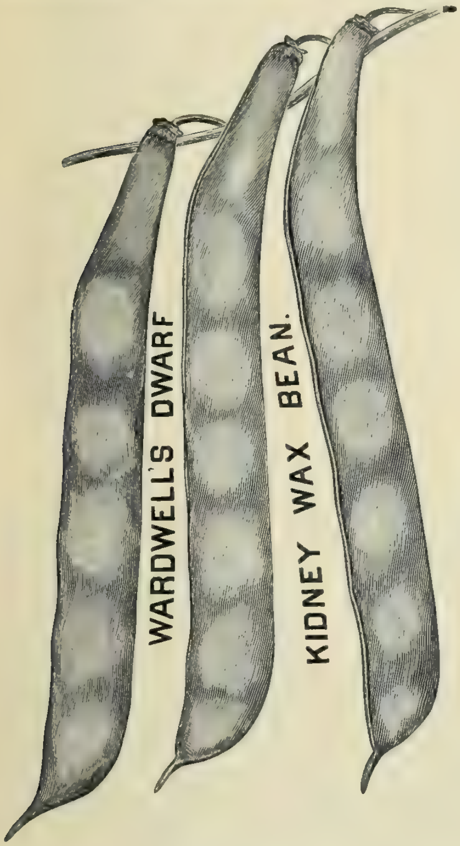
IMPORTED EXTRA EARLY SELECTED DWARF ERFURT CAULIFLOWER.

This variety is obtained from a selection of the largest and earliest heads, and is unsurpassed in quality. We have it grown for us by the most experienced growers in Europe, and the greatest care is taken to have it pure, and the large demand we have for the seed proves, beyond doubt, that our efforts in that direction meet with success. Poor, cheap Cauliflower seed is a dear gift, and we would caution everyone to buy nothing but the best, which can only be obtained at a high price. For forcing this variety is unequaled, and is equally well adapted for late planting. It is dwarf and compact in habit, thereby enabling almost a half more plants on the space occupied by the taller growing varieties. When grown under favorable circumstances, almost every plant will produce a compact snow-white head 9 to 10 inches in diameter.

Pkt., 50 cts.; oz., $8.00.

NEW AND NOVEL VARIETIES OF VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS OFFERED BY CURRIE BROS.

A number of the varieties offered here, although not quite new, are well worthy of special mention, and may justly be pronounced in every case the very best of their kind. They have been grown by us, and by others in every part of the country, long enough to test their merit, and each may be considered a decided acquisition, and may be relied upon to give satisfaction.



WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX BEAN.

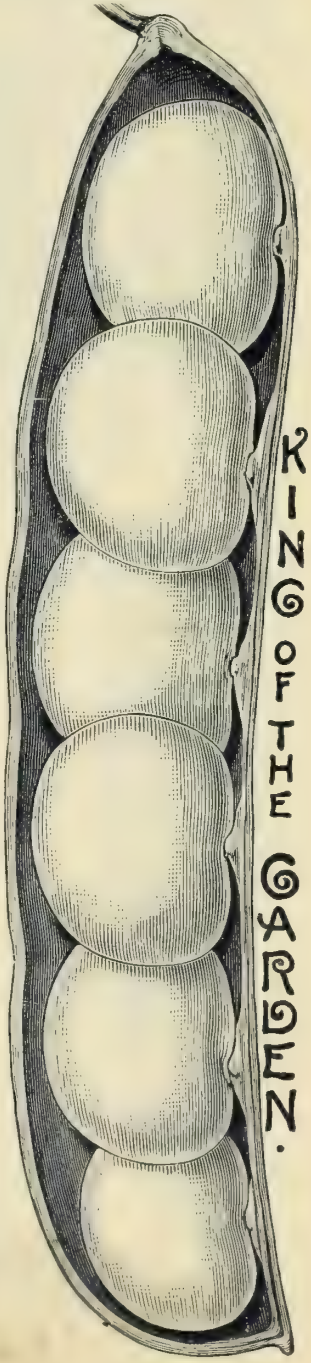
This variety was introduced to the public last season for the first time, and from the reports gathered from the various parts of the country, it has proved a most desirable sort and merits a place among the leading beans now in use, and we have every confidence in its meeting with general success and becoming one of the standard early kinds. Not only is it valuable as a snap bean, but it is equally good as a shell variety. It is as early as the Golden Wax, very prolific, hardy, and is a strong grower. The pods are large and handsome.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; quart, 40 cts.; peck, $2.50; bushel $10.00.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA.

This variety is a strong and rapid grower, requiring but two vines to the pole. It sets its beans early and produces throughout the season an abundant supply of enormous pods measuring from five to eight inches in length, well filled with beans of excellent quality. As a pole bean we think this variety unexcelled and should meet with ready appreciation wherever it is used. It is the most productive of all the Lima beans we know of.

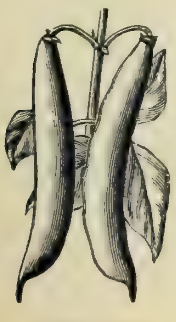
Pkt., 10 cts.; pint, 25 cts.; quart, 50 cts.; peck, $3.00; bushel, $12.00.


KING OF THE GARDEN.

EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX POLE.

This variety takes the lead of all pole beans in earliness, coming into use from a week to ten days later than the dwarf Golden Wax. The beautiful golden yellow pods, which are from six to eight inches long, are borne in clusters in the greatest profusion, and continue to bear until frost comes. It is crisp and tender, and of the most delicious flavor. Its great productiveness, combined with the fine flavor and beautiful appearance of the pods, makes it a valuable variety for the market gardener. It may be used either as a string bean or shelled.

½ pint, 40 cts.; pint, 75 cts.; quart $1.50.

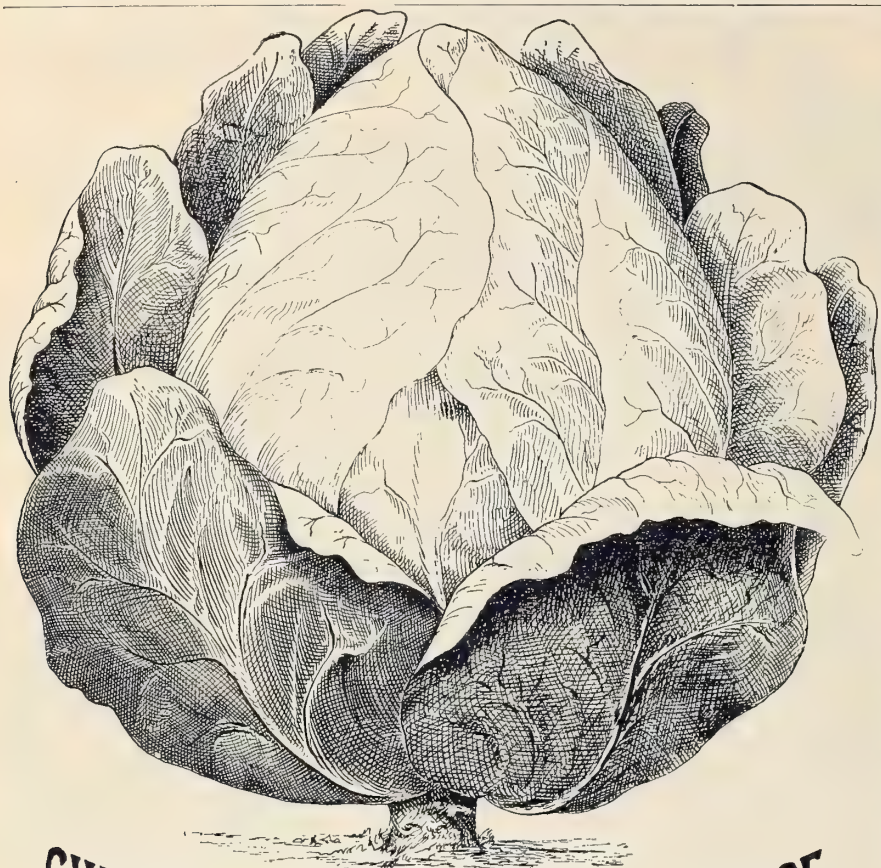


GOLDEN WAX.

GOLDEN BUTTER POLE, OR TALL MONT D'OR.

An excellent new variety of vigorous growth and very productive. The pods are of large size, measuring from 7 to 8 inches, and are of a transparent yellow color; free from strings, crisp and tender. It produces its pods while the vines are very young, and continues to bear profusely throughout the entire season. It is very early and the beans are of finest quality; this, combined with its great productiveness, makes it one of the most desirable beans for the market gardener.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pint, 25 cts.; quart, 40 cts.; peck, $2.50; bushel, $10.00.

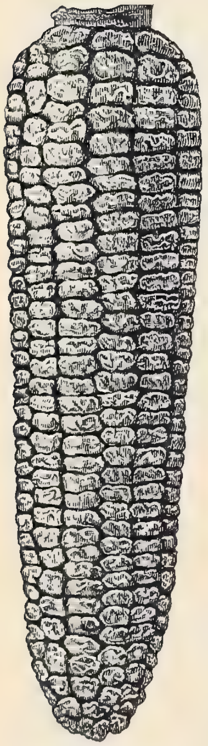


CURRIE'S EARLY MARKET CABBAGE.

CURRIE'S EARLY MARKET CABBAGE.

Just what the market gardener has been looking for. This new variety, introduced by us four years ago, has proved one of the best, if not the very best, early variety in cultivation. It is earlier than Wakefield, and the heads are firmer and larger, with few outside loose leaves. Its cooking qualities are the best, tender and mild in flavor. It has taken the lead of all the early varieties in this section, and from the reports we have had from other States we find it has proved all we claim for it. We have sold at this date, for next season's growth, fully twice as much seed of it to the market gardener as we sent out in the past four years, or since it was first introduced by us, which is a proof of its popularity among gardeners. Last season we received a large number of testimonials of its fine qualities from many sections of the country. We are convinced that before long it will be the leading early Cabbage in the country. Like all extra early varieties, it is conical in shape. In weight it is equal to many of the second early varieties, and may be grown to advantage throughout the entire season.

Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.25; 1 lb., $4.00



CHICAGO MARKET (BALLARD'S) SWEET CORN.

CHICAGO MARKET (BALLARD'S) SWEET CORN.

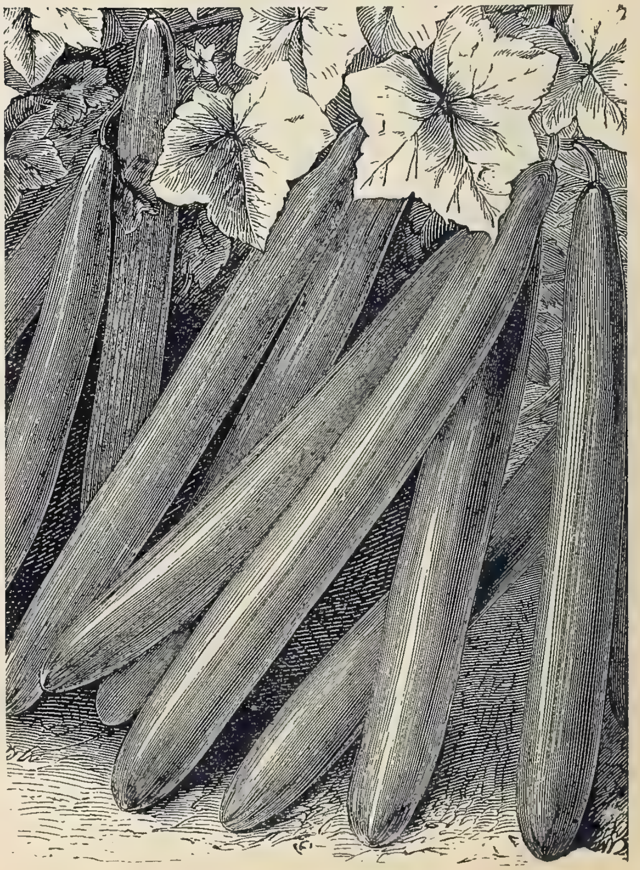
A new variety coming in a little later than Cory. The cob is medium-sized, and the Corn is pure white and very sweet. It is very productive, yielding two or three ears to a stalk. This should prove a decided acquisition to market gardeners.

Pkt., 15 cts.; pint, 35 cts.; quart, 50 cts.; peck, $2.00; bushel, $6.50.

CARTER'S MODEL CUCUMBER.

The handsomest frame Cucumber we have ever seen. It grows to a very large size, often measuring 24 inches in length. The quality is the best, exceedingly crisp and tender. When sliced and served with vinegar it is unsurpassed in flavor. It is a vigorous grower and very prolific.

Pkt., 25 cts.

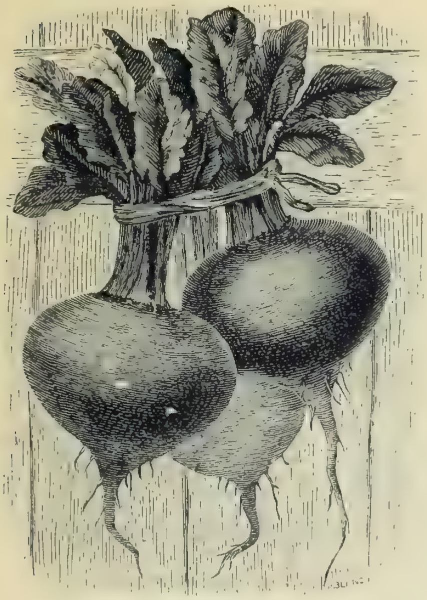


CARTER'S MODEL CUCUMBER.

ECLIPSE BEET.

A variety highly esteemed for the richness of its color and fine quality. It is very early, coming in about the same time as the Egyptian. We, however, consider it superior to that variety on account of its being larger and of much better quality. The tops are small, and the roots smooth and globe-shaped. The color is a rich, deep crimson. It is rapidly taking the lead as an early beet, and now takes the place of the Egyptian to a large extent.

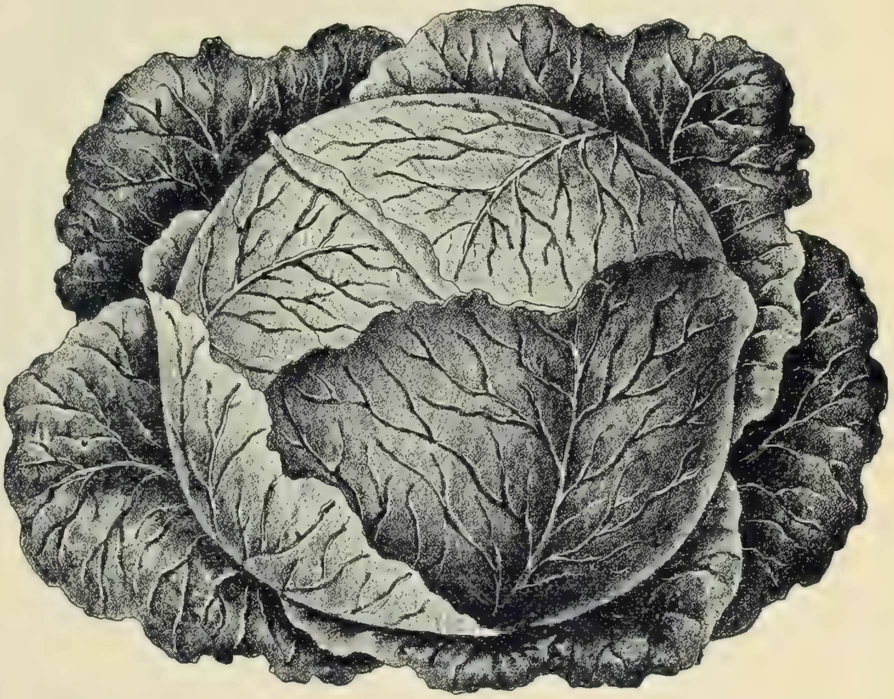
Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb., 75 cts.



ECLIPSE BEET.

CABBAGE.

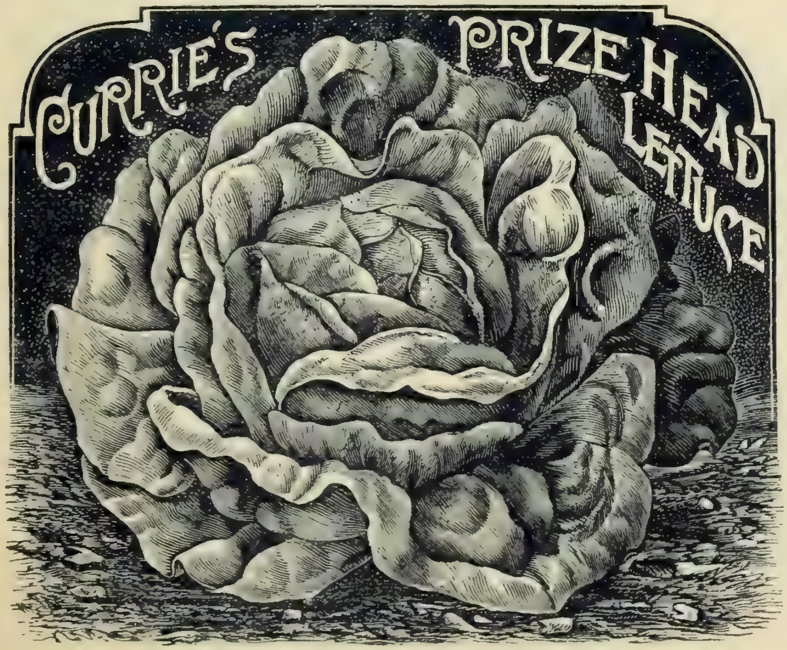
After careful selection we have obtained a first-class strain of this favorite variety. Our stock of it we believe is unsurpassed by any in this country, and, judging from the numerous testimonials we have received regarding it from all over the land, we are satisfied our patrons consider it the best they have ever had, and as a further proof we have had many sample heads of it sent in to us from large growers, directing our attention to the large size and fine quality of what they considered a fair sample of the crop. No better late Cabbage can be grown for marketing purposes or for family use. It is also the very best for making sauerkraut.



CURRIE'S SELECTED PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE.

Heads large, solid and compact. In consideration of the quality, the extremely low price at which we offer the seed will be noticeable.

Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; 1 lb., $2.50.



CURRIE'S PRIZE HEAD LETTUCE.

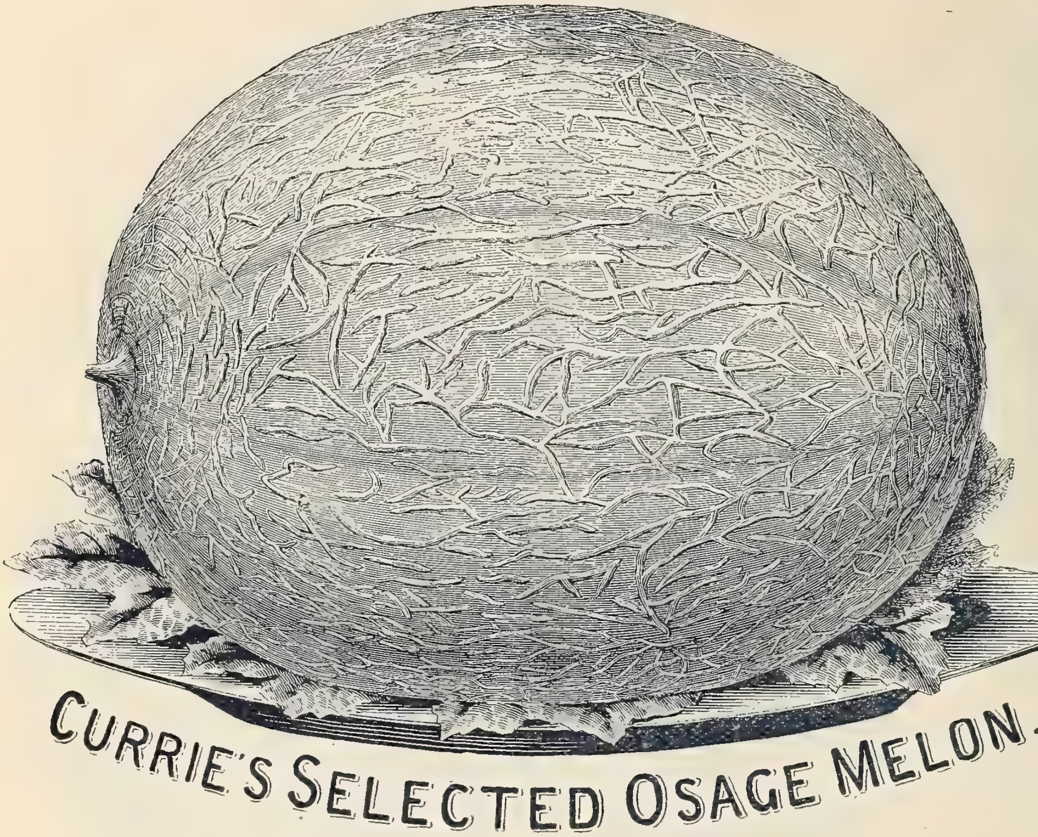
For general use no lettuce has ever given such universal satisfaction. It forms a large, close head, very crisp and tender, and of excellent flavor, and has the faculty of keeping its good qualities throughout the entire season. We recommend this as one of the best for family use.

Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; 1 lb., $1.50.

CELERIAC.

Turnip Rooted Celery — Large Smooth Prague — This is the largest and best variety grown, and grows to a large size, round in shape, smooth, with few side roots.

Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; 1 lb., $3.00


CURRIE'S SELECTED OSAGE MELON.

CURRIE'S OSAGE MELON.

This is unquestionably one of the finest Melons ever produced in this country, and we think is destined to take the lead of all others at present in use. When first introduced we pronounced it a variety of rare merit, and one not to be easily beaten, and our experience with it has far exceeded the most sanguine hopes we entertained for it at that time. Its outward appearance will at all times command a ready sale. It is of medium size, very productive, and unsurpassed in the delicacy of its flavor. The flesh is reddish orange, thick and juicy, retaining its sweetness close to the rind.

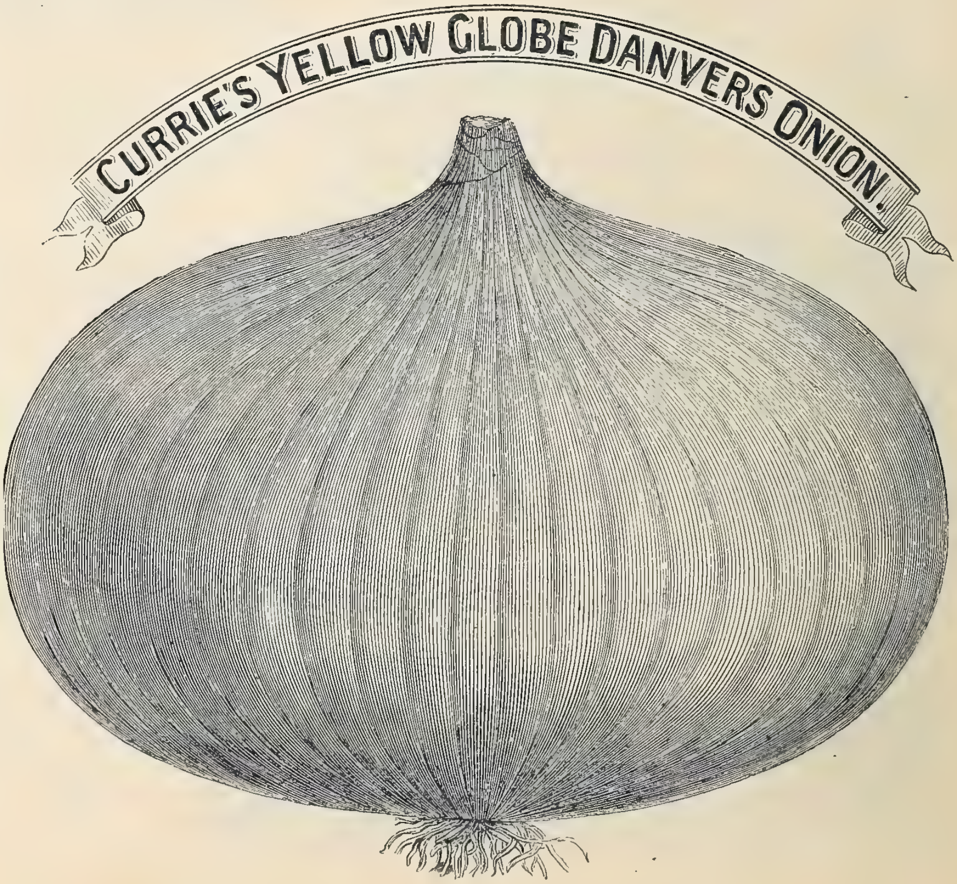
Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; 1 lb., $3.00.

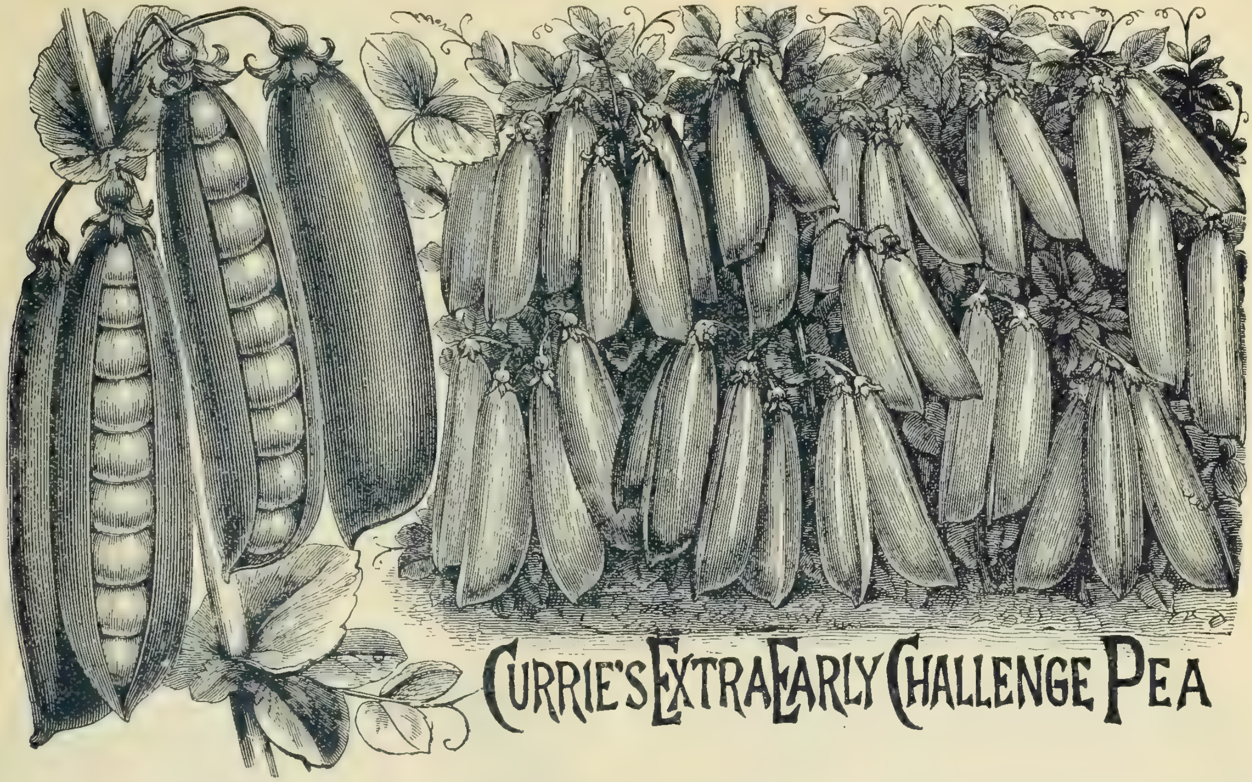
CURRIE'S YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS ONION.

(SELECTED.)

Of this variety we have obtained a very fine stock, which we have grown for us in one of the best Onion districts of the East. The steady demand for it in this section, and the poor stocks of it often sold, induced us to make an extra effort to give to the market gardeners and to the general public a strain unsurpassed by any, and, by carefully selecting it from year to year, we now offer seed that cannot fail to produce the best results, and give satisfaction. The bulbs are large and of very fine shape. Some of our market gardeners have raised eleven hundred bushels to the acre from this seed.

Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 1 lb., $2.00.

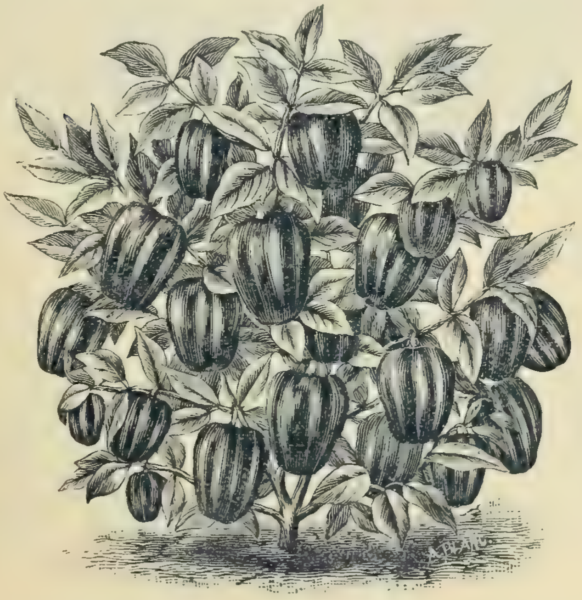

CURRIE'S YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS ONION.



CURRIE'S EXTRA EARLY CHALLENGE PEA

Obtained by selections from Extra Early Philadelphia, and we can in all confidence say that after a trial of nearly all of the extra early varieties offered in the trade, we have not found one possessing more merit than this—hence its name. Grown alongside of other extra early varieties last season, the Challenge not only proved earlier, but more productive. The pods are of good size and well filled with peas of very fine flavor.

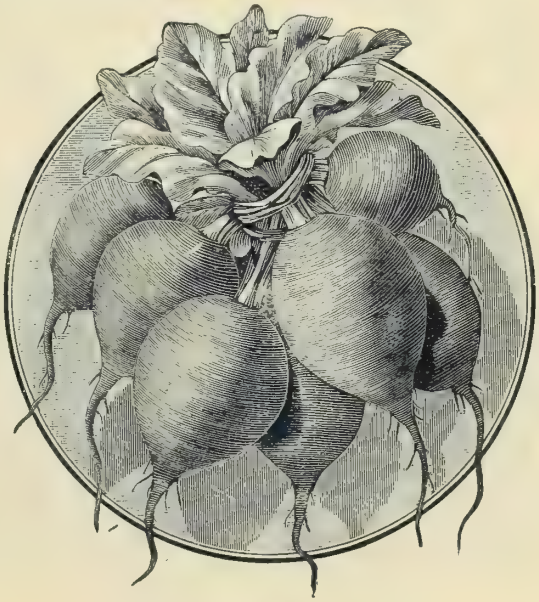
Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.25; bushel, $5.00.



RUBY KING PEPPER.

A most excellent variety. The fruit is a beautiful ruby red color, often measuring 6 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter, and is remarkably mild, often being eaten sliced with pepper and vinegar, like Tomatoes. The plant is strong and bushy, and very prolific.

Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; 1 lb., $3.50.



EARLIEST CARMINE FORCING.

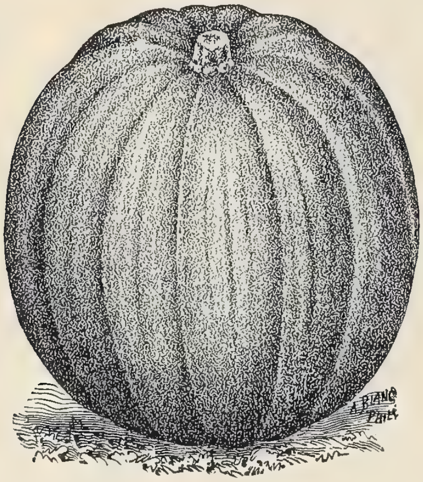
RADISH.

Earliest Carmine Forcing—An excellent forcing variety, short leaved, deep scarlet, olive shaped, very tender.

Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 1 lb., $1.00.

Early Scarlet Globe—A new forcing sort of the finest quality. Color brilliant red. Small leaved; flesh finest, white, tender and crisp.

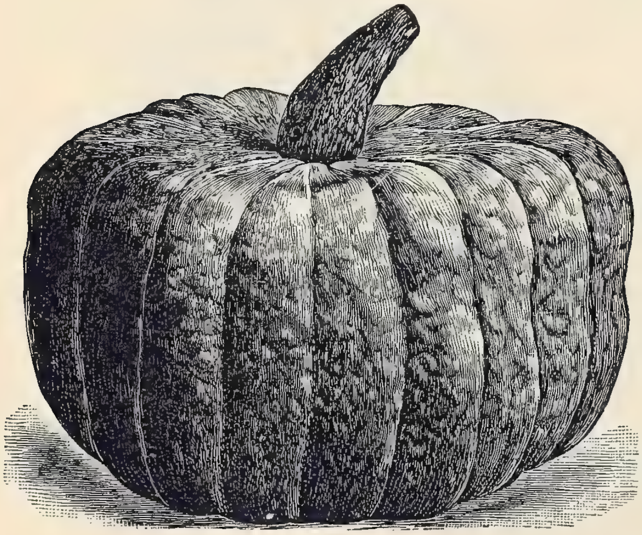
Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; 1 lb., $1.25.



SQUASH.

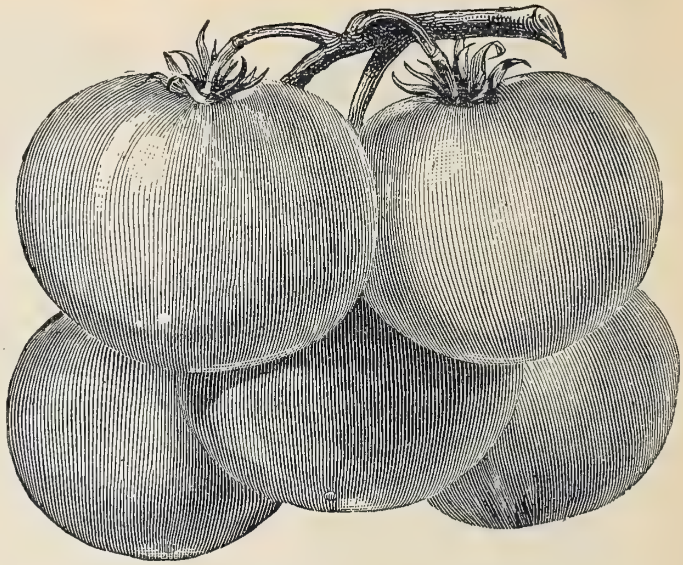
Early Prolific Gem—A valuable early sort growing to a good size. Although it begins to ripen early it continues to bear until killed by frost. It is a strong grower, and very prolific. The rind is a deep cream, slightly ribbed; flesh white, turning to light cream as it ripens; of excellent quality.

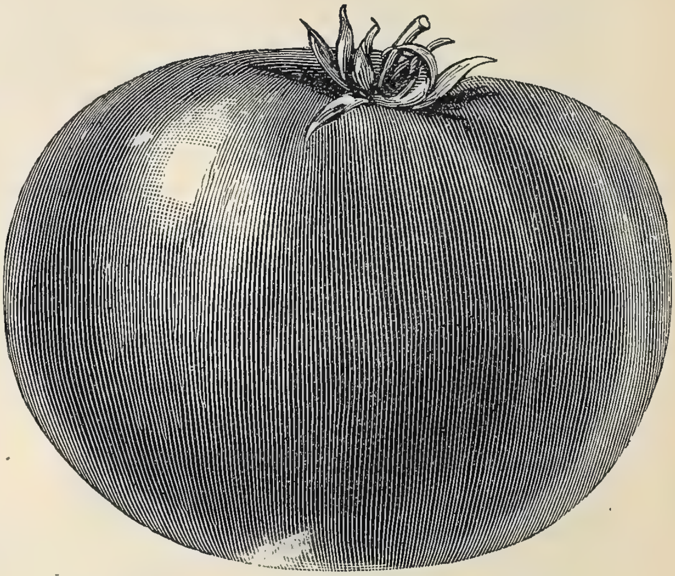
Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 65 cts.; 1 lb., $1.50.



Bay State—This new sort is a valuable acquisition. Last year's results far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. It is more prolific than the Hubbard, is larger on the average, and is by far much thicker fleshed. The quality is as much finer than the Hubbard as the Hubbard is superior to the old Marrow.

Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 65 cts.; 1 lb., $1.50.





TOMATOES.

Livingston's Beauty—This new variety deserves a first place among the several sorts introduced by Mr. Livingston. The color is a glossy crimson with a purplish tinge. It grows to a large size, and is produced in clusters of four or five. Very solid, with a tough skin, making it a desirable shipping variety.

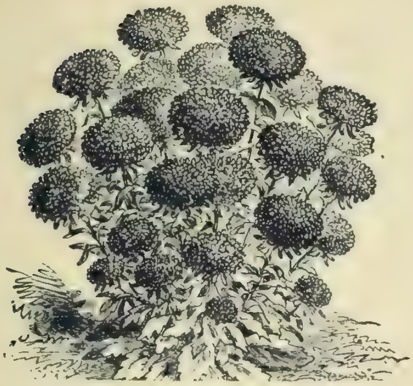
Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; 1 lb., $2.50.

TURNIP.

Extra Early Milan—This variety comes into use about the same time as the Purple Top Munich, but unlike that sort it retains its sweetness and good eating qualities until late in the season. It is strap-leaved, flat in shape, with a purple top; flesh white and of excellent quality.

Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb., 65 cts.

Novelties in Flower Seeds.



ASTERS.

Triumph (Deep Scarlet)—This novelty is undoubtedly the most beautiful and perfect of all dwarf Asters, not only concerning the habits of the plant, but also relating to the form and beauty of the flowers. It forms an entirely new class, reproducing itself true from seed, and attains a height of but 7 to 8 inches. The individual flowers measure from 2½ to 3 inches across, and are of the most faultless Pæony form, all petals being beautifully incurved. The color is rich and brilliant.

Price, per pkt., 50 cts.

Comet (Deep Rose) — A beautiful new variety resembling the Japanese Chrysanthemum in form; flowers very large and globular, of a deep rose color bordered with white, producing a charming effect.

Price, per pkt., 25 cts.

Ironstem—Pure white flowers, extremely double and finely arched, measuring from 4 to 5 inches in diameter, and borne on remarkably strong stems 16 to 18 inches in height. Price, per pkt., 50 cts.

AGERATUM.

Little Dorrit, New White—Charming dwarf, bushy variety, with white flowers, particularly useful for cutting.

Price, per pkt., 25 cts.

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.

Albert Victor—This is the most distinct and effective novelty in Cyclamen that has ever been produced; it is a free flowering variety, with a vigorous constitution and dwarf, compact habit. The flowers are of an intense brilliant crimson-carmine hue, a color which did not previously exist in this family. The foliage also differs from the other forms in the exquisite beauty of its markings.

Price, per pkt., 50 cts.

MIMULUS.

Musk Scented—This very attractive plant grows to the height of from 15 to 18 inches, and produces large yellow flowers, beautifully marked with dark crimson spots. There is a very dark marking in the center of the foliage. It is musk scented.

Price, per pkt., 25 cts.

FORGET-ME-NOT.

Myosotis Disitiflora Alba—Pure white flowers, equally as large in size as those of the original blue variety.

Price, per pkt., 25 cts.

PETUNIA GRANDIFLORA.

Steel Blue Veined—A singular and very handsome large-flowered Petunia. The flowers have a peculiar color, dark veined. Price, per pkt., 25 cts.

PHLOX.

Drummondi Nana Compacta Punicea Striata—Splendid new variety of the dwarf Phlox, with flowers of a rich vermilion, regularly striped with white. It is equally as robust in growth as the uni-colored variety.

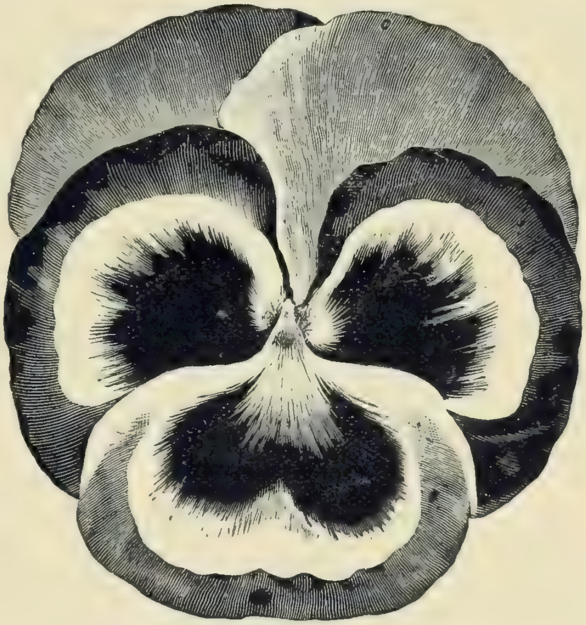
Price, per pkt., 25 cts.

Drummondi Cuspidata—A first-class novelty. The flowers are of the same kind as the common Phlox Drummondi, but the form is quite different from the latter; the petals are not quite edged but deep dented, and the thorn-like middle dents are four or five times longer than the other ones. Each flower is white bordered, and represents the perfect form of a star. Two kinds, violet blue and purple. Price, per pkt., 25 cts.

VERBENA.

Verbena Hybrida Compacta Candidissima—This new variety is a decided novelty. The branches are of a short vigorous habit, and gather themselves into a compact bush of only 5 inches in height, which is literally covered with beautiful pure white flowers.

Price, per pkt., 25 cts.



CURRIE'S SUPERFINE SCOTCH PANSY.

PANSY.

Currie's Superfine Scotch—This strain of Pansy is unexcelled by any. The flowers are of the largest size, and the colors the richest and most varied. We have great pleasure in drawing your attention to this strain, as it has received first premium at the International Flower Shows of Great Britain for a number of years.

Price, per pkt., 25 cts.

Victoria—This is a superb novelty. The flowers are very large and of a brilliant red color.

Price, per pkt., 25 cts.

ZINNIA LINEARIS.

An interesting and very pretty species from Mexico. In growth it is of an erect bush form, growing to the height of 12 inches, being profusely covered with flowers 2 inches in diameter, of a bright golden yellow color, with light orange margin. The flowers retain their color beautifully when dried.

Price, per pkt., 25 cts.

VICTORIA NEEDLE ASTERS.

A remarkably free blooming variety with large double flowers of a very unique appearance, and may be classed among the most beautiful of Asters. The habit of growth is similar to the old Victoria, with the exception that the petals of the flowers are curved round as a needle. The colors range through the various shades of red, blue, purple, crimson, rose, etc.

Packet, 25 cts.

WASHINGTON NEEDLE ASTERS

Like the well known Washington Aster, this variety produces freely flowers of enormous proportions and of almost every color. Like the preceding variety, the petals are curved round like a needle, presenting a beautiful appearance.

Packet, 25 cts.

BEGONIA.

Tuberous-Rooted, Gold Medal Strain, Single—The seed we offer of this is saved from a collection unrivaled bv any in Europe, and we may safely say in the world. The utmost pains are taken in selecting only the best, largest and finest colored sorts, and impregnated with the greatest care. Flowers from this strain have taken the international prizes in Europe for several years, and we can in all confidence offer it to the public as the finest mixture now known.

Packet, 25 cts.

BEGONIA.

Tuberous-Rooted, Gold Medal Strain, Double—What we have said regarding the single Begonia may also be said regarding the double. It comes from the same reliable source and none better can be procured.

Packet, 50 cts.

CALCEOLARIA.

Hybrida Superba (Dalkeith Park Strain) — Most lovers of this lovely genus know or have heard something of this unrivaled strain, and no recommendation of ours can add to its fame. Suffice it to say that it is unsurpassed in its markings and the size of its flowers.

Packet, 50 cts.

CINERARIA.

Hybrida (James' Prize Strain)—The plants are dwarf in habit, flowers very large and beautifully marked, colors brilliant and of fine substance.

Packet, 50 cts.

MINA LOBATA.

A handsome climbing plant closely allied to the Ipomea, and resembles several species of that family in the manner of its growth, but in form and color the flowers are totally different. These appear in fork-like racemes, bearing themselves upright out of the dense and luxuriant foliage, and present a most striking aspect. The flowers appear at first bright red, changing through orange-yellow to yellowish white as they grow older. An interesting feature of this plant is it retains the racemes developed at first throughout the whole season, producing buds at the top as fast as the lower flowers fade, thus bearing continuously clusters of flowers from the bottom to the top of the vine. We have a plant of it on an east wall in our greenhouse that has been covered with a profusion of flowers since last July, and at this date seems as vigorous as ever. Sow the seed in March in the house and transplant into the open ground in June. It is a tender annual and makes a growth of about twenty feet in the season.

Packet, 25 cts.

PETUNIA.

Lady of the Lake — A large flowering double pure white fringed variety, very chaste and beautiful. The seed is saved from artificially fertilized single white fringed blooms, and will produce a large percentage of double pure white fringed flowers.

Packet, 50 cts.

DIANTHUS.

Heddewigii Marginatus, fl. pl. (Mourning Pink) — A new variety producing flowers of very dark rich colors; some are of a dark maroon shade, while others are violet-black; all are beautifully fringed, and each flower has a white band round the margin. Very fragrant; half-hardy annual; 1 foot.

Packet, 15 cts.

ZEBRA ZINNIAS.

A new and novel class of this family, producing large brilliant double flowers, most of which are beautifully striped or blotched. The flowers are very perfect in shape and evenly imbricated, and may be found in all the colors characteristic of the Zinnia, from pure white to the deepest crimson, yellow, orange, etc.

Packet, 20 cts.

POPPY.

Nudicale Aurantiacum—The flowers of this variety are a beautiful bright orange, and are produced in great abundance during the entire season until late in autumn. Although a perennial it may be had in bloom the first year from seed.

Packet, 25 cts.

PELARGONIUM.

Choicest New Hybrids—This strain is saved from an unrivaled collection by one of the most famous growers of this lovely genus in Europe, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Many of the varieties we have grown from this seed are the finest and most brilliant we have ever seen.

Packet, 25 cts.

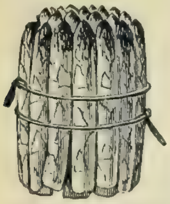
LOBELIA.

Pumila Magnifica — This certainly is not a new variety, but one that merits a great deal of praise. We know of no Lobelia so admirably adapted for bedding purposes. It is very dwarf and compact in its habit, growing only about three inches high, and covered with a profusion of dark blue flowers throughout the entire season.

Packet, 10 cts.

CURRIE BROS' LIST OF VEGETABLE SEEDS

Our Vegetable Department contains only the best and most reliable varieties of every kind, and we flatter ourselves that none better can be obtained anywhere. We exercise the greatest care in the selection of each variety, and all our purchases are made of the most responsible growers at home and in Europe.



ASPARAGUS.

German, Spargel. French, Asparge.

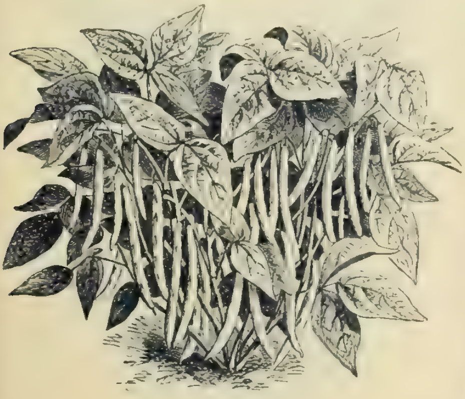
If by mail in quantities of ¼ lb. and upwards, add 16 cts. per lb. for postage.

As early in the spring as the ground can be worked sow the seeds, previously soaked in water for about 24 hours, in rows about a foot apart. During the first season the young plants must be carefully attended to. Cultivate between the rows frequently to keep the soil loose and weeds down. Remove all weeds in the rows by hand-picking. The second year the plants will be ready for planting in permanent beds. Prepare these beds by trenching to a depth of at least 2 feet, and working in a liberal quantity of barn-yard manure. These beds should be about 2 feet apart and 3 feet wide, and 3 rows only should be planted in each, the plants being placed from 15 to 18 inches apart in the rows, or when large quantities are grown for market, the plants should be set in rows 3 feet apart, and the plants about 1 foot apart. This plan admits of horse cultivators being used. In planting spread out the roots carefully and cover with about 6 or 8 inches of soil. A rather sandy soil suits this plant best.

Colossal—So superior as to be the only variety worth growing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb. .60

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Colossal—Two-year-old roots, by express, per 100, $1.00; per 1,000 8.00



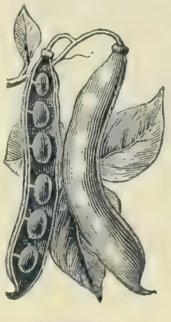
BLACK WAX.

BEANS—Dwarf or Bush.

German, Bohne. French, Haricot.

Add 30 cts. per quart extra if to be sent by mail. Begin sowing the 1st of May if the ground is in fit condition. For successive crops sowings may be made every two or three weeks, until the 1st of September. Sow thinly in drills from two to three inches deep, and from eighteen inches to two feet apart. If the soil is rather poor, the former depth will suffice; if rich, the latter.

Early Red Valentine—One of the best early varieties. Very productive and continues green and tender for a longer period than the majority of the varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.25; bushel 4.50



ROUND POD VALENTINE.

Improved Round Pod Valentine—Similar to the preceding variety, only that the pods are round and larger. It is also a stronger grower, and yields better. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.25; bushel 4.50

Early Yellow Kidney Six Weeks—Excellent variety, very early and productive. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.25; bushel 4.50

Early Mohawk—Early, of excellent quality, and productive. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.00; bushel 4.00

Refugee, or One Thousand to One—Not so early as the preceding varieties, but excellent for a main crop. Very productive, tender, and flavor delicious. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.00; bushel 4.00

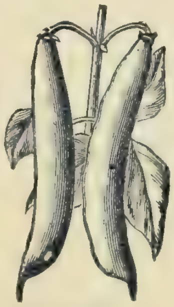
Dwarf Horticultural—A bush variety of the popular Pole Bean of that name. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.25; bushel 4.50

White Marrowfat—Not specially good as a string Bean, but very popular shelled, green or dry. This variety is grown in large quantities for consumption in a dry state. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck $1.00; bushel 3.50

Canadian Wonder—A very prolific variety with large pods. Pkt., 5 cts., Pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.50; bushel 6.00

Large White Kidney—Largely used as a shell bean. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, $1.00; bushel 4.00

WAX SORTS.



GOLDEN WAX.

Golden Wax—This is decidedly the best Snap Bean now in cultivation. Nothing equals it in tenderness and richness of flavor; moreover, it stands high in favor as a shell bean for winter use. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 30 cts.; peck, $1.75; bushel 7.00

Black Wax, or Butter—A very superior variety, tender and delicious. The ripened pods are of a transparent, waxy-yellow color. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.50; bushel 6.00

Crystal White Wax—A very productive and excellent variety of the stringless bush Beans of quite recent introduction. Its character is distinctive, pods tender and of excellent flavor; early produced, but continuing crisp and tender for a long time. Waxy-yellow in color and very transparent. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.50; bushel 6.00

White Seeded Wax—Except in the color of its seed, this variety bears a strong resemblance to the black-seeded wax. Pods wax-like. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.50; bushel 6.00

Ivory Pod Wax—Also a stringless variety and one of the best and most productive. The pods are long, waxy-white, and almost transparent. The Beans are oval and of medium size, and when ripe are white. Excellent for winter use. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.50; bushel 6.00

Dwarf Mont d'Or—One of the earliest wax Beans, of vigorous growth, and very productive. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; quart, 35 cts.; peck, $2.00; bushel 8.00

Wardwell's Kidney Wax—(See Novelties.) Pkt., 10 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; quart, 40 cts.; peck, $2.50; bushel 10.00

BEANS—Pole or Running.

German, Stangen-Bohne; French, Haricot or Rames.

These are sown in hills about four feet apart, dropping five or six seeds in each hill, to the depth of about two inches. Being more tender than the Bush varieties, the planting of them should be delayed about two weeks after the usual time for planting the latter. A sandy soil suits them best, but the hills should have a liberal quantity of manure worked in previous to planting the seed.

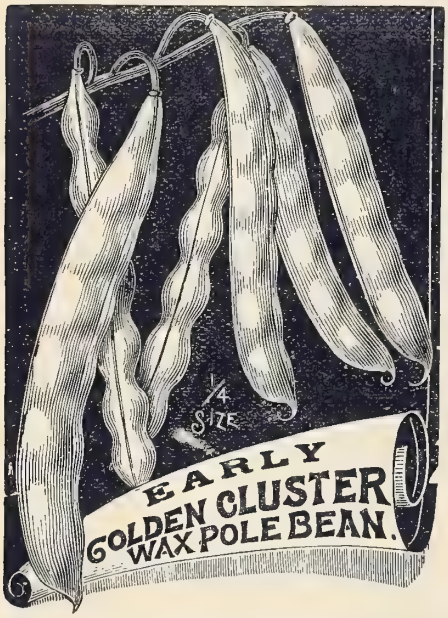
Extra Early Lima—In appearance and size similar to the large white Lima, and is equally good quality. It is especially valuable on account of being two weeks earlier than the ordinary Lima. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; quart, 40 cts.; peck, $2.00; bushel 8.00

Large White Lima—A very popular variety, largely grown for market, and almost exclusively in private gardens. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; quart, 35 cts.; peck, $2.00; bushel 7.50

Small Lima, or Sieva—The seeds of this variety are flat and smaller than those of the Large Lima. It is a much hardier variety than the latter, and somewhat earlier. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; quart, 35 cts.; peck, $2.00; bushel 7.50

Dreer's Improved Lima—Early and very productive, and very superior in flavor; an excellent variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; quart, 35 cts.; peck, $2.00; bushel 8.00

King of the Garden Lima—(See Novelties.) Pkt., 10 cts.; pint, 25 cts.; quart, 50 cts.; peck, $3.00; bushel.............. ....12.00


1/4 SIZE
EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX POLE BEAN.

Early Golden Cluster Wax—(See Novelties.) ½ pint, 40 cts.; pint, 75 cts.; quart..............1.50

Golden Butter, or Tall Mont d'Or—(See Novelties.) Pkt., 10 cts.; pint, 25 cts.; quart, 40 cts.; peck, $2.50; bushel.... ....10.00

Early Dutch Caseknife—Excellent for general use, whether green or dry. Pkt.; 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 30 cts.; peck, $1.50; bushel.........6.00

Giant Wax—Very productive; pods waxy-yellow, of remarkable size, but very tender and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 25 cts.; quart, 50 cts.; peck, $3.00; bushel.......................12.00

Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry—Much grown in private gardens. Is highly esteemed green, or when more matured, shelled. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 30 cts.; peck, $1.75; bushel.......................................6.50

Scarlet Runner—A very old but popular variety, much used for ornamental purposes. It is admirably adapted for screening a veranda, and is exceedingly picturesque when trailing over the dead limbs of some dwarfish tree or stump. Its flowers, very freely produced, are a brilliant scarlet. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; quart, 40 cts.; peck, $2.00; bushel...............................8.00

BEANS—English or Broad.

German, Gartenbohne. French, Feve de Marais.

Plant early in spring in rows about 4 feet apart, seeds 4 inches apart in the row and 2 inches deep. As soon as the lower pods are set, pinch the top off the plants to insure well-filled pods. Perfectly hardy.

Broad Windsor—The best. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; quart.. 40

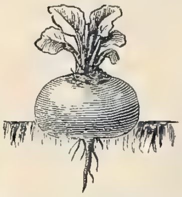
BEETS.

German, Runkel Ruebe. French, Betterave.

Where a variety and choice of soil is at command, select that which is rather light for this crop. It must, however, be thoroughly enriched. As early in the spring as the ground can be properly cultivated, lay out the drills for the seed about a foot apart, and two inches deep. Sow the seeds thinly. When large enough to handle, thin out the plants to about 8 or 9 inches apart.

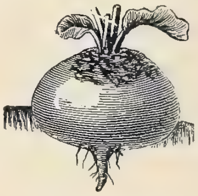
If by mail in quantities of ¼ lb. and upwards, add 16c per lb. for postage.

Eclipse—A new and valuable variety of fine quality, coming in almost as early as Egyptian. It is highly esteemed for its richness of color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb............ 75


EGYPTIAN TURNIP BEET.

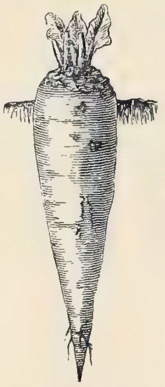
Egyptian Turnip—The earliest, and excellent in quality. Deep crimson in color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb 60

Bastian Blood Turnip—Another very early variety, almost equal to the Egyptian in that respect. Color, a blood-red. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb........... 60


EARLY BLOOD TURNIP BEET.

Dewing's Improved Blood Turnip—Very desirable for marketing, of fine form and color; very early. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb............. 55

Early Blood Turnip — The favorite early variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb........... 50

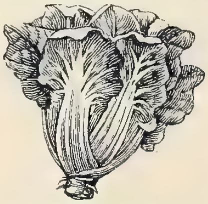

LONG SMOOTH BEET.

Early Flat Bassano—Very early. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb..... 60

Long Smooth Blood Red—An improvement on the common long blood. A valuable late sort. Pkt., 5 cts., oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb................... 50

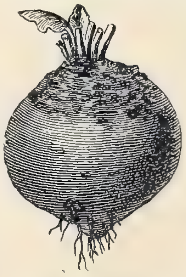
Pineapple—A variety much esteemed in England, and well worthy of cultivation here. Color, deep crimson. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz , 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 1 lb............1.00

Dell's Flower Garden—A variety much used, and excellent in ribbon borders in the flower garden. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz........ 60



Swiss Chard, Silver or Sea-Kale Beet—It is for the leaves alone that this variety is grown. These, with the mid-rib removed, are served as Spinach, the mid-rib itself being cooked and used as Asparagus. To promote a good growth of young and tender leaves, cut off the old ones frequently. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts. ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb.. 50

The following varieties are grown for feeding stock. Sow in April or May, 6 or 8 pounds per acre.


CARTER'S WARDEN PRIZE.

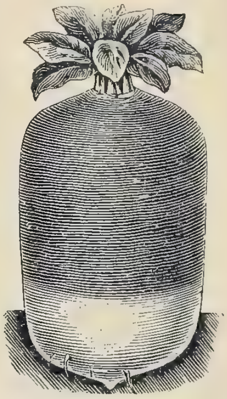
Carter's Warden Prize Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel—This variety is admirably adapted for shallow soil, although its roots attain to a very great size, weighing from 15 to 18 pounds. It is excellent in quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz , 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb........................ 50

Carter's Sugar Cane Beet—A variety exceedingly rich in saccharine matter. Highly prized. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb................................ 60

Lane's Imperial Sugar Beet—A great improvement on the common sugar beet, containing a very large percentage of sugar. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb..... 50

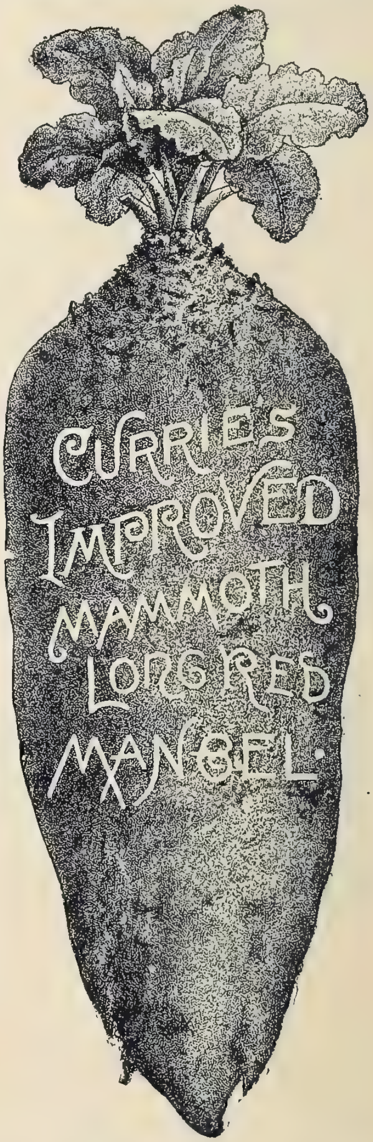
Vilmorin's Sugar Beet—A most excellent variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb., 60

White Sugar Beet—The variety so extensively grown in France for the production of sugar. A large grower; excellent for feeding stock. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; 1 lb......... 40


GOLDEN TANKARD.

Golden Tankard—A good cropper, of fine form and excellent flavor. Color, bright yellow. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb........... 50

Kinver Yellow Globe—A favorite variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; 1 lb...... 40

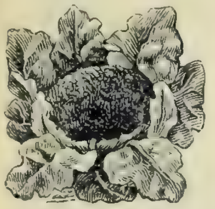

CURRIE'S IMPROVED MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL.

Currie's Improved Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel — An exceptionally large growing variety, and of finest quality. Specimens of this sort often weigh from 25 to 30 lbs. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb...... 50

Norbiton Giant Long Red Mangel Wurzel—A favorite Long Red variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb........................ 50

Long Red Mangel Wurzel—A popular field variety, largely grown for feeding stock. The roots are usually very large and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; 1 lb.......................... 40

Elvethan Long Yellow Mangel Wurzel—Similar to the Long Red, color excepted; very desirable. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb......... 50



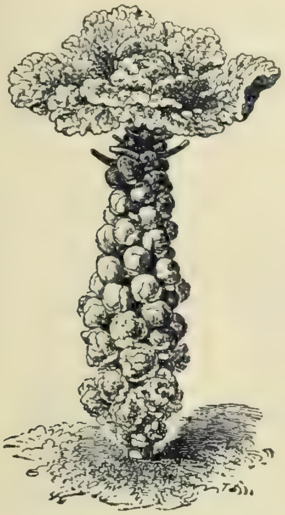
BROCCOLI.

German, Brocoli. French, Chow Brocoli.

Allied to and closely resembling the Cauliflower, but much more hardy. Sow the seed in the early part of May and transplant to permanent place in June.

If by mail in ¼ lb. quantities or over, add sufficient to cover postage at the rate of 16c per lb.

Purple Cape—A hardy and very popular variety; very rarely fails to produce a good head. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.25; lb........... ..4.00



BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

German, Kopfkohl Gruener. French, Chou de Bruxelles.

An almost indispensable vegetable for winter use. The above cut is a very fair representation of it when fully developed. The sprouts, resembling miniature Cabbages, are produced in the axils of the leaves. To promote a perfect growth of sprouts, the leaves should be cut off as close as convenient to the stock of the parent plant as the sprouts are forming.

If by mail in ¼ lb. quantities or over, add sufficient to cover postage at the rate of 16c per lb.

Dwarf Improved—An excellent variety, producing numerous compact sprouts. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; 1 lb............ ......1.50

CABBAGE.

German, Kopfkraut. French, Chou Pomme.

Early Cabbages are always in great demand. To secure these early the seed should either be sown in September, about the middle of the month, and the young plants wintered in cold frames, or it may be sown in February or March in hot-beds. The latter plan is generally adopted in this neighborhood. The February sown plants, when large enough, should be transplanted into cold frames, and as early as the ground is in fit condition they should be planted in the garden, in rows about two feet apart and about eighteen inches in the row. The late varieties should be sown about the 1st of May and set out in the garden in July. As these grow larger than the early varieties, they should be planted in rows about three feet apart, and about two feet in the row.

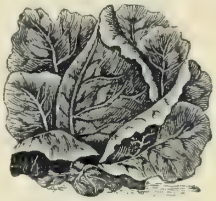
If by mail, in ¼ lb. quantities or over, add sufficient to cover postage at the rate of 16c per lb.

Currie's Early Market—(See Novelties.) Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; ¼ lb. $1.25; 1 lb.............4.00

Early Flat Dutch (True)—A great favorite in the New York market, as indeed it has become in ours. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb.... 2.50

Filderkraut — Resembles the Wakefield, but larger and more pointed, with few outside leaves; a second early. Grown largely for making kraut. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 55c; 1 lb. 2.00

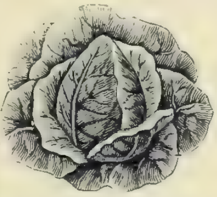
Large Red Pickling (Improved)—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb..........................2.00



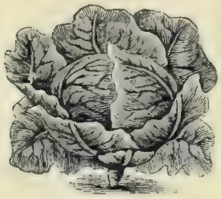
EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

Early Jersey Wakefield Select—This variety is very extensively grown. It is very fine, extra early and a very profitable one. Extra fine stock. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; 1 lb...... ..3.00

Early Winningstadt—One of the most popular for general use. Heads large and conical. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 40c.; 1 lb..................1.50



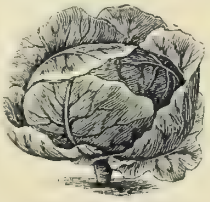
EARLY WINNINGSTADT.



HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER.

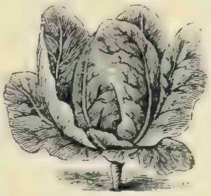
Henderson's Early Summer—A most excellent variety, about ten days later than the Wakefield, but as it grows to fully double the size of the latter, it is indeed a formidable rival for first place among early Cabbages. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb..... 2.50

Fottler's Improved Brunswick (True Stock)—A favorite variety for second, early and late planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb..2.50

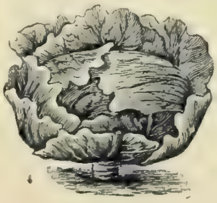


FOTTLER'S BRUNSWICK.

Early York—An old favorite. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb. 1.35

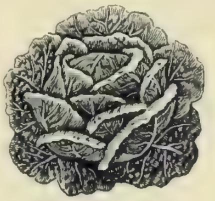


EARLY YORK.



MARBLEHEAD DRUMHEAD.

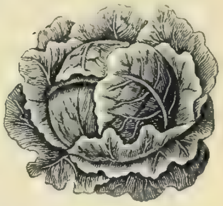
Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead—The largest Cabbage grown. It is no uncommon occurrence to find a head weighing from 50 to 60 lbs. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb........ ....2.00



DWARF ULM SAVOY.

Early Dwarf Ulm Savoy—A dwarf variety, very early and very sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb. 2.00

Chase's Excelsior—A medium early variety, producing good heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., $1.00: 1 lb....................3.00



CHASE'S EXCELSIOR.

Premium Flat Dutch (Extra Selected Stock)—(See Novelties.) Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb.................................... ....2.50

Stone-Mason—A variety of the Mason Drumhead, but a decided improvement; very sweet and tender. Pkts., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb. 2.50

Large Late Drumhead—Heads very large, round and solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb..1.50

Early Blood-red Erfurt (Select)—Earlier and smaller than the large red; valuable for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb........2.50

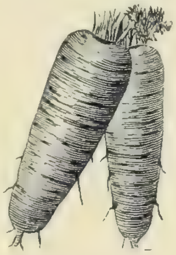
Drumhead Savoy (American)—An excellent variety, of fine flavor; heads large and showy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb...............2.50

CARROT.

German, Moehre. French, Carotte.

For the successful cultivation of this root the soil should be light (sandy soil is best) and deeply tilled. For an early crop the seed should be sown as early as the ground can be properly worked. For later crops it may be sown any time until about the middle of June. Sow in rows about fifteen inches apart. The seed can be best sown by mixing it in moist sand. Keep down weeds. Thin out the young plants as soon as they can be handled, leaving them about four inches apart.

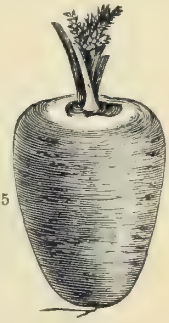
If by mail in ¼ lb. quantities or over, add sufficient to cover postage at the rate of 16c per lb.



HALF LONG STUMP ROOTED.

Half Long Red (Stump-Rooted)—As the name implies, this is a Carrot intermediate in length between the short and long varieties. It is also a medium early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb 1.00

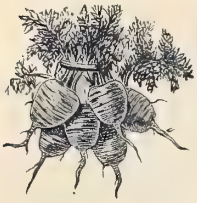
Early Half-Long Scarlet (Pointed Root)—Similar to the above, except the root is pointed and more slender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb..........................1.25



OX HEART.

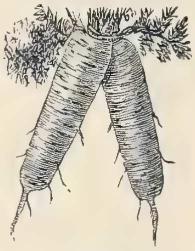
Guerande, or Ox Heart—A new variety with short, thick roots, the diameter often exceeding the length. Specimens have been grown seven inches in diameter. Color, bright orange; sweet and fine grained, good for table or stock. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; 1 lb...1.50

Altringham—A large-growing variety, of fine flavor. Similar to Long Orange, but of a bright-red color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 1 lb.. ... 90



EARLY FRENCH FORCING

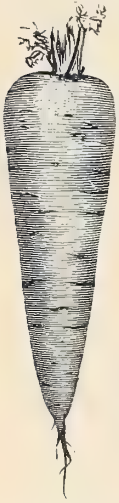
Early French Forcing—A very valuable forcing variety, and very early. The roots are short and stubby, and very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; 1 lb. 1.25



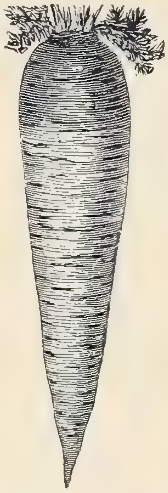
SCARLET HORN.

Early Scarlet Horn—Largely grown for early use; one of the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb.........1.00

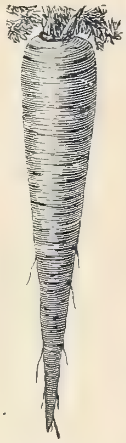
Half-Long Scarlet Carentan—A good early variety, suitable for forcing; color, deep orange. Almost without core. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb .. 1.00



DANVERS.



WHITE BELGIAN.

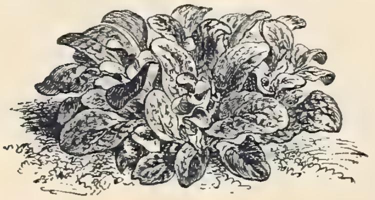


LONG ORANGE.

Danvers—There is no variety grown which will produce as much to the acre, with a minimum length of root, as this one. Under proper conditions of soil and cultivation, it may reasonably be expected to produce, which it has done, twenty-five to thirty tons per acre. It is of medium length and heavy at the neck, but pointed and quite smooth; color, a rich orange. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 1 lb............1.00

Long Orange, Improved—A large-growing favorite variety, may be grown in the garden or as a field crop. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts., ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb.. 75

Large White Belgian—This variety is almost exclusively and very extensively grown for feeding stock; is the best of the whites. Owing to its peculiar habit of growth, only about two-thirds of the lower part is white, the remainder, being raised above ground, is green. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb........ ... .75



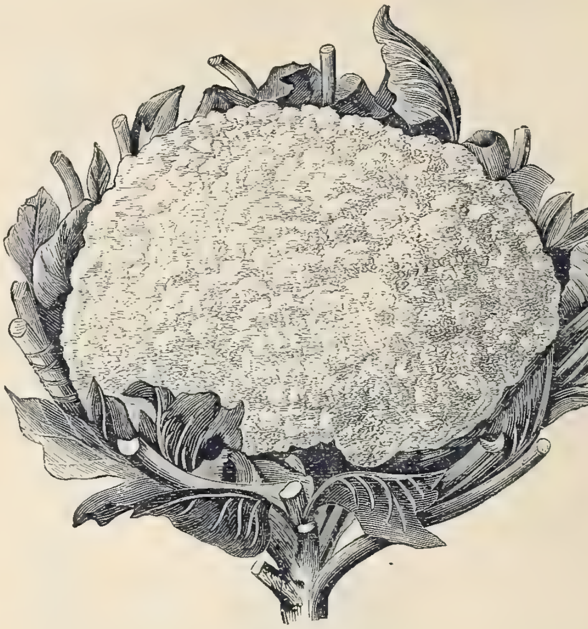
CORN SALAD, or FETTICUS.

German, Læmmersalat. French, Machel.

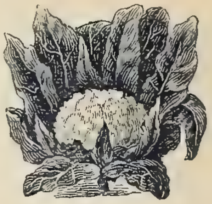
Used as a salad. Sow in early spring in drills, or for very early use sow in fall and winter over same as Spinach. If grown in cold frames and covered with straw mats, it can be used at any time during the winter.

If by mail in quantities of ¼ lb, and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 16c per lb.

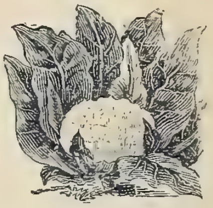
Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb..... 75



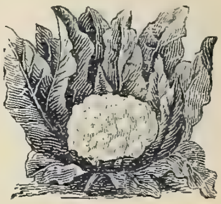
EARLY SNOWBALL.



LENORMANDS.



EARLY PARIS.



DWARF ERFURT.

CAULIFLOWER.

German, Blumenkohl. French, Choufleur.

As recommended in Cabbage culture, the seed of this vegetable may be sown in September, and the plants wintered over in cold frames, or in February or March in a hot-bed, transplanting the plants when large enough into another or the same frame, and gradually hardening them off, preparatory to planting them out as early as the ground is in a fit condition. Any good garden soil, if thoroughly cultivated and made very rich by manuring, will suit. Careful attention in the matter of watering, destroying insects, and thorough cultivation, will be repaid.

If by mail in ¼ lb. quantities or over, add sufficient to cover postage at the rate of 16c per lb.

Imported Extra Selected Early Dwarf Erfurt—(See Novelties.) Pkt., 50 cts.; oz.....8.00

Early Snowball—This variety has given universal satisfaction. Pkt., 50 cts.; oz 6.00

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt—A very fine market variety; produces heads large and compact, of good color and quality. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., $2.50; ¼ lb.............................. ....9.00

Extra Early Paris—A favorite variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 75 cts.; ¼ lb...............................2.00

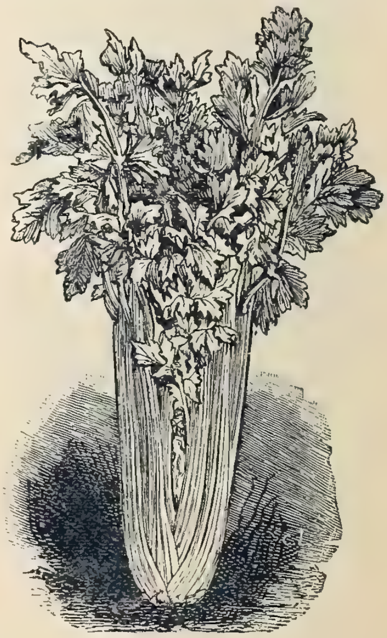
Lenormand's Short-Stemmed—A late variety of superior quality; heads large and well formed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 75 cts.; ¼ lb 2.00

CELERY.

Although a few gardeners continue to cultivate this vegetable on the old plan, the only one practiced years ago, its cultivation has undergone a great reformation of late years. Very little of the seed is now sown in hot-beds, but instead is sown in a cold frame or even out in the open air, early in April, and in June and July it is transplanted where it is intended to mature. The young plants, before transplanting, should be clipped down partially two or three times to promote a stubby growth. On the ground, previously thoroughly enriched and cultivated, lay out lines 3 feet apart, on the surface, not in trenches, as it used to be planted. Plant the plants in these rows about 6 inches apart. Until about the middle of August, the only work to be done is frequent cultivation and watering in dry weather. Earthing up may then begin, and continue as long as the plants grow, to bleach the stems and render them crisp.

If by mail in ¼ lb. quantities or over, add sufficient to cover postage at the rate of 16c per lb.

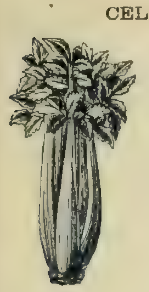
White Plume—This variety is fast gaining popularity, and in many sections is taking the lead. Unlike all other varieties, it does not require to be earthed up, but if only loosely tied, or a few handfuls of earth brought close around the base of the leaves, to keep them close together, all the inner leaves, or thin stalks, will turn white and crisp. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.25; 1 lb..4.50



HENDERSON'S HALF DWARF.

Henderson's Half Dwarf—The leading market variety, of medium growth, excellent in quality and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; ¼ lb., 75c.; 1 lb.......................................2.50

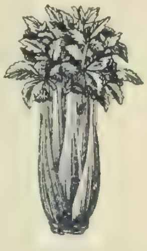
CELERY—Continued.



GOLDEN DWARF.

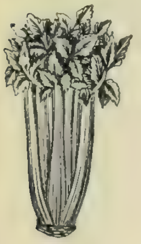
Golden Dwarf—The distinctive feature of this variety, which in other respects very much resembles the other Half Dwarf white kinds, is its large heart of waxy golden yellow stems, when fully blanched. These are also crisp and quite solid, and of excellent flavor. As a keeper in winter it has no superior. Pkt , 5c.; oz., 25c.; ¼ lb., 75c.; 1 lb..............2.50

Dwarf White Solid—One of the best keepers grown; solid and crisp, and of superior quality habit of plant compact. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; ¼ lb., 60c.; 1 lb.........2.25



DWARF WHITE SOLID.

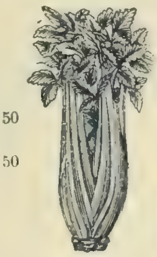
Boston Market—Dwarf in habit, white-stemmed, flavor excellent, a good keeper. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; ¼ lb., 75c.; 1 lb.................2.50



SANDRINGHAM.

Sandringham Dwarf White—A well-known and very superior variety, of fine flavor and firm texture. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; ¼ lb., 60c ; 1 lb............................2.00

White Walnut—A most excellent Celery or table use, its feathery foliage, when nicely blanched, having a beautiful appearance. Stems solid and crisp, having a flavor somewhat like that of the walnut. The habit of the plant is dwarf, seldom exceeding in height more than twenty inches. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; ¼ lb., 75c.; 1 lb.......................................2.50

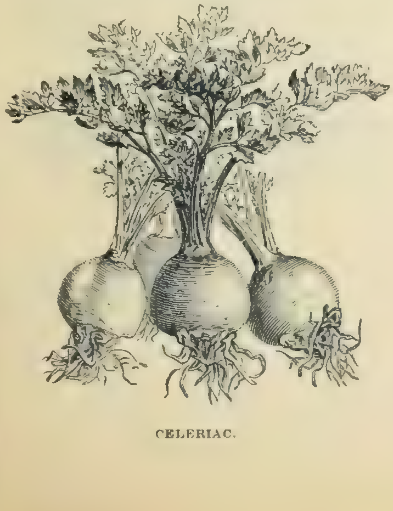


LONDON RED.

London Red—A most excellent variety. Like the majority of red Celeries, it is crisp and of fine flavor, and an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; ¼ lb., 75c.; 1 lb...................2.50

Soup Celery (Old Seed)—Excellent for flavoring. Pound. 50

Carter's Solid Ivory—A new variety, in habit similar to the White Plume. It is dwarf and compact, beautifully white throughout. It does not require earthing up, a few handfuls of earth brought close to the base is all that is necessary, and if tied to keep the leaves close together, it will be improved in crispness and flavor. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 60 cts.; ¼ lb.......................2.00



CELERIAC.

CELERIAC—Turnip Rooted Celery.

A variety of Celery having Turnip-shaped roots, which, when cooked and sliced and used with vinegar, makes a most excellent salad. It is more hardy and may be treated same as Celery. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; ¼ lb., 50c.; 1 lb............1.75

Celeriac Prague Giant—(See Novelties). Pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.; ¼ lb., $1.00; 1 lb..................3.00

CHERVIL.

German, Gartenkerbel. French, Cerfeuil.

If by mail in quantities of ¼ lb. and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 16c per lb.

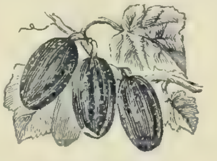
Curled—The young leaves are used in soups and salads. Sow in May, in drills half an inch deep. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 1 lb.....2.00

CUCUMBERS.

German, Gurke. French, Concombre.

Plant in hills four feet apart, in well-prepared warm, rich, loamy soil. Mix a shovelful of well rotted manure in each hill. The fruit should be picked when large enough, whether they are wanted or not, as it destroys the vitality of the vine if left to ripen.

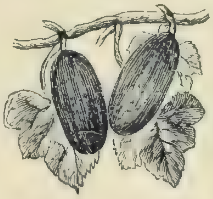
If by mail in quantities of ¼ lb. and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 16c per lb.



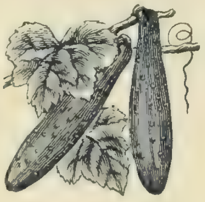
GREEN PROLIFIC.

Extra Early Green Prolific—A variety similar to the old Green Prolific, but about two weeks earlier. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; 1 lb..................1.25

Improved Early White Spine—A favorite early variety; very productive and tender; fine for table use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb..................85



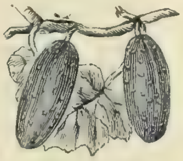
EARLY WHITE SPINE.



LONG GREEN.

Improved Long Green—A fine variety for pickles; very productive; flesh firm and crisp. Pkt., 5 cts ; oz., 10 cts.: ¼ lb , 25 cts.; 1 lb......................1.00

Short Green, or Gherkin—A good pickling variety; similar to Early Frame. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb........................ 80



SHORT GREEN.

Nichol's Medium Green—An excellent pickle variety; color, dark green; flesh, crisp and tender; of medium size and very productive. Always straight and smooth. It is also good for forcing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 1 lb..1.00

Improved Extra Long White Spine—A larger variety of the above; largely used for forcing by market gardeners. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb.......................... 85

Boston Pickling—Very productive and of superior quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb.. 85

Early Frame—An excellent variety for pickles when young. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb.. 85

Green Prolific—One of the best pickling sorts; very productive. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb.. 85

Early Russian—The earliest variety; fruit small and hardy; very productive. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb.......................... 85

West India Gherkin, or Burr—Used exclusively for pickles. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz.; 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; 1 lb 2.50

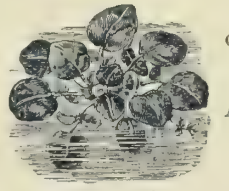
ENGLISH FRAME OR FORCING VARIETIES.

Sow in hot-bed in January, February or March, and keep in a temperature of 65 to 70 degrees. Artificial impregnation of the flowers is necessary when grown under glass.

Telegraph—Unquestionably the most prolific and best Winter Cucumber. Pkt 25

Carter's Model—(See Novelties.) Pkt......... 25

CRESS—Water.

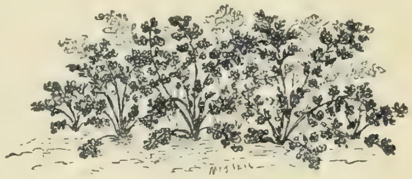


German, Brunnenkresse. French, Cresson de Fontaine.

A well-known aquatic plant to be found growing in great abundance along the margins of running streams and ponds. It has a very pleasant pungent taste.

If by mail in quantities of ¼ lb. and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 16c per lb.

Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.25; 1 lb......4.00



CRESS, or PEPPER-GRASS.

German, Kresse. French, Cresson.

A favorite pungent salad. Sow thickly at frequent intervals, to keep up a succession, as it soon runs to seed.

If by mail in quantities of ¼ lb. and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 16c per lb.

Extra Curled—Very fine. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb........................ 50

CORN—Sweet.

German, Welschkorn. French, Mais.

Sow in rows four and a half feet apart, or plant in hills, if in rich soil, a distance of about four feet each way. If the soil is poor and the variety dwarf, the distance apart May be lessened. Begin planting in May and continue until the last week in July.

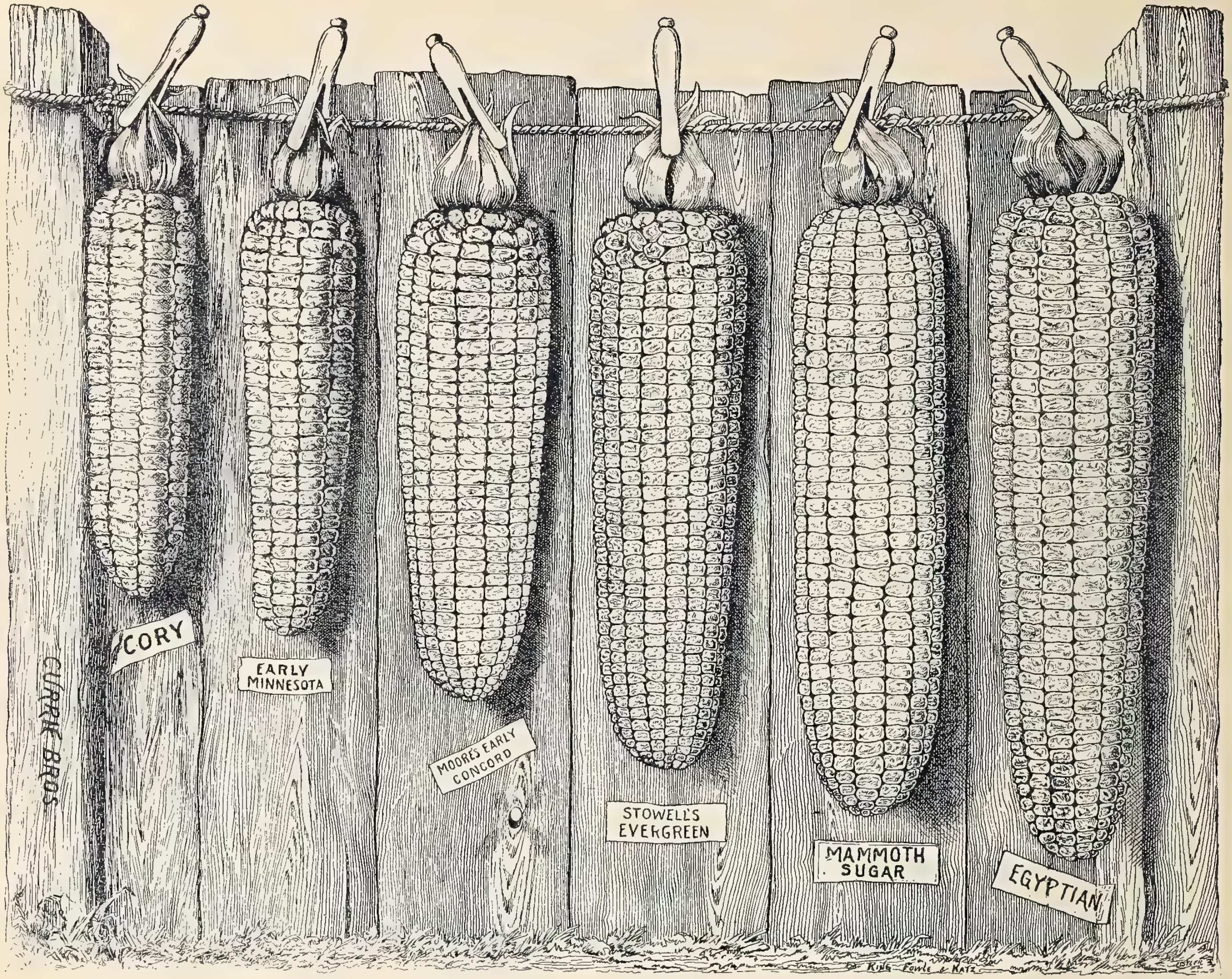
Add 20 cts. per quart extra if to be sent by mail.

Cory—A new variety resembling the Marblehead in appearance, but larger and a few days earlier. One of the best for market gardeners. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 30 cts.; peck, $1.50; bushel...6.00

Early Marblehead—One of the earliest varieties of Sweet Corn; dwarf in habit. The ears, which are of very fine flavor, are of a fair market size, and set very low down on the stalk. The grain is red when dry. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.00; bushel......4.00

Chicago Market, or Ballard's—Pkt., 15 cts.; pint, 35 cts.; quart, 50 cts.; peck, $2.00; bushel, 6.50 (For description, see Novelties.)

Early Minnesota—One of the best of the early varieties, with fair-sized ears, plant, dwarf. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, $1.00; bushel.................................3.50



CORN—Continued.

Perry's Hybrid—The largest early Sweet Corn we know of, coming into use a few days later than Marblehead. It is a twelve-rowed variety, with very large and tender kernels. The stalk grows about six feet high and each stalk produces two perfect ears. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 30 cts.; peck, $1.50; bushel.........6.00

Crosby's Early—A favorite market variety; ears of medium size. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, $1.00; bushel...............3.50

Moore's Early Concord—A very fine variety with large ears. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, $1.00; bushel......................3.50

Hickox Improved—A medium early variety of fine quality. Valuable for canning. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, $1.00; bushel.3.50

Mexican Black—One of the most desirable for family use. Very tender and sweet. Pkt, 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.25; bushel..4.50

Egyptian—A favorite variety, with large sized ears, of very fine flavor. Like all large sorts, it matures late. Pkt.; 5 cts.; pint, 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, $1.00; bushel......................3.50

Stowell's Evergreen—An excellent late variety, remaining longer in the green state than any other variety; ears large. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, $1.00; bushel..........3.50

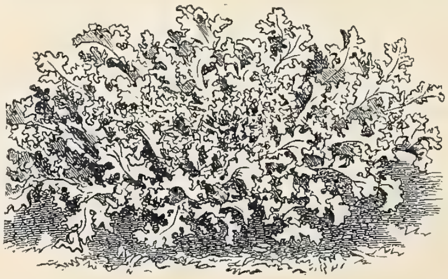
Mammoth Sugar—A late variety, with very large ears; of fine quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, $1.00; bushel.......3.50

CORN—Field.

(See Farm Seed Department.)

WHITE POP-CORN.

For parching (in ears). 1 lb........................ 10



ENDIVE.

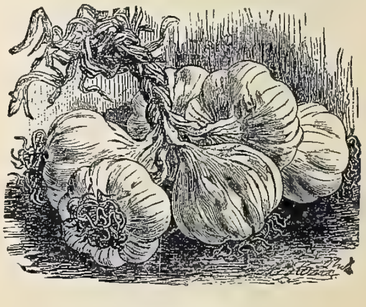
German, Endivien. French, Chicoree.

An excellent salad for fall and winter use. Sow early in spring for early crop and in mid-summer for late. No special soil or care is required until the plants have attained their full size. Then the leaves should be tied up so as to exclude the light from the inner leaves, which become bleached in the course of four to six weeks. A simpler method of bleaching is to cover the plants, as they grow, with boards.

If by mail in quantities of ¼ lb. and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 16c per lb.

Green Curled—Very hardy; leaves dark green and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb..1.75

Broad Leaved Batavian—Used in soups and stews. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb.......1.75



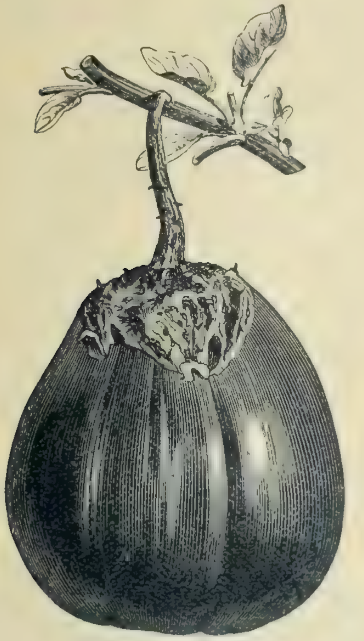
GARLIC.

German, Knoblauch. French, Ail.

The sets should be planted in well-enriched soil early in spring, in rows one foot apart and about three inches between the plants in the row. Harvest same as Onions.

If by mail in quantities of ¼ lb. and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 16c per lb.

Sets—¼ lb., 15c; 1 lb............................ 50



EGG PLANT.

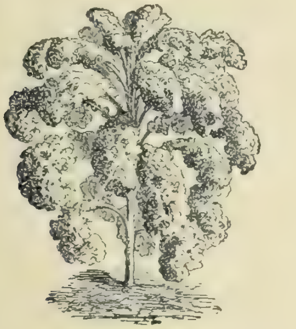
German, Eierpflanze. French, Aubergine.

Sow in hot-bed the first week in April, and plant out in June, about 2½ feet apart. For a small garden a few seeds may be raised in common flower-pots in the house.

If by mail in quantities of ¼ lb. and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 16c per lb.

New York Improved—The best market variety; very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., $1.50; 1 lb........................5.00

Black Pekin—The fruit of this variety is jet black, round and very solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., $1.75; 1 lb........................6.00



KALE, or BORECOLE.

German, Blætter-Kohl. French, Chou Vert.

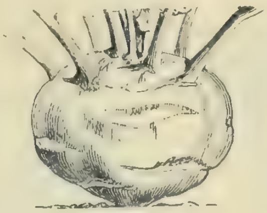
Sow in prepared beds, middle of April to beginning of May and transplant beginning of June same as Cabbages. All the varieties are very hardy, and are best when touched by frost.

If by mail in quantities of ¼ lb. and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 16c per lb.

Dwarf Curled Kale, German Greens or "Sprouts"—Extensively grown as winter greens. Sow in September, in rows, and treat as Spinach for use in early spring. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb..................1.00

German Dwarf Purple—Finely frilled leaves of a deep purple color; frequently grown for ornament. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb........................1.25

Green Curled Scotch—Grows about eighteen inches in height and spreads, under good cultivation, to three feet in diameter; the leaves are bright green, beautifully curled. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb..................1.00



KOHLRABI.

German, Kohlrabi. French, Chou-rave.

A popular vegetable intermediate between the Cabbage and the Turnip. Sow in drills from May to July.

If by mail in quantities of ¼ lb. or upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 16c per lb.

Early White Vienna—The best market sort; flesh white and tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; 1 lb..................2.25

Early Purple Vienna—Differs from the above in color only. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; 1 lb..................2.50

Large Green—Hardy and late; used for feeding stock. Bulbs large, weighing eight to ten pounds. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; 1 lb..................1.50

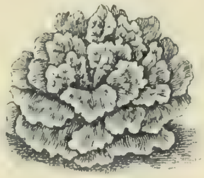
LETTUCE.

German, Lattich. French, Laitue.

The Lettuce is universally grown by all those who have gardens. It is of easy growth and will thrive in any ordinary garden soil. Sow thinly in rows one foot apart, and when large enough thin out the plants so as to leave room for growth.

If by mail in quantities of ¼ lb. or upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 16c per lb.

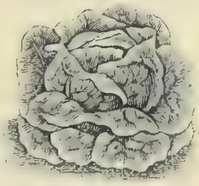
Early Curled Simpson (True)—This variety does not head, but forms a compact, close mass of leaves. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; 1 lb..................1.25



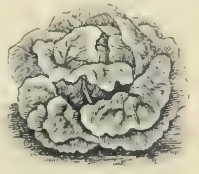
BLACK SEED SIMPSON.

Black Seeded Simpson—Like the Curled Simpson, it does not head, but forms a compact mass of leaves, and differs in being lighter-colored; stands the summer heat well, and is nearly *double* the size of the Curled Simpson. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; 1 lb 1.50

Large White Summer Cabbage—A good summer variety; heads of good size, close and well formed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; 1 lb 1.50



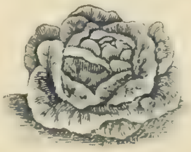
SUMMER CABBAGE.



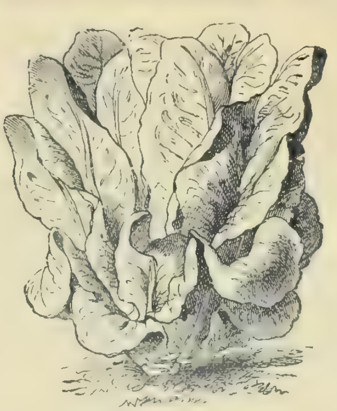
YELLOW SEED BUTTER.

Yellow Seeded Butter—A very distinct sort, forming a large, dense, yellow head, very crisp and tender, and excellent in flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; 1 lb..................1.50

Boston Market (True)—A superb variety; grows very compact, and is beautifully white and crisp. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; 1 lb..............1.50



BOSTON MARKET.



GIANT WHITE COS.

Buttercup—A new early variety forming solid heads of remarkable tenderness and delicacy of flavor. It is equally good for winter and summer growth. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75: 1 lb..................2.50

Henderson's New York—A good summer sort, slow to run to seed. It forms unusually large, solid heads, sometimes measuring eighteen inches in diameter. It is crisp and tender, and of fine flavor. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60; 1 lb..................2.00

Oak Leaved—The leaves of this variety are shaped like those of the oak tree. It forms a compact head, crisp and tender, and of good flavor. Slow to run to seed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 1 lb..................2.00

Currie's Early Prize Head—(See Novelties). Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; 1 lb......1.50

Tennis Ball (Black Seeded)—Forms a close, hard head, with a few outer leaves. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; 1 lb..................1.50

Black Seeded Butter—Similar to Tennis Ball, but larger. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; 1 lb..................1.50

Brown Dutch—A very desirable variety for winter use; it forms a large, solid head, the inner leaves of which are very sweet and tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 1 lb............2.00

Boston Curled—A handsome variety, much used for garnishing; early and of good quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 1 lb......2.00

Hanson—A very fine heading variety of large size. The heads are very solid, sweet, tender and crisp throughout, and entirely free from any bitter taste. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 1 lb..................2.00

Salamander—A very fine summer variety, forming fair-sized, compact heads; color, light green. It stands drought and heat better and remains longer in the head than any other variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 1 lb..............2.00

Satisfaction—A comparatively new variety; forms large heads; very tender and crisp. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 1 lb 2.00

Drumhead, or Malta—Heads very large, crisp, tender; one of the best summer varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; 1 lb............1.50

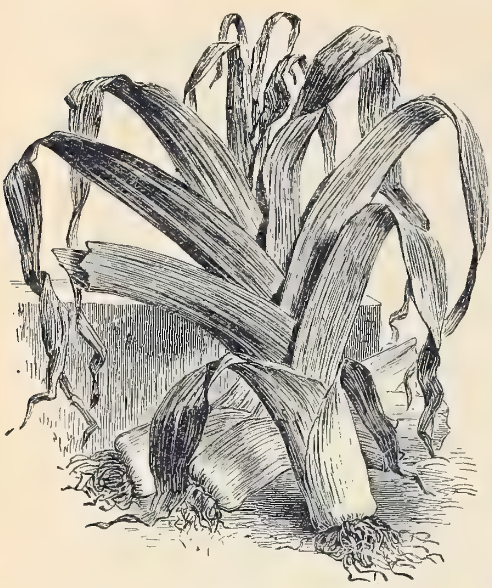
All the Year Round—A hardy, compact growing variety, with small, close heads of a dark-green color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; 1 lb..................1.75

Hardy Green Winter—One of the best winter varieties; forms a solid head. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 1 lb..................2.00

Green Fringed—This variety is beautifully cut and fringed, and furnishes an abundance of tender leaves fit for use nearly all the summer. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; 1 lb.......1.50

Paris White Cos—A very fine upright variety; tender and crisp. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; 1 lb..................1.50

Giant White Cos—The largest and most delicious of all the Cos varieties. Heads solid and crisp. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 1 lb..................2.00



AMERICAN FLAG LEEK.

LEEK.

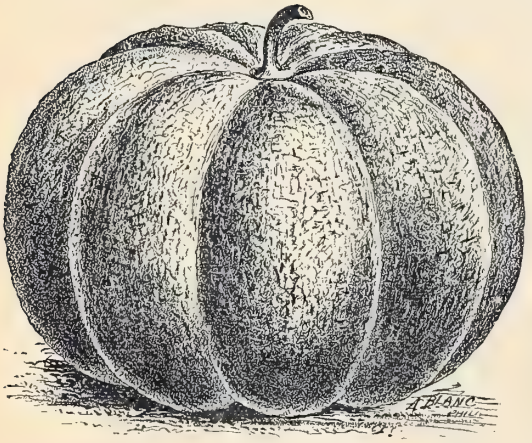
German, Lauch. French, Poireau.

In our opinion, the Leek does not receive the attention it deserves. It is easily cultivated, and is a valuable addition to the vegetables generally used in soups, etc. Sow early in spring, and when about six inches high transplant into rows about ten inches apart each way, and as deep as possible, to perfect the blanching process. The richer the soil, the finer the Leeks will grow.

If by mail in quantities of ¼ lb. and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 16c per lb.

Large American Flag—A favorite market variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; 1 lb..........1.25

Musselburgh—Grows to a large size. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; 1 lb..........3.0



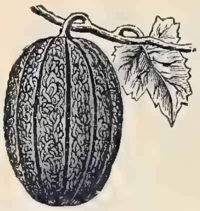
MONTREAL MARKET.

MELON—Musk.

German, Melone. French, Melon.

The Melon grows best in a light soil. Plant in hills about six feet apart, mixing in each hill a shovelful of well-rotted manure. Sow about a dozen seeds in every hill, early in May, and when well started thin out to three or four of the strongest plants. Pinch off the strong shoots and thin out the young fruit if it sets too plentifully, so as to increase the size of the remainder.

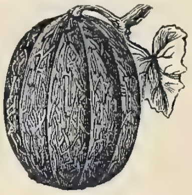
If by mail in quantities of ¼ lb. and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 16c per lb.



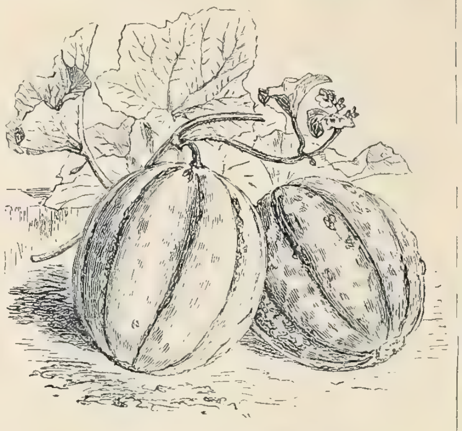
LARGE YELLOW CANTELOUPE.

Large Yellow Canteloupe—Early and prolific; flesh reddish orange, of good flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts; 1 lb..........1.00

Casaba—A large variety of fine flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; 1 lb..........1.00

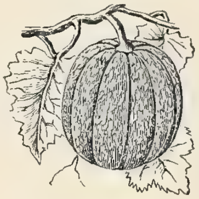


CASABA.



CALIFORNIAN NECTAR.

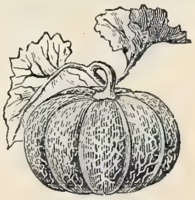
Californian Nectar—A medium-sized sort of fine flavor, flesh thick and juicy. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; 1 lb..........1.00



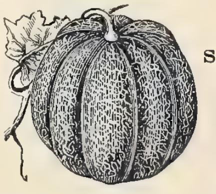
GREEN CITRON.

Green Citron—Shape nearly round; deeply netted; from six to eight inches in diameter; flesh green and of rich, delicious flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 1 lb..........1.00

Jenny Lind—A medium early variety, of small size, but excellent flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb.......... 85



JENNY LIND.

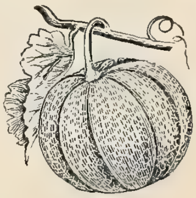


SURPRISE.

Surprise—A new early sort having a thin, cream-colored skin, and thick salmon-colored flesh; very productive, and of delicious flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb.......... 90

Nutmeg—Nutmeg shaped; finely netted; flesh greenish yellow, rich and sugary. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 1 lb..........1.00

Osage—(See Novelties.) Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; 1 lb..........3.00



NUTMEG.

The Hackensack—A popular variety of large size. It is round in shape, flattened at the ends; is of most delicious flavor, and wonderfully productive. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; 1 lb..........1.00

Netted Gem—A very early variety of small size. It is globe-shaped, green-fleshed and of delicious flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; 1 lb..........1.00

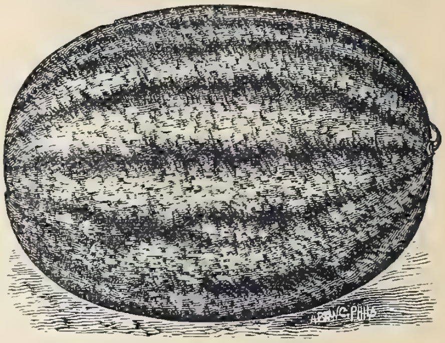
Montreal Market—The largest Melon we know of, specimens having weighed over 30 lbs. Flesh green, thick and of very fine flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; 1 lb..........1.00

Prolific Nutmeg—This variety, as its name suggests, is very prolific; fruit of medium size; thick green flesh of very fine flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb.......... 85

Bay View—A very prolific and fine flavored green-fleshed Melon. With ordinary cultivation this variety has produced Melons weighing from 10 to 15 lbs. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; 1 lb..........1.00

Skillman's Netted—An early and delicious variety, with sweet, deep-green flesh, richly perfumed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts; 1 lb..........1.00

White Japan—A fine flavored early variety, of medium size; skin creamy white. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb.......... 80



KOLB'S GEM.

MELON—Water.

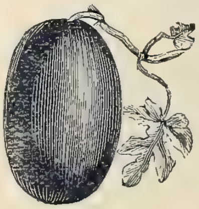
German, Wasser-Melone. French, Melon d'Eau.

Watermelons require a rich, sandy soil for best development, and do best in warm latitudes. Cultivate same as Musk Melons, except that the hills should be nearly double the distance apart.

If by mail in quantities of ¼ lb. and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 16c per lb.

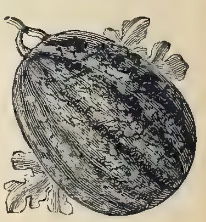
Scaly Bark—A new and popular variety, covered with mottled green spots, looking like fish-scales. It will keep in good condition after picking longer than any other sort; fruit, large oblong; flesh, red and very tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb.......... 85

Kolb's Gem—A new and valuable variety. The fruit is large, weighing from 25 to 50 pounds. It has a delicious flavor, and its keeping qualities are the best. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts; 1 lb..........1.00



PEERLESS.

Peerless—Of medium size, thin rind, light mottled green; flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center and sweet as honey. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb..........1.00



CUBAN QUEEN.

Cuban Queen—In quality equal to the best, while its solidity is so marked that it will weigh one-third more than Melons of the same size of other varieties, specimens often weighing 80 pounds and upwards. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb..........1.00

The Volga—A round sort of small size, but unsurpassed in crispness and fine flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; 1 lb............2.50

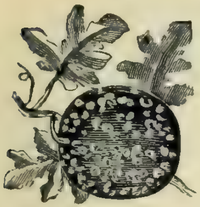
Dark Icing—A very prolific variety of good size and delicious flavor. Oblong. Thin rind. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 1 lb...... .....1.25

True Georgia Rattlesnake, or Gipsy—Fruit large, oblong, striped; flesh red, of fine quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb, 25 cts; 1 lb...1.00

Mountain Sweet—Fruit large, oblong, dark-green; rind thin; flesh red, solid and very sweet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb. ... 80

Phinney's Early—Flesh deep red, of very fine quality; early and productive. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb.................... 90

Ice Cream (White Seeded)—Of medium size, nearly round; skin pale green; rind very thin; flesh scarlet, solid and sweet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts., 1 lb.......................1.00


CITRON.

Mammoth Iron-Clad—A large variety of delicious flavor, keeping its fine quality to quite near the outer skin. It is a good shipping variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb. 1.00

Citron—A round fruit of small size, used in making preserves. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb...........1.00

MUSTARD.

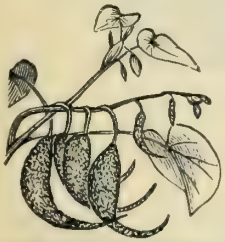
German, Senf. French, Moutarde.

A pungent salad. Sow thickly in rows and cut when about two inches high. For winter use, sow at intervals in boxes in the greenhouse or hot-bed.

If by mail in quantities of ¼ lb. and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 16c per lb.

White London—Best for salads. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; 1 lb.................. 40

Brown—More pungent than the white. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz, 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; 1 lb....... 40



MARTYNIA.

The seed-pods, when gathered green and tender, are used for pickling. Sow in the open ground, in May, and transplant two feet apart.

If by mail in quantities of ¼ lb. and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 16c per lb.

Martynia Proboscidea—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 85 cts.; 1 lb... ....2.50

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

English—Per lb., 15 cts.; 8 lbs., $1.00; by mail, per lb 30

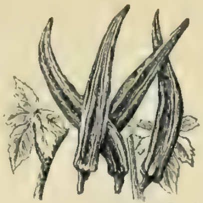
NASTURTIUM, or INDIAN CRESS.

The seeds, while young, are pickled and used as capers.

If by mail in quantities of ¼ lb. and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 16c per lb.

Tall—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts; 1 lb..1.50

Dwarf—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; 1 lb., 3.00



OKRA, or GUMBO.

German, Essbarer "Okra." French, Gombo.

The pods, when young, are used in soup, stews, etc., and are very nutritious. It is of the easiest culture, and grows freely in any ordinary garden soil. Sow at the usual time of all tender vegetables, and set the plants from two to three feet apart in drills.

If by mail in quantities of ¼ lb. and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 16c per lb.

Improved Dwarf Green—Early and productive. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb.............................. 75

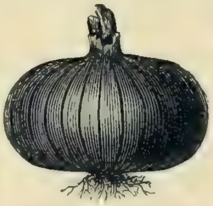
Long Green—Long ribbed pods. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz, 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb.. 75

ONION.

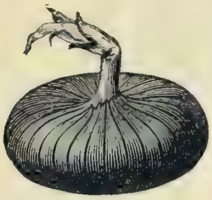
German, Zwiebel. French, Oignon.

The Onion is most successfully grown in a deep, rich, loamy soil, and, unlike most vegetables, does best when cultivated in the same ground for a succession of years. Trench and manure the ground well in the fall, and turn up in ridges during the winter, and as early as the ground will work in spring, rake or harrow thoroughly, so as to get the soil fine and level. Sow thinly in drills half inch deep, twelve inches apart, and cover with fine soil, pressing it down with the back of a spade or light roller. Keep the ground free from weeds, and thin out the young plants so they stand three to four inches apart.

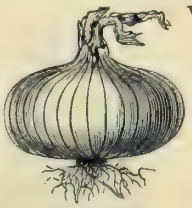
If by mail in quantities of ¼ lb. and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 16c per lb.


WETHERSFIELD RED.

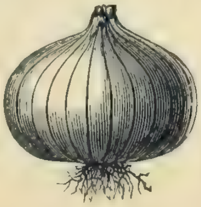
Wethersfield Large Red—Of large size, deep color, and an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 1 lb.- ...2.00


EXTRA EARLY RED.

Extra Early Flat Red—A medium-sized flat variety, producing abundantly, and coming into use about two weeks earlier than Red Wethersfield. It is very uniform in shape, and moderately strong flavored. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 1 lb.........2.00


SILVER SKIN.

White Portugal, or Silver Skin—Extensively grown for pickling. The bulb is handsome and mild flavored. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; 1 lb..............3.50


WHITE GLOBE.

White Globe—Similar in shape to the Silver Skin; of mild flavor, and a good keeper; one of the very best. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., 85 cts.; 1 lb...........3.00

Early Red Globe—Matures about the same time as the first variety; mild and tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts; ¼ lb, 60 cts.; 1 lb... ....2.00

Yellow Globe Danvers (Select.) (See Novelties.)—The leading variety; very productive; mild flavored; ripens early; a splendid keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb, 60 cts; 1 lb 2.00

Yellow Danvers—Same as the preceding, but flatter. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz, 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; 1 lb...1.75

New Queen—An excellent variety; remarkable for its keeping qualities and the rapidity of its growth. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; 1 lb.......................... ....2.50

White Silver Skin (Imported)—This is of small size, silvery white. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 85 cts.; 1 lb....... ....2.50

ONION SETS.

Sets should be planted out as early in spring as the ground will permit. Plant them in rows one foot apart, with sets three or four inches apart. Add 20 cts. per quart extra if to be sent by mail.

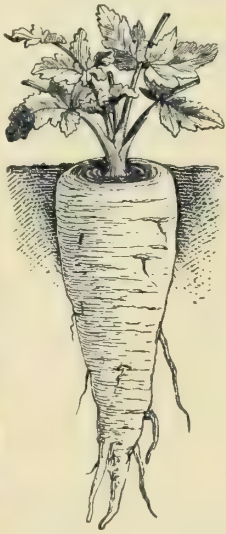
White Onion Sets—Quart, 30 cts.; peck.......1.25

Yellow Onion Sets—Quart, 25 cts.; peck.... 1.25

Potato Onions—Quart, 30 cts.; peck............1.50

Top, or Button Onions—Quart, 25 cts.; peck.1.25

Above prices subject to variations.



PARSNIPS.

German, Pastinake. French, Panais.

Sow in spring as early as the weather will admit, in drills fifteen inches apart and half an inch deep. When well up, thin out to five or six inches apart. Unlike Carrots, they are improved by frost, and it is usual to take a quantity in fall for winter use, leaving the rest in the ground until spring, to be dug up as required.

If by mail in quantities of ¼ lb. and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 16c per lb.

Long Smooth, or Hollow Crown—The favorite variety and best for general use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb....... 60

Student—Not so generally used as the preceding, but by many highly esteemed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz, 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb................. 60

PARSLEY.

German, Petersilie. French, Persil.

Parsley thrives best in a rich soil. The seeds germinate very slowly, three or four weeks generally elapsing before it makes its appearance. Sow early in spring half an inch deep, previously soaking the seeds for a few hours in tepid water.

If by mail in quantities of ¼ lb. and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 16c per lb.

Plain—Leaves plain. It is hardier than the curled variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb.. 75

Double Curled—A dwarf; beautifully curled sort; excellent for garnishing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb........................ 75

Champion Moss Curled—A beautifully crimped and curled variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb........................ 75

Fern Leaved—A beautiful variety; valuable for table decoration. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb...................................1.00

Hamburg, or Turnip-Rooted—Fleshy-rooted; the roots are used for flavoring soups. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb...........1.00

PEAS.

German, Erbse. French, Pois.

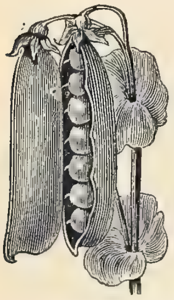
For early Peas, sow in light, rich soil, and for general crop a stiff soil is best. Manure well, especially for dwarf varieties, and sow in rows two to three inches deep, and from two to three feet apart, according to the variety. For an early crop, sow in February or March, or as soon as the ground can be worked; and for later varieties, sow in April or May. Discontinue sowing from June to August, after which, by sowing an early sort, a good crop can generally be secured.

Add 30c per quart extra if to be sent by mail.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

Extra Early Challenge—(See Novelties.) Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.25; bushel..5.00

Alaska—A new extra early variety of superior quality. The vines grow to a height of about 2½ feet, and produce abundantly. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 30 cts.; peck, $1.50; bushel..6.00


PHILADELPHIA EXTRA EARLY.

Philadelphia Extra Early—A desirable early variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.25; bushel..............4.50

***Laxton's Alpha**—One of the earliest wrinkled Peas; of fine quality and very prolific; pods, large and well filled; 3 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.25; bushel.............................5.00

Caractacus—One of the best early sorts; 2½ feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; bushel..............................4.50

McBeth's Pride—A selection from Kentish Invicta; as an extra early is equal to the best. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.25; bushel..4.50

***American Wonder**—One of the earliest wrinkled Peas in cultivation of the finest quality and flavor, and wonderfully productive; its great distinctive feature, however, is its compact and dwarf growth, seldom exceeding ten inches in height. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; quart, 35 cts.; peck, $2.00; bushel.........................8.00

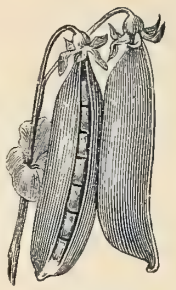
Carter's First Crop—One of the earliest varieties; 2½ feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.25; bushel......................4.50

Improved Daniel O'Rourke—A favorite extra early variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.25; bushel.......................4.50

Kentish Invicta—A prolific early variety of fine flavor; 2½ feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.25; bushel.......................4.50

Early Kent—An early variety with good-sized, well-filled pods; 2½ feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.25; bushel.........4.50

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES.


PREMIUM GEM.

***Extra Early Premium Gem**—A dwarf Pea of the Little Gem type, on which it is a great improvement. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.50; bushel......................6.00

Tom Thumb—Very dwarf and early; of excellent quality; yields abundantly; 1 foot. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.50; bushel.......6.00

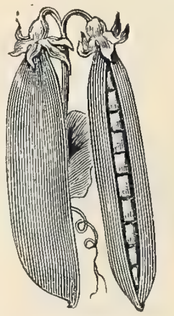
***McLean's Little Gem**—An early dwarf, green wrinkled Pea, of superior flavor, and very prolific; 1 foot. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.50; bushel.....................6.00

McLean's Blue Peter—A larger, better and earlier form of Tom Thumb, having blue seed. Very dwarf and early; a good bearer, and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.50; bushel......................5.50

***Bliss' Everbearing**—The vines grow about 18 inches high, throwing out from the axil of each leaf branches which will in turn bear pods, thus prolonging its duration of bearing; as many as 100 pods have been counted on a single vine. The Peas are wrinkled, of superior flavor and very tender. The pods are three to four inches long, each containing six to eight Peas. Half a pint of seed of this variety will plant as much ground as a quart of most other kinds. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 30 cts.; peck, $2.00; bushel, 7.00

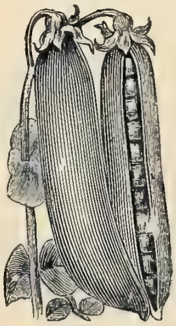
***Bliss' Abundance**—Remarkably productive and of excellent quality. The plant is of a branching habit, each branch often producing as many pods as an entire plant of some of the older varieties. Sow thinly, same as Everbearing; 1½ feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 30 cts.; peck, $2.00; bushel......................7.00

FOR GENERAL CROP.


YORKSHIRE HERO.

***Yorkshire Hero**—A fine wrinkled sort, of branching habit, and an abundant bearer; 2½ feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.50; bushel...........................5.00

***Stratagem**—One of the best wrinkled Peas introduced in late years. It is dwarf, a very heavy cropper, and produces large, well-filled pods, and is of excellent flavor. Pkt., 10 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; quart, 40 cts.; peck, $2.50; bushel.....................10.00


PRIDE OF THE MARKET.

Pride of the Market—A strong growing variety, growing from 18 to 24 inches high, and is very productive. The pods are unusually large, and the Peas, when cooked, are of very superior quality. Pkt., 10 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; quart, 40 cts.; peck, $2.25; bushel..8.50

***McLean's Advancer**—An excellent variety of very fine flavor; 2 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.50; bushel....................5.50

***Champion of England**—One of the best and most popular Peas in cultivation; 5 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.50; bushel..5.00

***Telephone**—Vines very strong, averaging 18 to 20 pods to a plant. It branches considerably, the branches bearing from three to five pods. The pods average six to seven large wrinkled seeds of the first quality. Pkt., 10 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; quart, 40 cts.; peck, $2.50; bushel...............9.00

***Telegraph**—A very prolific sort, producing large, well-filled pods. Vines strong. Peas deep-green and of very fine flavor. Pkt., 10 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; quart, 40 cts.; peck, $2 50; bushel......9.00

Blue Imperial—An old favorite. Very productive and of good flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.25; bushel..............4.50

***Laxton's Omega**—Very prolific, of fine flavor and good color when cooked; 2½ feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 30 cts.; peck, $2.00; bushel, 7.00

White Marrowfat—A favorite sort; 6 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, $1.00; bushel 3.00

Black-Eyed Marrowfat—This, as well as the preceding, is extensively grown as a field Pea; hardy and productive; 4 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; pint, 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, $1.00; bushel.........3.00

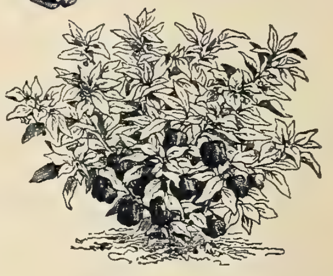
Dwarf, Sugar, Edible Pods—Grows about two feet high, and is remarkable for its earliness as well as its prolific character. Pkt., 10 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; quart, 40 cts.; peck, $2.00; bushel.8.00

Those marked thus * are wrinkled.

FIELD SORTS.

Common White Field—Pint, 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel 1.25

Common Blue Field—Pint, 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel..........................1.25

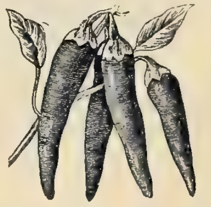

LARGE BELL PEPPER.

PEPPER.

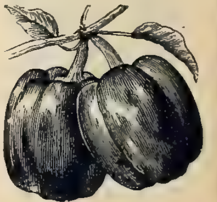
German, Pfeffer. French, Piment.

Sow in hot-bed early in April, and transplant to the open ground when the weather is favorable. Plant in warm, mellow soil, in rows 18 inches apart.

If by mail in quantities of ¼ lb. and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 16c per lb.


CAYENNE.

Long Red Cayenne—Fruit bright red, conical, from 3 to 4 inches in length; very productive. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; 1 lb......2.50


SWEET SPANISH.

Sweet Spanish—A large and early variety; flesh sweet and mild. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; 1 lb.....................3.00

Ruby King—(See Novelties.) Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb. $1.00; 1 lb..........................3 50

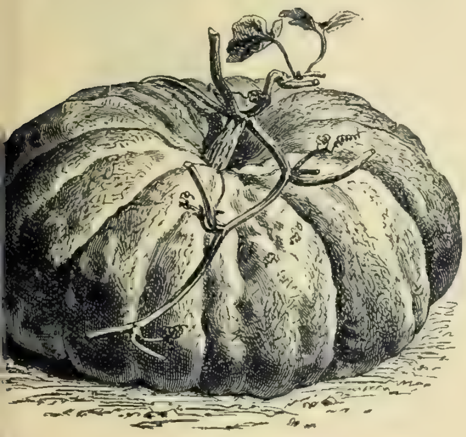
PEPPER.—Continued.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose—Early and mild; rind thick and fleshy. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 90 cts.; 1 lb..........3.00

Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth—Similar to the preceding in shape and color, but larger and milder. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., 90 cts.; 1 lb..........3.00

Golden Dawn—A beautiful new variety similar in size and shape to the Bull Nose, but altogether different in color, being a beautiful golden yellow. It is of a very superior flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; 1 lb..........3.00

Chili—Largely used in the manufacture of pepper-sauce; very prolific. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; 1 lb..........3.00



PUMPKIN.

German, Kuerbis. French, Courge.

Principally cultivated for agricultural purposes. They are usually planted in fields of Corn or Potatoes. Sow 1st of May in hills eight feet apart.

If by mail in quantities of ¼ lb. and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 16c per lb.

Large Cheese—The best variety for cooking purposes. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb.......... 60

Sugar—A fine-grained variety, smaller than the Field, but very prolific. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb.......... 60

Negro, or Nantucket—An old but very prolific sort. The shell is dark-green with black warts, and very hard. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb.......... 75

Mammoth Tours—An imported variety. Grows to an immense size. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; 1 lb..........2.50

Jumbo—The largest of all Pumpkins, often weighing 200 lbs. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; 1 lb..........2.50

Connecticut Field—Very productive; largely grown for feeding stock. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; 1 lb.......... 40

POTATO.

German, Kartoffel. French, Pomme de Terre.

The Potato may be grown with varying success on soils of all kinds, but the soil best suited to it is sandy loam. But little manure is required if the soil is good.

Prices of all Potatoes subject to variation.

Early Mayflower—A valuable new sort. It ripens about the same time as the Early Rose, while the quality is equal to the Snowflake. The tubers are of medium size, and very uniform, slightly flattened, oval shaped, light lemon color. Peck, 50 cts.; bushel..........2.00

Early Ohio—One of the best early sorts. Peck, 50 cts.; bushel..........2.00

Empire State—A very productive second early Potato, grows to a large size and very even; skin, white and smooth; flesh, pure white; cooks evenly and of the finest quality. Peck, 75 cts.; bushel..........2.50

Pearl of Savoy—An excellent extra early variety, and considering its earliness is remarkably productive; tubers large, oblong in shape, pure white and cooks mealy. Peck, 50 cts.; bushel....2.00

Early Sunrise—An early variety of very good quality. Tubers oblong, good size, solid and cooks well; flesh, tinted rose. Peck, 75 cts.; bushel..........2.50

State of Maine—A very desirable sort for main crop. Tubers large and solid; flesh white, and of fine quality. Last season we found this variety much more productive than any other we grew, and we can highly recommend it. Peck, 50 cts.; bushel.......... 2.00

Dakota Red—A strong growing late variety. Tubers oblong, good size and very productive. Peck, 50 cts.; bushel..........2.00

Beauty of Hebron—One of the best early varieties, of vigorous growth and very productive. The tubers are similar in shape to the Early Rose, and of the finest quality. Peck, 50 cts.; bushel..........2.00

White Star—One of the best and most productive medium early Potatoes. The tubers are regular and handsome in appearance, and its cooking qualities are of the best; it is a good keeper. Peck, 50 cts.; bushel..........2.00

Snowflake—A variety of medium earliness, and for mealiness and delicate flavor is unsurpassed. Peck, 50 cts.; bushel..........2.00

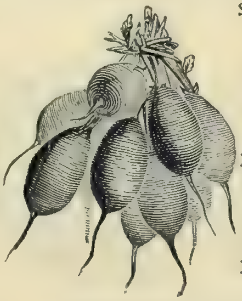
Burbank's Seedling—A white-skinned variety, and a large yielder. Peck, 50 cts.; bushel......2.00

RADISH.

German, Rettig, Radieschen. French, Radis, Rave, Petite Rave.

Radishes do best in a light, sandy soil. For a successive supply sow from the middle of March until September, at intervals of two or three weeks. They may be sown in a hot-bed for an early supply.

If by mail in quantities of ¼ lb. and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 16c per lb.

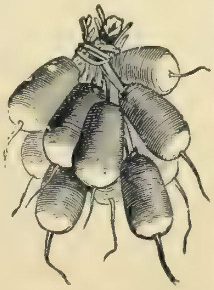


SCARLET OLIVE.

Scarlet Olive-Shaped—Oblong; flesh rose-colored; good for summer. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb.......... 75

Earliest Carmine Forcing—(See Novelties.) Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 1 lb.....1.00

Early Scarlet Globe—(See Novelties.) Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; 1 lb..........1.25

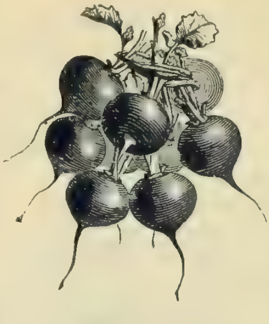


FRENCH BREAKFAST.

French Breakfast—Of quick growth; very mild and tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb.......... 75

Wood's Early Frame—Good for forcing. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts,; 1 lb.......... 75

Long Scarlet Short Top—A favorite variety for private gardens. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb.......... 75



SCARLET TURNIP.

Scarlet Turnip—The standard variety for market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb..........60

Early Round Dark Red—A favorite market variety, good for forcing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb. 75

White Tipped Scarlet Turnip—An early variety of medium size and very handsome appearance. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts ; 1 lb..........75

White Summer Turnip—Excellent for summer use; mild. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb.......... 75

Yellow Summer Turnip—A large-sized sort; excellent to stand the heat and drought of summer. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb.......... 75

Gray Summer Turnip—A good summer variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb.......... 75

White Olive-Shaped—A valuable forcing variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb. 75

Gray Olive-Shaped—A good variety for summer. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb. 75

Golden Globe—Of particularly fine flavor, very early, and well adapted for either forcing or open-ground culture. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb.......... 75

Strasburg, or Hospital—A popular half-long white variety, of fine flavor. Matures quickly, and is a good keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb.......... 75

Beckert's Chartier—An attractive and distinct long variety. Grows to a large size, and very tender. Color at the top bright crimson, shading to pink at the middle and running to pure white at the tip. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb.......... 80

Rose China Winter—Bright rose color; flesh firm; excellent for winter use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb.......... 85

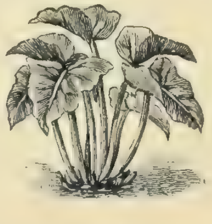
White China Winter—A fine variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb..........1.00

Long Black Spanish—One of the best for winter use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb.......... 75

Round Black Spanish—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb.......... 75

Gray Long Winter—A fine winter variety; grows somewhat larger than the Black Spanish; good keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb.......... 75

California Mammoth—A very large white winter Radish of excellent quality. Pkt, 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb..........1.00



RHUBARB.

German, Rhabarber. French, Rhubarbe.

Sow in April, in drills 1 foot apart, thinning out to about the same distance apart in the rows when a few inches high. Transplant into deep, rich soil in fall or the following spring, about 3 feet apart each way. If propagated by dividing the roots, it may be done either in fall or spring.

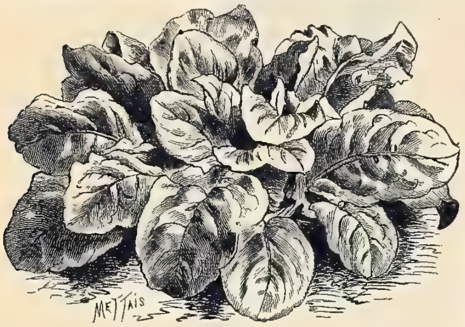
RHUBARB—Continued.

If by mail in quantities of ¼ lb. and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 16c per lb.

Linnæus—Early, large and tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; 1 lb.................1.25

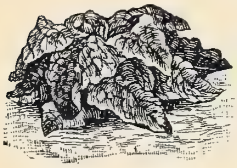
Victoria—Very large; later than Linnæus. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.: 1 lb...........1.25

Rhubarb Roots—20 cts. each; $2.00 per dozen.

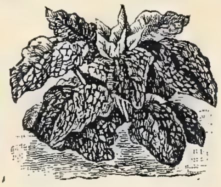


SORREL.

Broad Leaved—Used for salads. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; 1 lb.......................1.75



VIROFLAY SPINACH.



SAVOY-LEAVED SPINACH.

SPINACH.

German, Spinat. French, Epinard.

This is one of the most important of our market garden crops, and one that requires very little care. For summer use sow at intervals of 2 to 3 weeks from April to August, and for winter crop sow in September, covering it, in exposed places, with straw, to protect it from the severe frost. Spinach succeeds best in a rich soil.

If by mail in quantities of ¼ lb. and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 16c per lb.

Special prices for large quantities.

Round Leaf—The main market sort; equally good for spring or fall sowing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; 1 lb........................... 30

New Thick Leaved—Similar to the Round Leaf, but thicker leaved; very tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; 1 lb............. 40

Long Standing—(*Late Seeding.*)—An improved strain, having all the good qualities of the ordinary sorts. What renders it especially desirable is the fact that it is much later in going to seed than any other variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; 1 lb.............................. 40

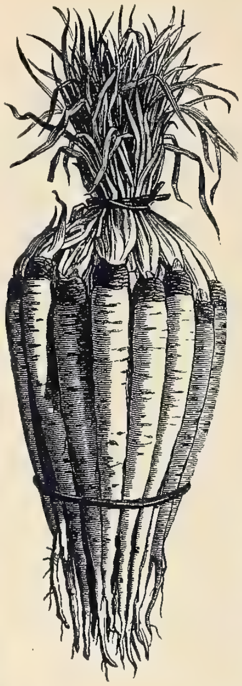
Carter's Market Favorite—A decided improvement on the older sorts, remaining in full condition for use a long time after all other varieties, sown side by side, have run to seed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts., ¼ lb., 15 cts.; 1 lb...... 40

Round Leaf Viroflay—A variety with large, thick leaves. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz.; 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; 1 lb.. 40

Savoy-Leaved—A variety which produces nearly *twice the weight of crop* of the ordinary sorts, and is the hardiest of all varieties of Spinach. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; 1 lb.. 40

Prickly—Stands the winter well, but gives less bulk than the Round Leaf. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; 1 lb......................... 35

New Zealand—This plant grows very large and luxuriant in warm, rich soil. It will endure severe drought, which is its greatest advantage, and produces a large quantity of leaves during summer. The plants should stand 2 to 3 feet apart. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 1 lb...1.00



SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.

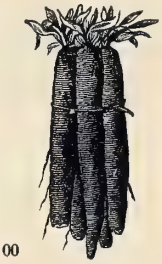
German, Bocksbart. French, Salsifis.

Grows best in light, well enriched soil, which, previous to sowing the seeds, should be dug up to a depth of 18 inches. Sow early in spring, in drills 15 inches apart and 1½ inches deep, and when the plants are strong enough, thin out to 6 inches apart.

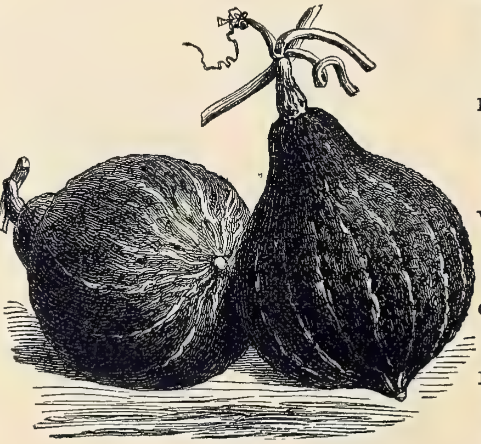
If by mail in quantities of ¼ lb. and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 16c per lb.

Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; 1 lb.........1.50

SCORZONERA, or BLACK OYSTER PLANT.



Requires the same treatment as Salsify, which it nearly resembles. Sow in drills 18 inches apart, and thin out to 9 inches between the plants. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; 1 lb...........................2.00



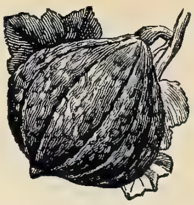
HUBBARD.

SQUASH.

German, Kuchen Kuerbis. French, Courge.

Sow in hills, in well-prepared ground, mixing two or three shovelfuls of well-rotted manure in each hill. Light soils are best suited for their growth. Plant six to eight seeds in each hill and thin out to three or four after they have made partial growth. Plant bush varieties from three to four feet apart each way, and the trailing sorts six to eight feet.

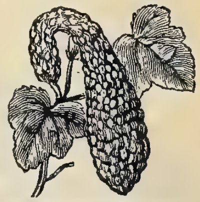
If by mail in quantities of ¼ lb. and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 16c per lb.



BOSTON MARROW.

Boston Marrow—A valuable variety, coming in about ten days later than the bush sorts; a good keeper and of fine flavor. Pkt, 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.: ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb........ 75

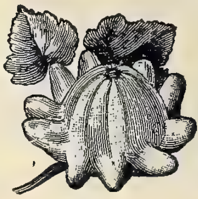
Hubbard—A favorite and late sort, and more largely grown than any other; of large size; flesh fine grained, dry, and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb.................................... 90



SUMMER CROOK-NECK.

Bush Summer Crook-Neck—An early and productive sort, and of good quality; fruit orange-yellow, covered with warty excrescences. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb.............. 75

Bay State—(See Novelties.) Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 65 cts.; 1 lb 1.50



TURBAN.

Turban, or Turk's Cap—An excellent fall and winter variety; flesh orange-colored, fine-grained, and of good flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb..1.00

Early Prolific Gem—(See Novelties.) Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 65 cts.; 1 lb...1.50

White Bush Scalloped—An early variety; excellent for shipping. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb.................................. 75

Perfect Gem—A remarkable variety, inasmuch as it is equally desirable either as a summer or winter Squash, and possessing the best features of both classes. It is a splendid keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb.............1.00

Essex Hybrid—An early and rapidly growing variety, with thick, rich colored, solid flesh, of the richest flavor; it is also one of the best keepers. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb..1.00

Marblehead—A very fine late variety, resembling the Hubbard, only that the flesh is a little lighter than that variety. It is a fine yielder and a splendid keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb.................................... 90

Winter Crook-Neck—A good fall variety; flesh close grained and sweet. Plant nine feet apart. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb..1.00

Cocoanut—A very prolific variety of fine quality; flesh fine grained and solid. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; 1 lb............................1.25

Butman—A variety in size and productiveness resembling the Hubbard; flesh fine grained, lemon-colored, and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb............. 90

Mammoth Chili—Grows to a very large size, often weighing over 200 pounds. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 1 lb........................2.00

SEA-KALE.

German, Seekohl, Meerkohl. French, Crambe Maritime.

Grown for its blanched shoots, which are cooked as Asparagus. By planting the roots closely in a warm cellar, a supply may be had all winter. Sow in drills 2 feet apart, thin out to 6 inches, and the following spring plant in hills 3 feet apart. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; 1 lb.3.50

SUNFLOWER—Helianthus.

Grown specially for its seed, which is good poultry feed. The leaves are also used for forage.

If by mail in quantities of ¼ lb. and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 16c per lb.

Large Russian—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; 1 lb.................................... 40

TOBACCO SEED.

Connecticut Seed Leaf—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 1 lb..................2.00

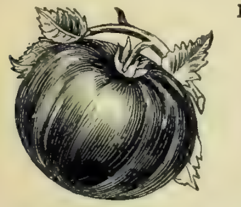
Imported Havana—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; ¼ lb., 1.50; 1 lb................................5.00

TOMATO.

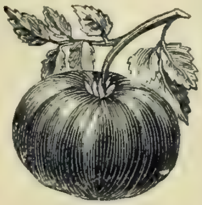
German, Liebesapfel. French, Tomato.

Sow the seed in a hot-bed first week in March, in drills half an inch deep. When the plants are about 2 inches high transplant into another hot-bed or into small pots, one plant in each pot; in that way the plants are strengthened and branch out better. Set the plants out about the first of June, about 3 feet apart for early crop, mixing a shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill. For late crops, or where the soil is heavy, plant 4 feet apart. Water freely when transplanting and protect from the sun for a few days, until the plants are fairly started. A few plants may be raised by sowing seed in a pot or a box in the house.

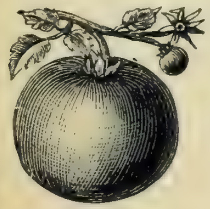
If by mail in quantities of ¼ lb. and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 16c per lb.


LIVINGSTON'S PERFECTION.

Livingston's Perfection—Larger in size than the Acme; color blood red; it is one of the first to ripen, almost round in shape, perfectly smooth and very solid; of the best quality; enormously productive. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; 1 lb..................2.50


TROPHY.

Trophy, Extra Selected—When well grown is one of the best Tomatoes in cultivation. It is unsurpassed in size, flavor, productiveness, and in every other desirable quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., 85 cts.; 1 lb 3.00


ACME.

Acme—This is one of the earliest and handsomest varieties yet introduced. The fruit is of a medium size, perfectly smooth and regular in shape, very solid and a great bearer; color dark red with purplish tint. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 1 lb......2.00

Optimus—An early smooth variety of bright-red color; ripens evenly and is very uniform in shape and size; flesh, solid and of good flavor. Pkt., 5 cts ; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; 1 lb.....2.50

The Mikado—A new variety of very large size and superior quality. Color purplish red; perfectly solid, produced in immense clusters. It is one of the most desirable market varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; 1 lb............3.50

Livingston's Beauty—A very fine new variety of large size; grows in clusters of four or five; color glossy crimson with a purplish tinge. Very solid with a tough skin, making it a desirable market variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; 1 lb 2.50

Livingston's Favorite—This is said to be the largest perfect-shaped Tomato in cultivation; ripens evenly and as early as any good variety, holding its size to the end of the season; very prolific, good flavor, few seeds, flesh solid. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; 1 lb..........2.50

Mayflower—One of the earliest; large, round and smooth; color brilliant red; a good yielder, ripens evenly, and is an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; 1 lb... ....2.50

The Cardinal—Bright red, of fine quality, round and solid. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 80 cts.; 1 lb.....................................2.75

Golden Trophy—In form and size like the well-known Trophy, but in color a beautiful yellow, sometimes streaked with red. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; 1 lb.......................2.75

General Grant—A good variety; fruit large, of good quality and ripens rapidly. Pkt, 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 1 lb.... ....2.00

Paragon—Similar to the Acme in all respects, except that the Paragon is of a bright, glossy crimson, entirely free from the purplish tinge. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb, 75 cts.; 1 lb 2.50

Hubbard's Curled Leaf—One of the earliest. The fruit, which grows in clusters, is of a rich, dark-red color, and small to medium in size. The plant is dwarf and can be set closer than most varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 1 lb... ....2.00

Canada Victor—One of the earliest; of medium size. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 1 lb.2.00

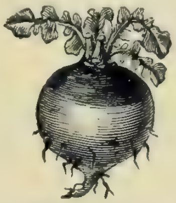
Yellow Plum—A small variety, used principally for pickling. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; 1 lb.....................................2.50

TURNIP.

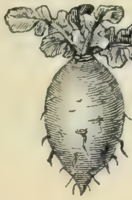
German, Steckruebe. French, Navet.

Light, well-manured soil is best suited for Turnips. Sow the earliest varieties in April, in drills about 15 inches apart, and thin out to 6 to 9 inches in the rows. For a succession, sow at intervals until the end of August. Turnips may be preserved until spring by cutting off the tops about 1 inch from the bulb and storing in a cool, dry shed or cellar, and covering with dry sand.

If by mail in quantities of ¼ lb. and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 16c per lb.


YELLOW STONE.

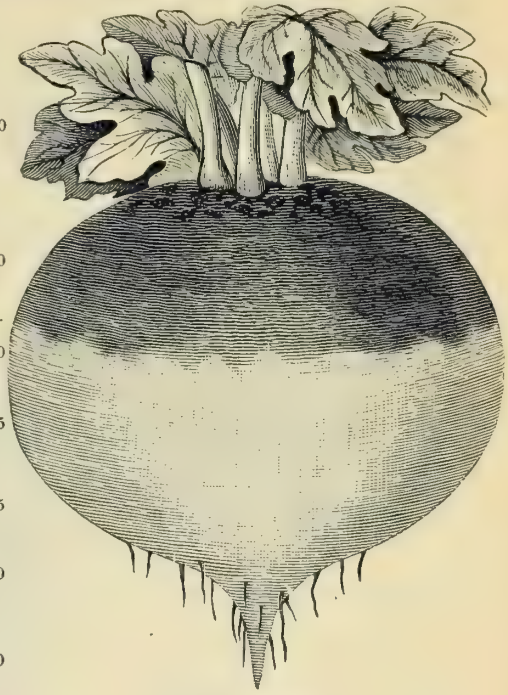
Yellow Stone—Medium size; firm; excellent flavor and good keeper; one of the best yellow-fleshed varieties for table use; it is equally good for stock. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb 50


WHITE EGG.

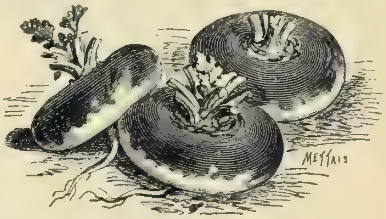
New White Egg—An entirely distinct variety. It belongs to the class of quick-growing fall Turnips. Its shape is nearly oval, as its name would indicate; flesh very firm and fine grained; thin and perfectly smooth skin; and both flesh and skin are of snowy whiteness. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb... 60

Extra Early Milan—(See Novelties.) Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb.............. 65

Red-Top Strap Leaf—Rapid grower; the most popular variety for early use, either for the table or stock. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb.. 50


YELLOW ABERDEEN.

Yellow Aberdeen—Very hardy and productive; very firm; good keeper; color pale yellow, and closely resembles the Rutabagas; good either for table or stock. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb.. 50



PURPLE-TOP MUNICH.

Extra Early Purple-Top Munich—The chief value of this new variety consists in its earliness. It is a very handsome Turnip, with purplish-red top, flesh as white as snow, and of the most delicate flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb................................ 60

Early White Strap Leaf—Differs from the preceding only in color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb................................ 50

Early Flat Dutch—One of the best varieties for spring sowing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb................................ 50

Early Snowball—Rapid grower; flesh solid, sweet and tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb...... 50

Jersey Navet—Early, sweet and tender; of superior quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb.... 60

Purple-Top White Globe—A handsome-looking bulb, and is rapidly taking the lead of all other varieties of early Turnips for market garden purposes. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb.................... 50

Long White, or Cow Horn—The roots good; shaped like a Carrot, about half of which is formed above ground; flesh white, fine-grained and sweet; for table use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb......... 50

Golden Ball (Robertson's)—A rapid grower; globe-shaped, and of a beautiful bright yellow color, and a good keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb......................... 50

TURNIPS—Continued.

White Stone—Similar to the preceding variety, only that the flesh is white. It is one of the very best summer sorts for table use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb.......... 50

Yellow Globe—One of the best varieties for general crop; keeps well until late in the spring; grows to a large size, and excellent both for stock and table use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb......... 50

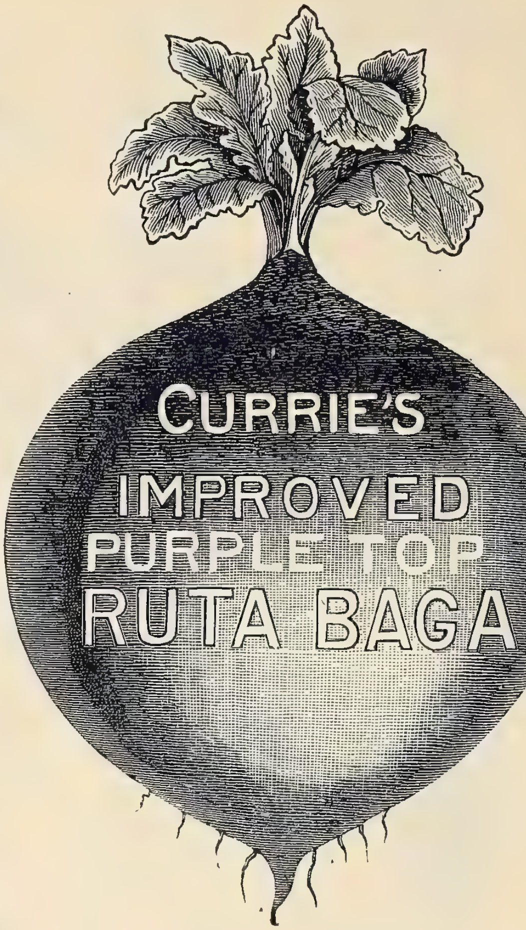
Pomeranian White Globe—One of the most productive; in rich soil the roots will frequently grow to 12 pounds in weight; globe-shaped; skin, white and smooth. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb.............................. 50

Large White Norfolk—A large globe-shaped variety. One of the best for stock. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb.................................. 50

RUTABAGA—Swedish or Russian Turnip.

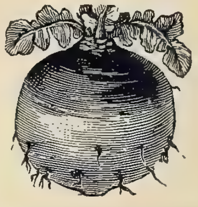
In some parts of the country grown extensively as a farm crop. The roots may be preserved in a pit or cellar during the winter, and are excellent for table use Sow from the 10th of June to the middle of July, in drills two feet apart, and thin out to eight inches.

Currie's Improved Purple Top—A most excellent sort for either table or stock; yields heavily, without tendency to long neck. Pkt, 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb......................... 50



Skirving's Purple Top—A good variety for table or stock; grows to a large size; flesh firm, solid and sweet, and a good keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb....... 50

Laing's Improved—An early variety; bulb handsome and of fine quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb................ 50



IMPERIAL PURPLE TOP.

Imperial (Purple Top)—Very hardy and productive; flesh yellow, solid, sweet and fine flavored; equally good for stock or table use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb.... 45

Shamrock—A very fine purple-top variety; bulb large and handsome, with small top and few leaves; a good keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb. . 50

Large White—An excellent variety; flesh white, firm and solid; grows to a large size and has a very rich flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb..... 50

SWEET, POT AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

No garden is complete without a few herbs for culinary or medicinal purposes; and care should be taken to harvest them properly. This should be done on a dry day, just before they come into full bloom, then dried quickly and packed closely, entirely excluded from the air. Sow in spring, in shallow drills one foot apart, and when well up thin out and transplant to a proper distance apart.

Anise (Pimpenellum Anisum)—Cultivated principally for garnishing, and for seasoning, like Fennel. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; 1 lb..1.00

Balm (Melissa Officinalis)—Principally used for making Balm tea or Balm wine. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; 1 lb.....................3.00

Basil, Sweet (Ocimum Basilicum)—The leaves and top of the shoots are the parts gathered, and are used for highly-seasoned dishes, as well as in soups, stews and sauces; a leaf or two is sometimes introduced into salads. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 1 lb...................2.00

Bene (Sesamum Orientale)—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 1 lb..........................2.00

Borage (Borage Officinalis)—Excellent for bees. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb, 60 cts.; 1 lb......2.00

Caraway (Carum Carai)—Chiefly cultivated for the seed, which is used in confectionery and medicine; in spring the under leaves are sometimes put in soups. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb................................ 75

Catnip (Nepeta Cataria)—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.25; 1 lb...............................4.00

Coriander (Coriandrum Sativum)—Is cultivated for garnishing, but more frequently for its seeds, which are used by confectioners. Pkt., 5 cts.: oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb............ 75

Dill (Anethum Graveolens)—The leaves are used in soups and sauces, and put along with pickles. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.: ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb......1.00

Fennel (Anethum Fæniculum)—The leaves, boiled, enter into many fish sauces; and raw, form a beautiful ornament. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb...........................1.00

Horehound (Marrubium Vulgare)—Is principally used for medicinal purposes. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., $1 00; 1 lb.........................3.00

Hyssop (Hyssopus Officinalis)—The leafy tops and flowers are gathered and dried for making Hyssop tea and other purposes. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; 1 lb...................2.50

Lavender (Lavendula Spica)—A popular aromatic herb Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts ; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 1 lb...2.00

Marjoram, Sweet (Origanum Majorana)—For seasoning. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 1 lb..................... ....2.00

Rosemary (Rosmarinus Officinalis)—An aromatic herb. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; 1 lb 3.00

Rue (Ruta Graveolens)—Used for medicinal purposes; also given to fowls for the roup. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts ; ¼ lb., 40 cts ; 1 lb.............1.50

Saffron (Carthamus Tinctorius)—Pk., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.: ¼ lb., 40 cts.; 1 lb.... ....1.50

Sage (Salvia Officinalis)—The leaves and tender tops are used in stuffing and sauces. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz, 15 cts ; ¼ lb, 40 cts.; 1 lb.....................1.50

Savory, Summer (Satueria Hortensis)—Used for seasoning. Pkt, 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 1 lb...2.00

Tansy (Tanacetum Vulgaris)—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.25; 1 lb..................................4.00

Thyme, Broad-Leaved (Thymus Vulgaris)—For seasoning, etc. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.25; 1 lb...4.00

Tarragon—Used in salads, soups, etc. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz...5.00

Wormwood (Artimesia Absinthium)—Used for medicinal purposes; it is beneficial to poultry, and should be planted in poultry grounds. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; 1 lb.............3.00

CURRIE BROS.'
FARM SEEDS

Currie Bros.' Superior Grass Mixture

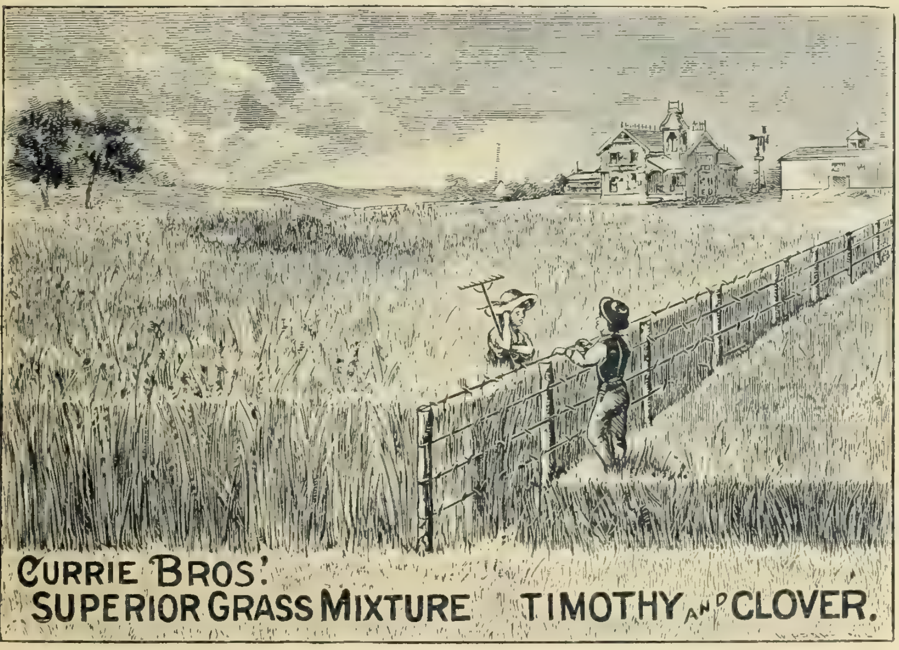
FOR

HAY

AND

PERMANENT PASTURES,

FOR EITHER SPRING OR FALL SOWING.

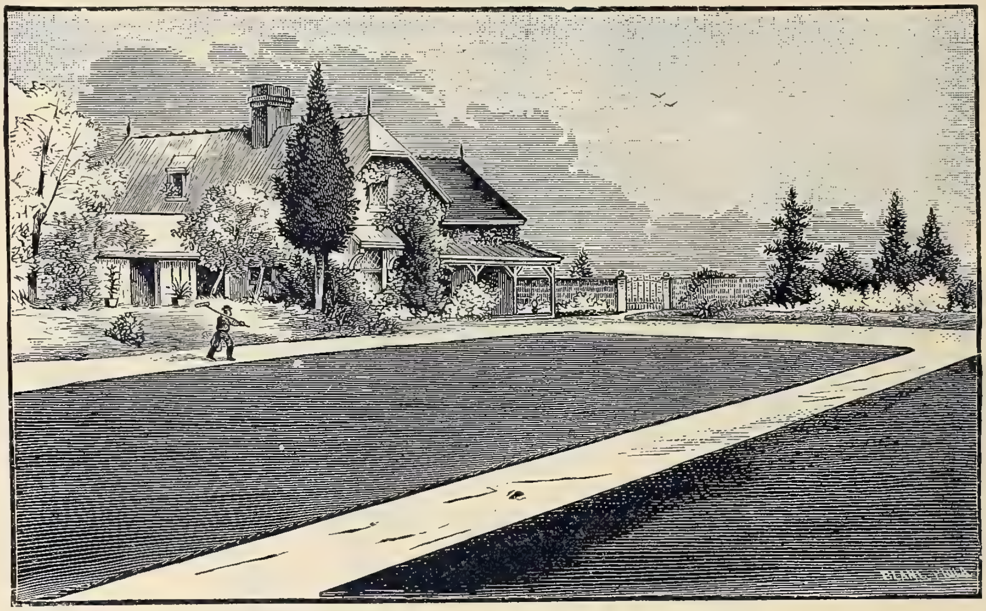

CURRIE BROS.'
SUPERIOR GRASS MIXTURE
TIMOTHY AND CLOVER.

FOR many years in our Western country, Timothy, with more or less Clover mixed in it, has been, we might say, the only grass farmers have had to rely upon for their hay crops, and for pasturage. The fact that Timothy cannot be relied upon to make a sure catch, and that it so soon becomes exhausted ordinarily, has caused farmers no little thought, and naturally set them to look about for something more reliable and permenant, and at the same time something equally as nutritious as Timothy. So many inquiries concerning the matter have reached us from time to time, that we felt almost under obligations to institute a search, which we accordingly did. We are more than happy to say that our researches have not been in vain, for we are to-day in possession of a mixture which for hay or pasturage is far superior to anything we have seen. At last we can say we have a grass for permanent pastures. The contrast between our grass and the ordinary Timothy and Clover, after the first or second season, is fairly portrayed in the above cut.

The mixture consists of the following grasses: Orchard Grass, Meadow Fox Tail, Sheep Fescue, Hard Fescue, Sweet Vernal, Meadow Fescue, English Rye Grass, Italian Rye Grass, Bent Grass and Red Top. The above, put up in proper proportions, *we furnish for $2.50 per bushel of 14 lbs.* To make a heavy pasture use from two to three bushels to the acre.

Write for particulars and prices of mixtures for special soils.

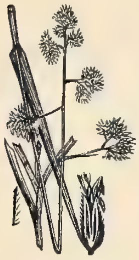
—A—
BEAUTIFUL
LAWN
GLADDENS
THE
GARDENER'S
HEART.

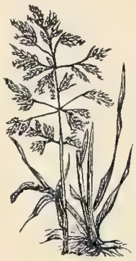


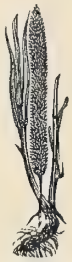
CAN BE
SOWN
AT ANY
SEASON
OF THE
YEAR.

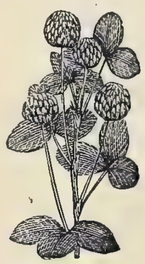
THE LAWN.

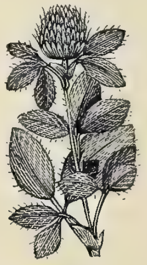
HOW TO MAKE A LAWN.—Many inquiries reach us concerning the best and cheapest method of obtaining a nice, smooth, velvety lawn. We will here describe, as well as our space will permit, the method that gives almost universal satisfaction. The turfing of large lawns is seldom resorted to now ; it is too expensive, and good, clean turf is almost unobtainable. Seeding is the plan usually adopted, and the one recommended by all good landscape gardeners. With that we will deal. When practicable, the soil of the proposed lawn should be thoroughly prepared in the fall. After the necessary grading has been accomplished and the general formation of the surface established, let it all be again thoroughly plowed, harrowed and well pulverized and finally raked to a smooth, even surface—as smooth as possible and firm ; not only that, but alike compact in every spot, to prevent unequal settling. This may be accomplished by treading down and again filling up the grade where necessary. Scatter over the surface of the ground, if somewhat poor, a coating of rich manure and let it remain all winter. In the spring remove the manure and again rake the gound smooth and even and sow on the seed, at the rate of a little over half a bushel to every 100 feet square. Finish off by rolling with a moderately heavy lawn roller, and patiently await the results. If everything is favorable, a nice green lawn about the first of August will be the result. Run the mower over it frequently and remove all obnoxious weeds. The first season the grass may be a little thin, but one season more will make it as thick and velvety as the best of turf. If the grass appears very thin in spots, sow on these a little more seed the following spring.

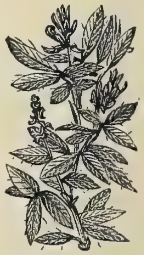

ORCHARD GRASS.


RED TOP.


TIMOTHY.


ALSIKE CLOVER.


RED CLOVER.


ALFALFA CLOVER.

LAWN GRASS.

Central Park Mixture—This is composed of choice, selected grasses, of neat, compact growth, and will produce a fine sward. Quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.50; bushel.........5.00

Fine Mixed—Quart, 20 cts.; peck, $1.25; bushel. 4.00

For forming new lawns, about four bushels per acre are required.

If by mail, add 10c per quart to price.

GRASSES IN VARIETY.

(Prices subject to variation.)

Red Top Grass (Agrostis Vulgaris)—Valuable as a mixture in either pasture or lawn grasses; succeeds well in almost any soil. About 1½ bushels to the acre (14 pounds to the bushel). Quart, 15 cts.; bushel.........1.00

Kentucky Blue Grass (Poa Pratensis)—Also known as June Grass. A valuable variety for lawns when mixed with other grasses; grows best in dry soils, and retains its verdure during the hottest weather. About 3½ bushels to the acre, extra clean seed, (14 pounds to the bushel). Quart, 15 cts.; bushel.........1.50

Double Extra Clean—Quart, 20 cts ; bushel..1.75

Creeping Bent (Agrostis Stolonifera)—An excellent variety for lawns; suitable for most situations. About 1½ bushels to the acre (15 pounds to the bushel). Quart, 20 cts.; bushel..4.00

Rhode Island Bent (Agrostis Canina)—One of the finest grasses for lawns. About 1½ bushels to the acre (15 pounds to the bushel). Quart, 20 cts.; bushel.........4.00

Orchard (Dactilis Glomerata)—One of the best pasture grasses; valuable for grazing stock; 3 bushels to the acre (14 pounds to the bushel). Quart, 15 cts.; bushel.........2.50

Timothy, or Herd (Phleum Pratense)—This well-known variety is extensively grown throughout the country. It is said to contain more nutriment than any other kind. From ½ to 1 bushel to the acre (45 pounds to the bushel). Market price.

Wood Meadow Grass (Poa Nemoralis)—Well adapted for either pasture or pleasure grounds; thrives well under trees. About 2 bushels to the acre (about 14 pounds to the bushel). Per lb., 50 cts.; bushel.........6.00

Meadow Foxtail (Alopecurus pratensis)—One of the best and earliest pasture grasses and a rapid grower; about 3 bushels to the acre (7 lbs. to the bushel); lb......... 50

GRASSES IN VARIETY—Continued.

Meadow Fescue (Festuca pratensis)—Valuable for permanent pasture mixtures. About 2 bushels to the acre (15 lbs. to the bushel); lb........ 40

Hard Fescue (Festuca duriuscula)—A desirable grass for dry soils. About 2½ bushels to the acre (12 lbs. to the bushel); lb.................. 30

Sheep's Fescue (Festuca ovina)—A favorite grass for sheep pastures. About 2½ bushels to the acre (12 lbs. to the bushel); lb............... 30

English Rye Grass (Lolium Perenne)—One of the best and most nutritious grasses for permanent pastures and meadows; it is also a good grass for lawn mixtures. About 3 bushels to the acre (24 lbs. to the bushel); qt., 20 cts.; bushel.................................2.50

Italian Rye Grass (Lolium Italicum)—An abundant fielder, good for any soil; one of the best pasture grasses. About 3 bushels to the acre (20 lbs. to the bushel); qt., 20 cts.; bushel..2.50

Sweet Vernal Grass (Anthoxanthum Odoratum)—A good grass for pasture and lawn mixtures, making an early growth and emitting an agreeable odor when cut for hay. About 3 bushels to the acre (10 lbs. to the bushel); lb 50

Crested Dog's Tail (Cynosurus Cristatus)—Excellent for dry, hard soils. Valuable either for pastures or lawns (30 lbs. to the bushel); lb.. 50

Johnson Grass (Sorghum Halapense)—A perennial grass with cane-like roots. It is very tender and nutritious; good for stock; should be cut for hay when it comes into bloom. 25 lbs. to the bushel. Quart, 25 cts.; bushel.... ....4.00

MILLETS.

(Subject to variation in price.)

Common Millet (Panicum miliaceum)—Very early; grows 2 to 3 feet high; foliage broad. 48 lbs. to the bushel. Quart, 15 cts.; bushel.......1.50

Hungarian (Grass) Millet (Panicum Germanicum)—Early; grows 2 to 3 feet high; abundant foliage and slender head; withstands drought, and yields well on light soil. 48 lbs. to the bushel. Quart, 15 cts.; bushel..................2.00

German, or Golden Millet—Medium early; grows 3 to 5 feet high; heads closely condensed; spikes very numerous; seeds round, golden yellow, in rough sheaths. 48 lbs. to the bushel. Per lb., 30 cts.; bushel 2.00

CLOVERS.

(Subject to variation in price.)

If by mail, postage must be added at the rate of 16c per lb.

Red Clover Medium (Trifolium Pratense)—............... ....Market price.

White Clover (Trifolium Repens)—Per lb. 40

Alfalfa, or Lucerne (Medicago sativa)—Per lb., 35

Alsike, or Hybrid Clover (Trifolium Hybridum)................................Market price.

BARLEY.

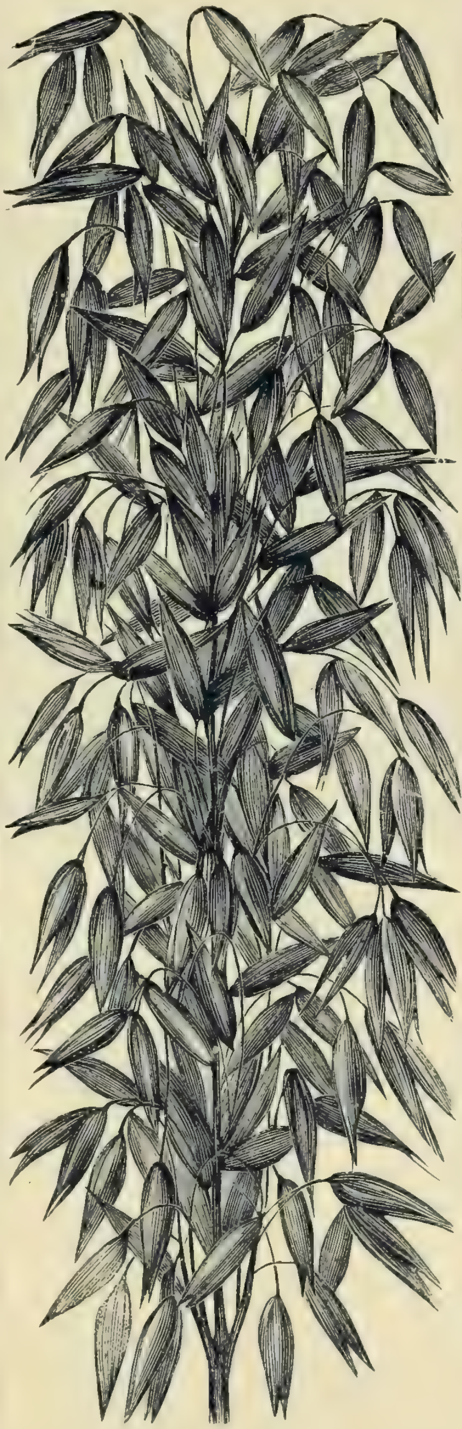
Manshury—The most popular variety of Barley grown. Came originally from the mountains of Mantchooria, in Asia. It is a 6-rowed sort, long heads well filled, straw strong, is later than the common 6-rowed, and a very heavy yielder. Peck, $1.00; bushel.............2.50

BUCKWHEAT.

Silver Hull—This variety, sown at the same time as the common Buckwheat, continues in bloom longer, matures a few days sooner, and yields nearly double under the same conditions. The flour is whiter and more nutritious. Per bushel.2.00

OATS.

Badger Queen—One of the earliest, heaviest and best yielding Oats in cultivation. It is a rank grower; straw, stiff; heads, long and spreading; grain, plump and heavy; weighed, in 1887, 44 pounds to the bushel. Peck, $1.00; bushel.....2.50



WELCOME OATS.

Welcome—A handsome white Oat; large and heavy; a wonderful stooler and very productive. It is now well and favorably known and very extensively grown. Peck, 50 cts.; bushel.......1.25

Improved White Russian—A long-grained Oat, possessing many excellent features. Straw, stout and free from disease. It is not to be confounded with the White Russian as usually grown. Peck, 50 cts.; bushel...................1.25

White Swede—A new variety brought to this country by Swedish emigrants. In appearance it resembles the Russian White, but is earlier and very productive. Peck, 50 cts.; bushel.....1.25

WHEAT.

Saskatchewan Fyfe—*Pure Stock. Dakota Grown*—This wheat is, beyond question, the hardest and best milling Wheat known. Other favorable features are, earliness, vigor of growth, productiveness, purity and healthiness. Adapted to all States where Spring Wheat can be grown. Peck, $1.00; bushel.......................... ..2.50

French Imperial—A semi-hard, Red Spring Wheat, especially adapted to soils of ordinary richness, and where Fyfe Wheats do but poorly. One prominent feature is its nature of filling out large plump kernels, and immense yields are known. It is a bearded variety and one of the heaviest Wheats grown. Peck, $1.00; bushel, 2.50

Dakota Red—An excellent, semi-hard, Red Spring Wheat; large, plump kernels; 60 to 62 pounds per struck bushel. A sure crop on exhausted soil, where Fyfe Wheat fails. Is comparatively free from smut, rust and disease. In appearance it resembles the Scotch Fyfe, but is a larger grain and more productive. It is probably the largest grained Spring Wheat in cultivation. Peck, $1.00; bushel......................2.50

White Russian—A new, vigorous variety of White Flint Wheat. Very early; large yielder; does not shell easily; excellent milling qualities. Peck, $1.00; bushel...........................2.50

Velvet Chaff, or Blue Stem—Its name is suggested by the peculiar blue bloom that appears on the stalk before ripening. It is a bald variety, quite hard, plump and heavy. Peck, $1.00; bushel............... ....2.50

SUGAR CANE.

Early Amber—A variety which has been largely tested throughout the country with very general success. Its distinctive features are said to be its earliness and great yield of both sugar and syrup. Quart, 20 cts.; peck, $1.00; bushel.....3.00

KAFFIR CORN.

A variety of Sorghum, cultivated for both forage and grain. 60 lbs. to the bushel. Per lb........ 50

SUNFLOWER.

(See page 37.)

MANGEL and SUGAR BEET.

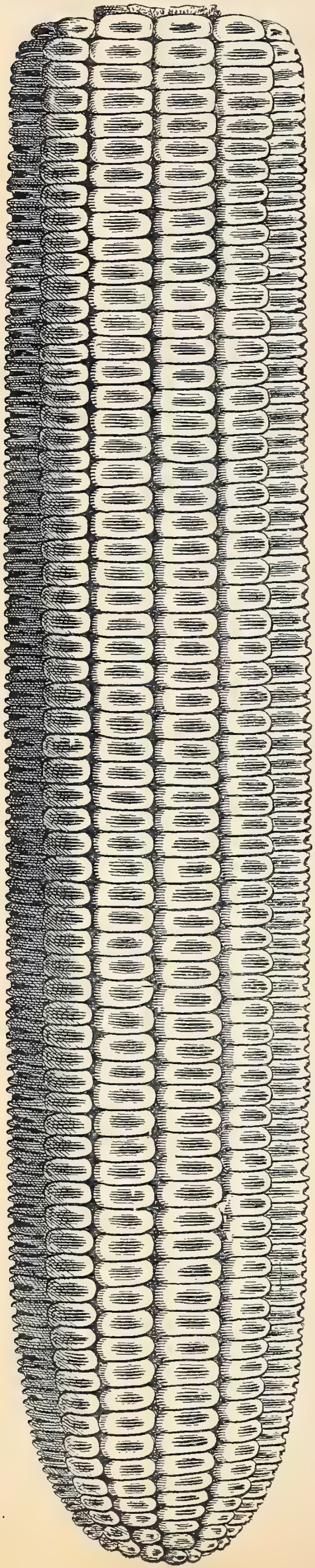
(See page 26.)

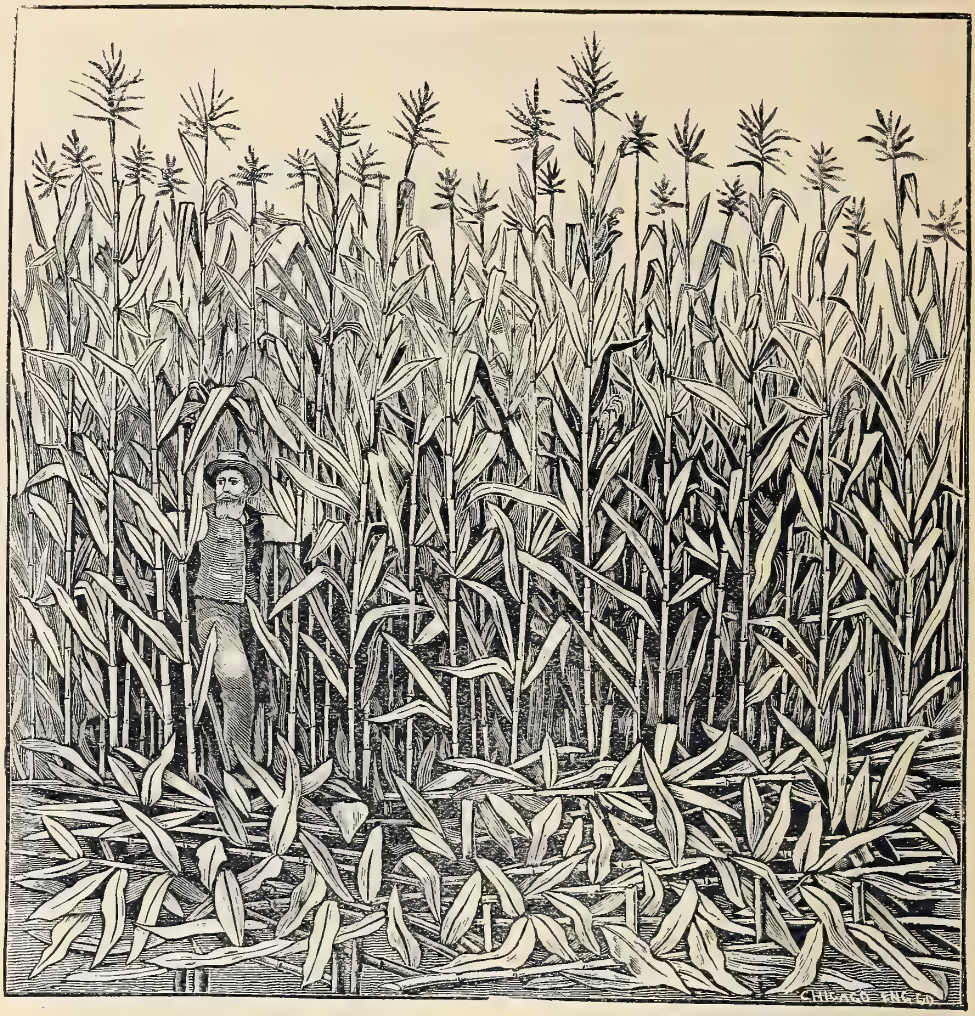
BROOM CORN.

Improved Evergreen—Now grown more extensively than any other variety on account of its color and quality of its brush. Grows 7 feet high. Quart, 20 cts.; bushel........... ....3.50

CORN.

Pride of the North—A famous variety of yellow dent and probably the *earliest* dent Corn grown. The merits of this Corn can not be appreciated until you note carefully the large yield and small percentage of cob to shelled Corn. It will shell 60 to 64 lbs. per bushel of 70 lbs. of ears; 14 to 16 rows, often placed irregularly on the small red cob. Prof. Henry, of Wisconsin experimental station, considers this the best dent Corn for northern latitudes, and only a smaller type of the popular Leaming. See cut next page. Peck, $1.00; bushel.................2.50





B. & W. ENSILAGE, OR FODDER CORN.

CORN—Continued.

Wisconsin White Dent—To those desiring a large white Corn of the dent variety, we can offer the best that *is* or *can* be grown north of the latitude of Chicago, and is a most desirable sort further south. It is 16 to 20 rows, kernels large, cob small and mostly white. This Corn was awarded two premiums at the national Corn show at Chicago, being the only *dent* Corn from Wisconsin taking a prize. Peck, $1.00; bushel.2.50

Improved Leaming—The best yellow dent Corn grown, and needs but a trial to convince. Ear large, grain deep orange color, small red cob. Immense yields of this Corn are reported. Will stand drought remarkably well. We do not recommend it north of latitude 43' or 44'. Peck, $1.00; bushel..2.50

Angel of Midnight—An extra early yellow flint, 8-rowed variety. The ear is perfect in shape; length, 10 to 12 inches. Rows straight and even, and filled from tip to tip. The kernels are large and compactly set upon an extremely small cob; 3 or 4 ears on a stalk is not uncommon, and during the past season the remarkable yield of 160 bushel was produced from one acre. Stalks are of medium size, nutritious, and excellent fodder for cattle. Peck, $1.00; bushel..........2.50

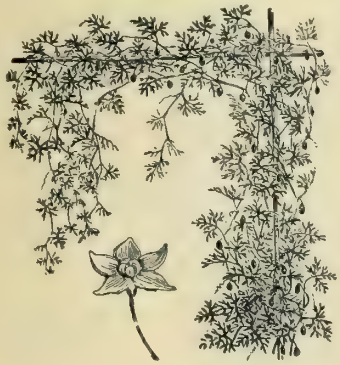
The Mercer—Just what we want in this northern climate to make farmers happy. This early variety of yellow flint Corn has now been grown and improved on in this State for the last three years with such great success that satisfies us that it is the coming Corn for our Northern country. It is decidedly the earliest for so large an ear of any variety now grown. It is very prolific, ears 9 to 10 inches in length and 12 to 14 rows, well filled out to the tips, and of a golden yellow color. The Corn matured last year in seventy-five days. Many of the stalks have two, and some three, good ears. Quart, 20 cts.; peck, $1.00; bushel 3.00

For other varieties quotations will be given on application.

B. & W. Ensilage, or Fodder Corn—We cannot speak too highly of the value of this Corn to the dairyman or stock raiser. Last year it proved the most valuable crop to many farmers, and in fact was the means of averting a great catastrophe in saving their cattle from starvation. While other forage crops were very short, this seemed to thrive even better than usual, owing to the extremely dry weather. We are told that many farmers claim it does not pay to grow Timothy and other forage crops when such enormous crops of this Corn can be raised at so small a cost. In feeding this, there isn't more than half the waste usually found in other varieties of Corn. The above illustration, reproduced from photograph, shows Mr. George A. Austin, Neilsville, Wis., in his field of Ensilage Corn raised from "B. & W." seed. The average yield of 20 acres, after wilting and curing from two to ten days, was 19 23-100 tons per acre, and the cost of plowing, planting seed, cultivating, cutting and putting into silo was at the rate of $12.27 per acre, or less than 64 cents per ton. Peck, 75 cts.; bushel........2 00

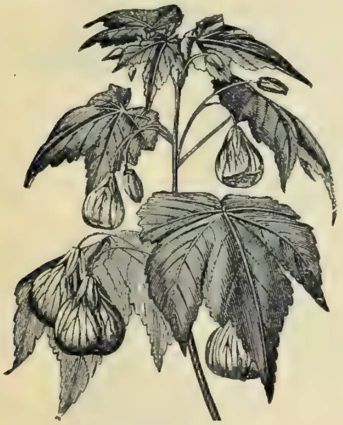
CURRIE BROS' LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS

Consisting of Annuals, Biennials, Perennials, for garden, conservatory and home culture. ANNUALS bloom the first year and die. BIENNIALS bloom the second year and die; some, if sown in early spring, will bloom the first year. PERENNIALS grow and bloom for many years, usually commencing to flower the second year; some flower the first year, if sown early.



ABOBRA.

Virdiflora—A rapid-growing and exceedingly beautiful climbing Gourd, producing freely dazzling scarlet fruits, which form a striking contrast against the dark, glossy green of the foliage. Half-hardy perennial	10



ABUTILON.

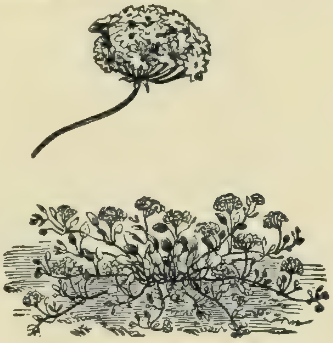
One of our best greenhouse plants, flowering freely during the spring and winter months; the flowers are bell-shaped, and in most of the varieties are to be found crimson grounds, streaked with yellow; yellow grounds veined red, pure white and clear yellows. Sown before April, they will bloom the first season. Perennials.

Fine mixed of above shades, 2 to 5 feet	10
George's Hybrids—Very choice	25

ACACIA.

Very desirable plants for greenhouse or conservatory culture, but in this country of no special value for open air planting. The flowers are formed in thick clusters on long spikes. Soak the seed in warm water several hours before sowing. Greenhouse shrubs.

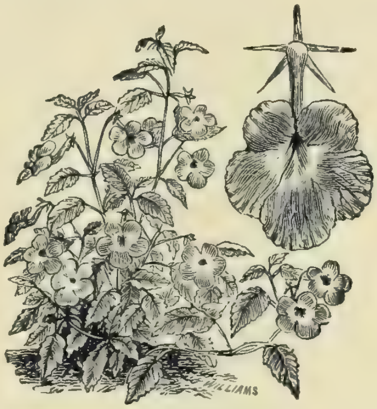
Fine mixed varieties, 3 to 6 feet	25



ABRONIA.

Pretty little plants, resembling the Verbena in their style of growth The flowers are very fragrant, and especially so in the evening. Half-hardy annual.

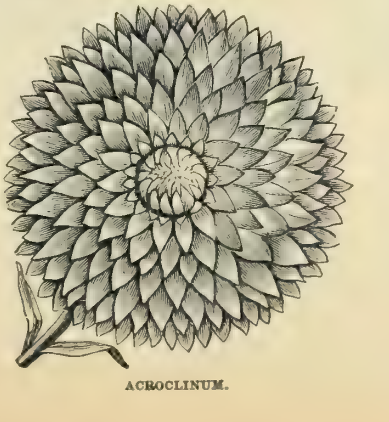
Arenaria—Waxy yellow, ½ foot	10
Umbellata—Rosy lilac, ½ foot	10



ACHIMENES.

Very handsome Tuberose-rooted greenhouse plants, producing flowers of almost every imaginable shade and color. Perennials.

Choice mixed	25

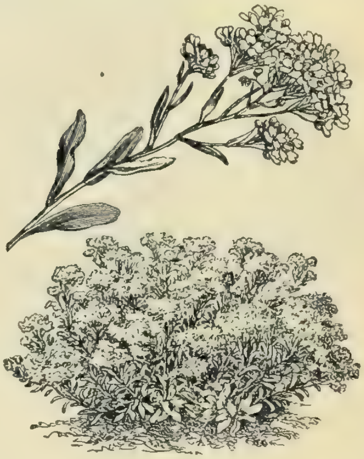


ACROCLINUM.

ACROCLINUM.

A beautiful everlasting flower, resembling the Rhodanthe, but larger. Cut the flowers for winter bouquets before they are fully open. Half-hardy annuals.

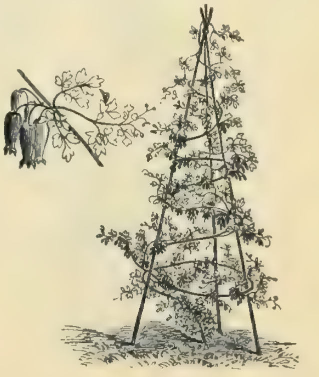
Album—Pure white, 1 foot	5
Roseum—Bright rose, 1 foot	5
Roseum fl. pl.—Double rose, 1 foot	10
Album fl. pl.—Double white, 1 foot	10



ALYSSUM.

The delicate, honey-like fragrance of the flowers of this little plant, so much prized in bouquets and baskets, renders it most unlikely that this old favorite will ever be cast aside.

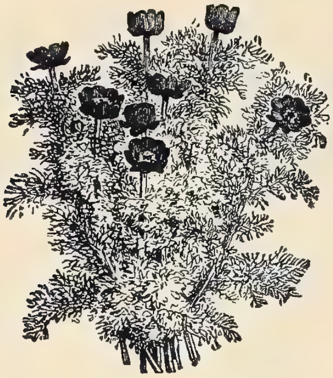
Sweet—Flowers white. Hardy annual	5
Saxatile Compactum—A free growing perennial, of compact habit, and small, golden yellow flowers. Height of plant about 10 inches	5
Wierczbeckii—Hardy perennial; yellow, 1 foot	5



ADLUMIA.

An attractive climber, well worthy of a place in every garden. The flowers are flesh-colored, and form a fine contrast to the pale-green foliage of the plant. Hardy annual.

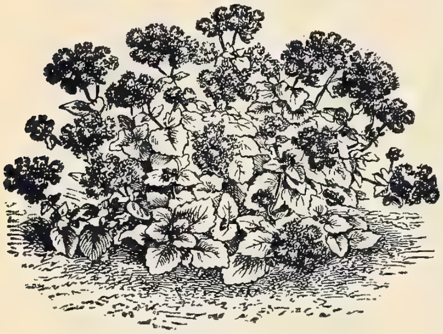
Cirrhosa (Mountain Fringe)—Flesh white, 15 feet	10



ADONIS.

This showy plant is of unusual merit on account of its adapting itself to any circumstances under which it may be placed. If partially shaded, it remains a long time in bloom. Hardy annuals.

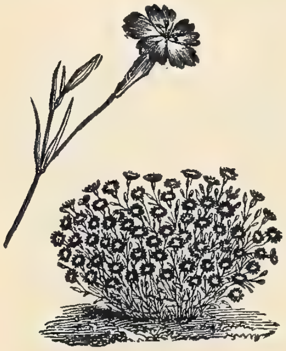
Æstivalis (Flos Adonis)—Scarlet, 1 foot	5
Autumnalis (Pheasant's Eye)—Crimson, 1 foot	5



AGERATUM.

The Ageratum is much prized for its constant succession of bloom throughout the year. It flowers equally well in summer and in winter, and it has the further merit of being of the easiest culture. Half-hardy annuals.

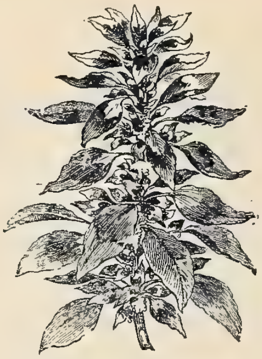
Album Nanum—Dwarf white, 8 inches	5
Imperial Dwarf Blue—Very dwarf, 6 inches	5
Lasseauxii—Dwarf rose, 15 inches	5
Little Dorrit—(For description see Novelties)	25
Mexicanum—Lavender blue, 2 feet	5
Mexicanum Nanum—Dwarf blue variety, 8 inches	5
Tom Thumb—Very dwarf blue, 6 inches	5



AGROSTEMMA.

Hardy herbaceous plants; free flowering and attractive.

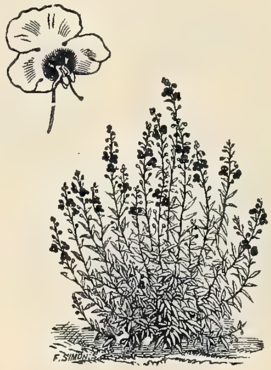
Cæli Alba—Pure white, 1 foot	5
Cæli Alba Rosea—Rose, 1 foot	5
Bicolor—Mixed	5



AMARANTHUS.

A class of highly ornamental plants, many of which are grown exclusively for their handsome foliage, while others are equally desirous for their beautiful clusters of brilliant colored flowers, which are very effective for autumn decoration. Half-hardy annuals.

Atropurpureus—Blood-red foliage, drooping flower spike	5
Bicolor Ruber—Foliage green and dark-red, tipped with yellow, 3 to 5 feet	5
Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding)—Long, drooping sprays of red flowers	5
Gordonii—Very fine, brilliant colors	5
Henderii—A novel variety, presenting in its leaf markings a range of color not often seen	5
Melancholicus Ruber—Foliage blood-red	5
Prince of Wales—Fine, erect, scarlet flowers	5
Salicifolius (Fountain Plant)—This magnificent variety attains a height of from 4 to 6 feet, with gracefully drooping willow-shaped leaves. Banded and tipped with orange, carmine and bronze	5
Sanguineus (Princess Feather)	5
Tricolor (Joseph's Coat)—Leaves red, yellow and green	5



ALONSOA.

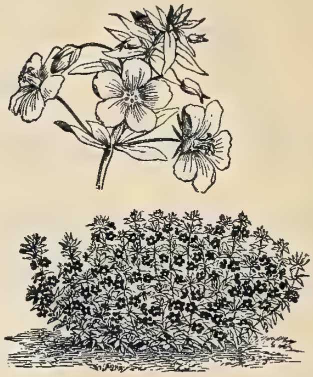
A desirable plant, equally good for bedding in summer or as a pot-plant for the house in winter. The flowers, although small, are bright and attractive. Half-hardy annuals.

Grandiflora—Large flower, scarlet, 24 inches	5
Linifolia—Fine scarlet, 18 inches	5
Myrtifolia—Deep scarlet, 30 inches	5
Warczwiczii—Flowers small, bright scarlet, forming a very pretty spike; 18 inches	5

AMMOBIUM.

Ammobium is a small but pretty little white flower. The plant grows about 18 inches in height; is stiff and angular in appearance. One of the hardiest of the Everlastings. Very useful for making up in winter bouquets.

Alatum—White, hardy, 2 feet	5
Alatum Grandiflorum—Pure white, and twice the size of the preceding	5



ANAGALLIS.

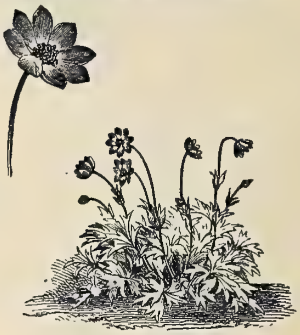
Similar in habit of growth to the Aubretia, and it will be found equally as useful in rock-work or borders where low growing plants are mostly used. Half-hardy annual.

Grandiflora Superba—Mixed colors	5

ANCHUSA.

One of the few plants that will do well in shaded situations, where the sun only strikes at certain times in the day. Hardy perennial

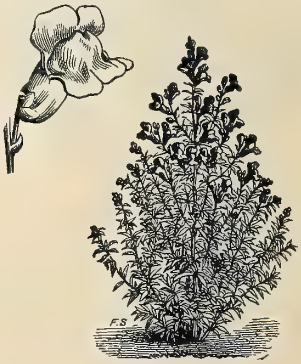
Italica (Italian Alkanet)—Blue, 2 feet	5



ANEMONE.

A very pleasing, hardy perennial, flowering in early spring.

Coronaria (Poppy Anemone)—Mixed colors, 1 foot	10



ANTIRRHINUM MAJUS—Snap Dragon.

One of our favorite plants, of the easiest culture, and unsurpassed for summer and fall flowering. The strains we sell are particularly fine, and will fairly vie with the Carnation in the variety of their stripes and spots. Perennial.

Majus, Choice Mixed	5
Tom Thumb—Dwarf-growing, 1 foot	5
Picturatum nanum—New and distinct, comprising a great variety of brilliant colors	10

AQUILEGIA—Columbine.

Exceedingly showy, early blooming, hardy plants, specially valuable for the peculiar formation of their flowers, and the great variety of color. Hardy perennials.

Chrysantha—Bright yellow; flowering freely all summer; 4 feet....10

Cœrulea—Fine porcelain blue; center petals yellow; 2 feet....10

Glandulosa (True)—Blue and white, 1½ feet....10

Skinnerii—Scarlet and yellow, 1½ feet....10

Choice Selected Varieties....10

ARGEMONE.

Very showy plants, with large poppy-like flowers. Hardy annuals.

Grandiflora—White, very handsome, 2 feet.... 5

Hunnemannii—Carmine and yellow, 2 feet.... 5

Mexicana—Yellow, 2 feet.... 5

ARABIS.

An early blooming plant, well suited for borders and rock-work. Hardy perennial.

Alpina—White, 18 inches....10

ARMERIA—Thrift, Sea Pink.

A compact and beautiful hardy plant; largely used for edging. Hardy perennial.

Maritima—Rose pink, ½ foot....10

ARISTOLOCHIA—Dutchman's Pipe.

A rapid growing, hardy climber, growing to a height of thirty feet, with large heart-shaped foliage, and curious heart-shaped flowers. Hardy perennial.

Sipho—Yellowish brown....10

ASTERS.

Very beautiful hardy annuals, attaining a height of from 8 to 18 inches. When grown in rich soil they produce in great profusion their exceedingly rich and showy flowers. Half-hardy annuals.

China—Fine mixed.... 5

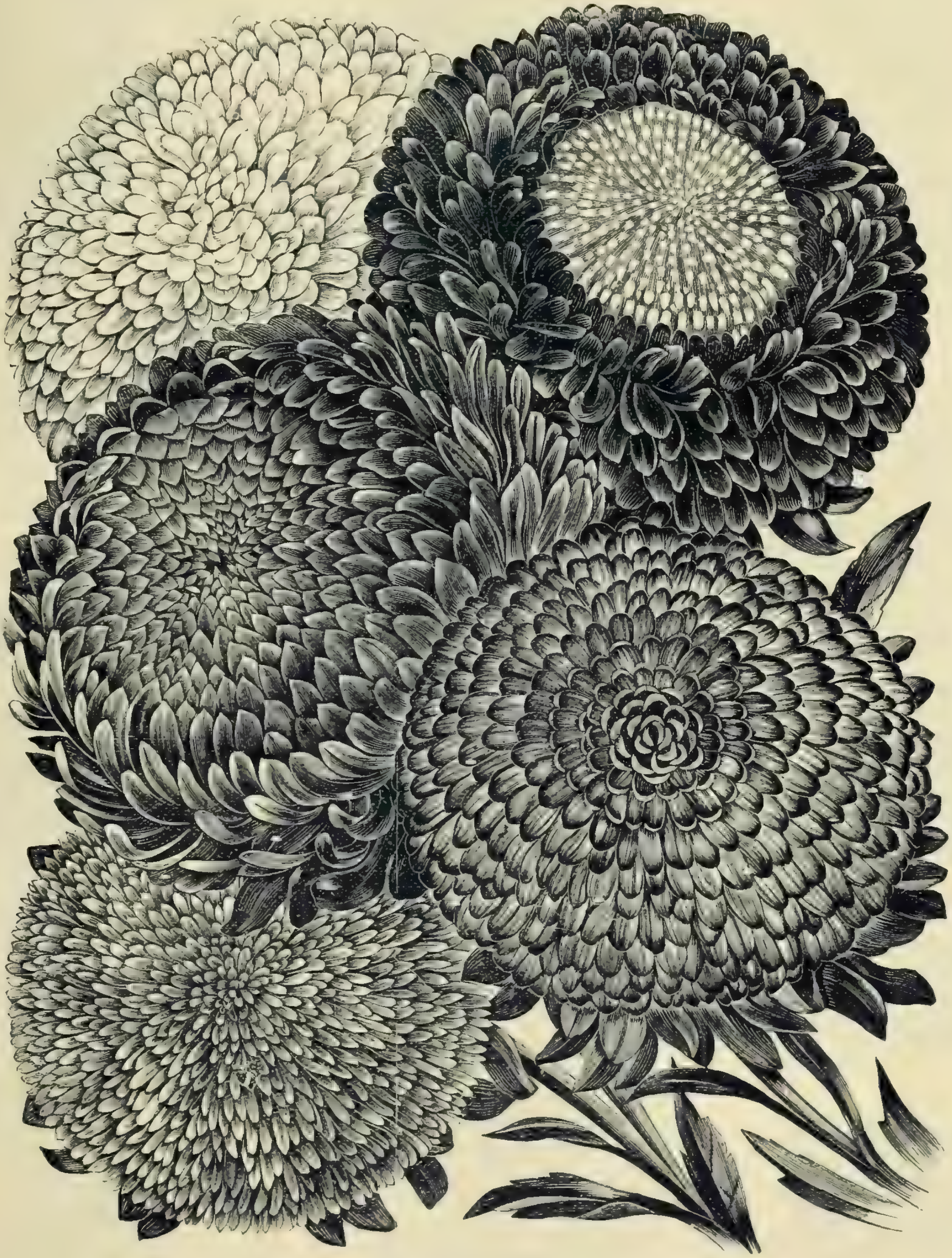
Cocardeau, or New Crown—Two-colored flowers, the central petals pure white, sometimes small and quilled, surrounded by large, flat petals of a bright color; 1½ feet; mixed colors....10

Comet—(For description see Novelties.)....25

Diamond—Is a comparatively new Aster of the Dwarf Imbrique class. Plants 1½ feet in height, very robust, blooms freely, flowers perfect and compact, large; mixed colors....10

Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered—A splendid variety of dwarf, compact habit, 9 inches in height; flowers large, and produced when others are out of bloom; mixed colors....10

Examine Our Superb Collection of Asters Carefully.



ASTERS.

For New Varieties of Asters, See Our Novelty List.

ASTERS—Continued.

Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered—Snow white........10
" " " Bright scarlet...10
" " " Dark blue.......10
" " " Bright rose. 10
" " " Collection in six distinct colors........50

Dwarf Pyramidal Bouquet—Height from 12 to 15 inches; a very fine blooming variety; mixed colors........10

Goliath—The flowers of this class are of enormous dimensions, and of the most perfect form. It blooms profusely; the plant is of strong, robust habit; 2½ feet........10

Giant Emperor—A very beautiful variety, with very large double flowers, often measuring from 4 inches to 6 inches in diameter; 1 ft.; fine mixed........15

Hedge-Hog, or Needle—Petals long, quilled and sharply pointed; 2 feet; mixed colors........10

Imbricated Pompon—Very perfect; globe shape, and beautifully imbricated; mixed colors........10

Ironstem—(For description see Novelties.)........50

Pæony-Flowered Perfection—Azure blue....10
" " " Pure white.....10
" " " Dark crimson..10
" " " Bright rose....10
" " " Mixed..........10

Pæony-Flowered Globe—The earliest of the Asters—two weeks earlier than Truffaut's Pæony-flowered; flowers very large; plant branching and strong; does not require support........10

Rose—Two feet in height; robust; large flowers; petals finely imbricated, and of great substance; one of the very best; mixed colors........10

Victoria—One of the finest Asters in cultivation; flowers very large, perfectly double, imbricated and globular; 20 inches in height; choice mixed colors........10

Victoria—Pure white........10
" Bright scarlet........10
" Fine rose........10
" Purple........10
" Twelve separate colors, collection....1.00

Victoria Needle—(See Novelties)........25

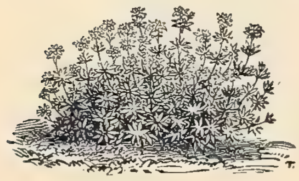
Reid's German Quilled—Flowers double; the petals have the appearance of quills or tubes; height from 1½ to 2 feet; finest mixed colors.....10

Triumph—(For description see Novelties)........50

Truffaut's Pæony Flowered Perfection—Very double, of fine form, round as a ball; produces few side flowers; 1½ feet in height; many colors mixed........10

Washington—The largest Aster we have ever known; often 5 inches in diameter and perfect; mixed colors........10

Washington Needle—(See Novelties)........25



ASPERULA—Wood-Ruff.

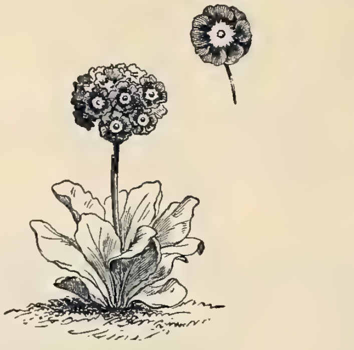
A pretty little plant, with beautiful light-blue flowers; sweet scented.

Azurea Setosa—Blue. 1 foot........5

AUBRETIA.

Dwarf but ornamental trailing plants, suitable for rock-work or edging. Hardy perennial.

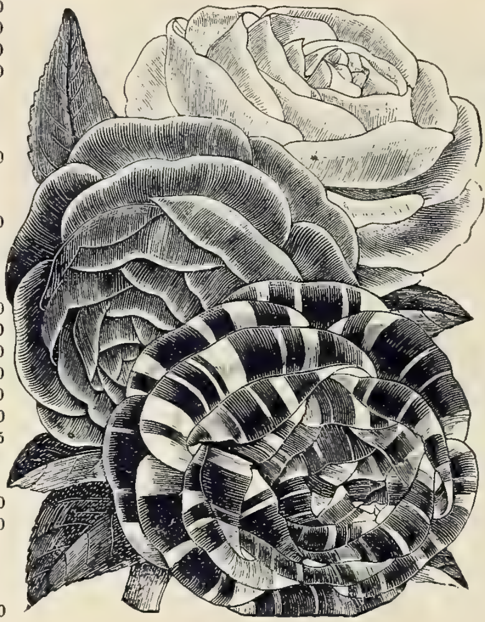
Deltoidea—Pink........10



AURICULA.

Of this beautiful little plant we have a very fine strain of English-saved seed. The flowers, which resemble the Primrose somewhat, are of various shades of crimson, yellow, maroon, etc.

Finest mixed........25



BALSAM—Lady's Slipper.

Our customers will be much pleased with all the strains of Balsam that we offer. They cannot be surpassed either in doubleness or in the great variety of colors which they present. Tender annuals.

Camellia Flowered—Finest double; mixed colors, 2 feet........10

Camellia Flowered, Spotted—German, double, spotted with white; mixed colors........10

Camellia Flowered, White — Extra choice, double........10

Camellia Flowered—Collection 6 colors, each in separate package........50

Rose Flowered—Fine Rosy Pink........10
" " —Bright Scarlet........10
" " —Deep Blood-Red........10
" " —White Tinted Rose........10
" " —Pure White........10
" " —Mixed colors........10

Double Red........5

Double White........5

Double Lilac........5

Double Peach Blossom........5

Double Solferina—Beautifully striped Scarlet and Lilac on white ground........10

Double Mixed........5

BELLIS—Double Daisy.

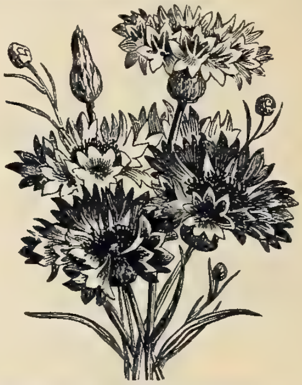
One of the most charming of spring flowers. In bloom from April to June. Half-hardy perennials.

Perennis fl. pl.—Double white........10

Perennis fl. pl.—Double red........10

Longfellow—Flowers large; dark rose........20

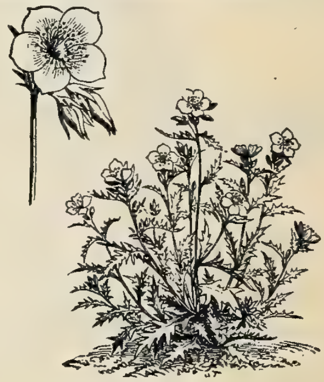
Perennis fl. pl.—Double mixed........10



BACHELOR'S BUTTON—(Centaurea.)

A perfectly hardy border plant, succeeding finely in any common garden soil, but the flowers are more brilliant if grown in gravelly ground. Under cultivation it is really a handsome flower, sporting into varieties of white, purple, pink, parti-colored, etc. Hardy annual; 2 to 3 feet high.

Centaurea, Cyanus—Single, mixed........5



BARTONIA.

Showy plants, with large, golden flowers, which expand in the hot sun, and are exceedingly brilliant. The foliage is gray and thistle-like in appearance. They require considerable water. Sow seed in open ground where it is intended to flower. Hardy annual.

Aurea—Golden yellow, 2 feet........5

Aurea Nana—Dwarf; golden yellow........5

BALLOON VINE—Cardiospermum.

A curious climbing plant, worthy of attention. Half-hardy annual.

Cardiospermum Halicacabum—White; 5 feet. 5

BRACHYCOME.

A very pretty dwarf-growing plant, covered all summer with a profusion of Cineraria-like blossoms. Half-hardy annuals.

Iberidifolia (Swan River Daisy)—Blue and white, ½ foot........5

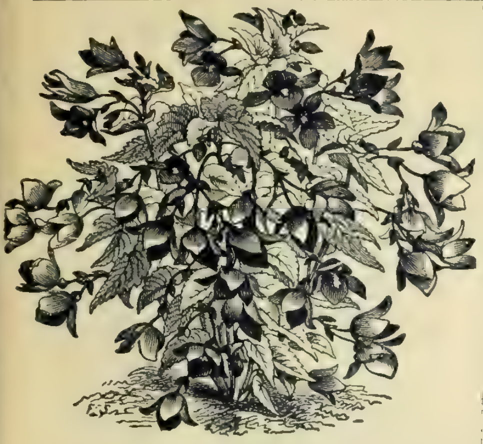
BROWALLIA.

A very handsome, profuse blooming plant, growing freely in any rich soil.

Elata Cœrulea—Blue, 1½ feet........5

Elata Alba—White, 1½ feet........5

Rozelli—Blue and white; flowers double the size of the preceding sorts........10



BEGONIA.

Plants well worthy of the admiration they receive. For decorative purposes they are unexcelled. They are alike at home in the parlor or conservatory, bearing with great patience almost any treatment. All of the varieties have beautiful foliage.

Carter's Crown Jewels—This collection contains varieties of the most distinct and charming shades of color, from pure white to vivid crimson, rich amber, deep yellow, intense purple, etc.	25
Choice Mixed Single—Tuberous rooted; from prize varieties. (See Novelties)	25
Choice Mixed Double—Tuberous rooted. (See Novelties)	50

BRYONOPSIS.

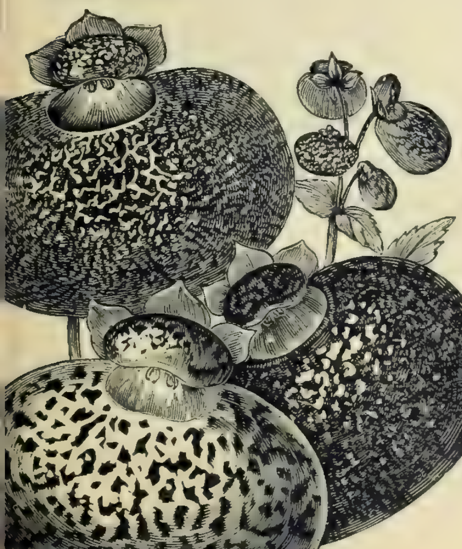
A beautiful climber, bearing green fruits, which change, as the season advances, to bright scarlet striped with white. Half-hardy annual.

Laciniosa Erythrocarpa—10 feet	5

CACALIA—Tassel Flower.

Pretty, free flowering annuals, with tassel-shaped flowers, known by some as Flora's Paint Brush.

Aurea—Golden Yellow	5
Coccinea—Scarlet	5
Mixed Colors	5



CALCEOLARIA.

Splendid plants for greenhouse decorations, forming in spring dense masses of pocket-shaped flowers. Sow in September.

Hybrida Superba—Saved from the finest formed and most beautifully marked varieties	50

CALAMPELIS—Eccremocarpus.

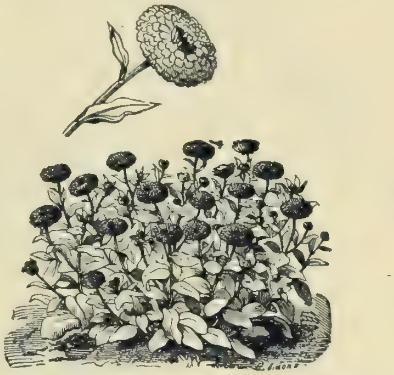
A beautiful climber, with pretty foliage, and bearing profusely bright orange tube-shaped flowers, produced in clusters. It attains a height of ten feet in a season.

Scaber	5

CALANDRINIA.

Free blooming creeping plants, suitable for rockwork or edging. Hardy annuals.

Grandiflora—Rosy pink; 1 foot	5
Umbellata—Violet crimson; ½ foot	5



CALENDULA—Cape Marigold.

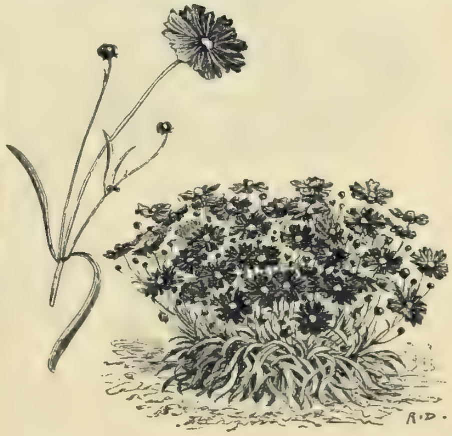
Attractive and free-blooming hardy annuals, doing well in almost any situation. The Pot Marigold, C. Pongei, is much prized as a pot plant.

Officinalis Le Proust—Uniformly double; nankeen; edged with brown	5
Officinalis Meteor—A variety, very fine for pot culture, bearing light-yellow flowers striped with bright orange	5
Pluvialis—Pure white; 1 foot	5
Pongei fl. pl. (Pot Marigold)—Double white	5
Prince of Orange—An improvement on Meteor, the color is a deeper shade of orange and striped in the same way	5

CALLIRHOE.

Dwarf, free-blooming plants, continuing in flower throughout the summer and fall. The flowers are purplish with white center. Hardy annuals.

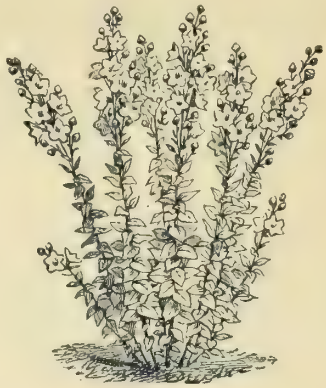
Involucrata—With large, purplish-crimson flowers; native of the western prairies	5
Pedata—Crimson-purple, with white eye; 1 foot	5



CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS.

This genus of plants rank among our best annuals. The flowers are bordered yellow, orange, and reddish brown, with dark purple center. Hardy annuals.

Finest Double Mixed	5



CAMPANULA.

(BELL FLOWER.)

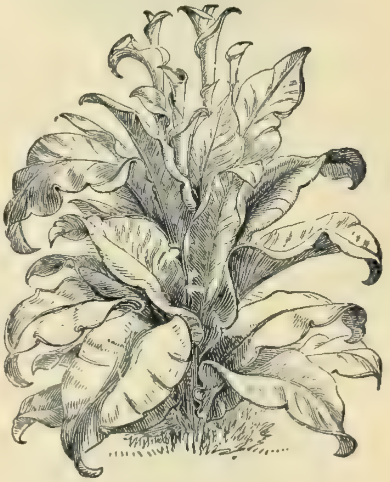
One of our favorite herbaceous perennial plants, usually sown in the fall, although if sown early in spring will flower the same season. All the varieties are strikingly beautiful.

Calycanthema—A new and beautiful variety. Mixed perennial	10
Grandiflora—Large, deep blue; perennial	10
Lorei—Blue and white mixed; annual; 1 foot	5
Speculum (Venus' Looking Glass)—Blue; ½ foot	5

CANARY-BIRD FLOWER—Tropæolum Peregrinum.

One of the most desirable climbing plants in cultivation, growing rapidly to a height of 10 feet, and producing an abundance of yellow-fringed flowers throughout the season. Half-hardy annual.

Yellow—10 feet	10



CANNA—Indian Shot.

Beautiful large-leaved foliage plants, suitable for forming groups on lawns, or for the center of mixed flower-beds. Many of the varieties are very beautiful both in foliage and flower. Half-hardy perennials.

Bicolor—Striped foliage	10
Coccinea—Very red	10
Compacta Elegantissima—Low, free-flowering	10
Gigantea—A large growing variety	10
Indica Ruber—Fine red	10
Nepalensis—Superb yellow flowers	10
Spectabilis—Red flowers	10
Tricolor—Bright scarlet, striped foliage	10
Warscewiczii—Brilliant red, variegated foliage	10
Warscewiczii Nobilis—Very showy	10
Zebrina—Scarlet, striped foliage	10
Finest Mixed	10

CANTERBURY BELL—Campanula Medium.

Handsome, hardy biennials of stately growth, rich color and profuse bloom. Succeeds best in light, rich soil, and should be transplanted two feet apart. Their large, bell-shaped flowers are freely produced throughout the summer, and are strikingly effective.

Mixed—Blue and white	10

CATCHFLY—Silene Armeria.

Pretty annuals of the easiest culture. The flowers, which are small, white and various shades of red, are produced abundantly. It derives its name from a viscid moisture on the stems, which sometimes entraps flies.

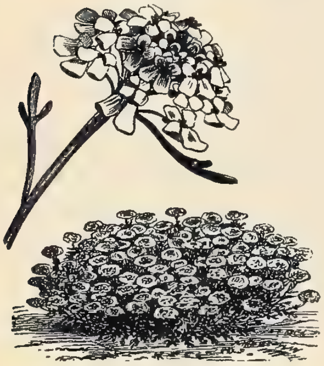
Mixed	5

CASSIA.

Beautiful plants for the conservatory or window, neat in foliage and compact in habit; flowers yellow; mixed	10

CASTOR OIL BEAN.

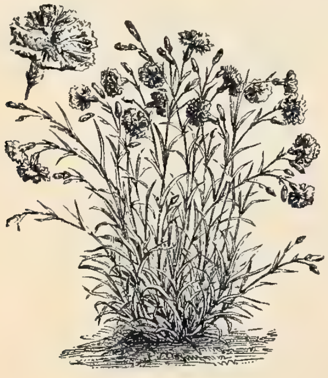
(See Ricinus.)



CANDYTUFT—Iberis.

One of the most popular hardy annuals; it is of the easiest culture, and grown for a variety of purposes almost all the year around.

Dark Purple	5
Dunnett's Extra Crimson	5
Fragrant—Pure white, pinnated foliage	5
Lilac—Dwarf, very compact	5
New Carmine—True to color	5
Rocket—Pure white, in large trusses	5
Rose—Rosy lilac	5
Tom Thumb—New Dwarf white	5
White—Very delicate	5
Fine Mixed	5



CARNATION.

An important and beautiful class; none more so are grown. Most of the varieties have a delicious clove fragrance. Half-hardy perennials.

Choice Bizarre—The seed we have of this variety is saved from a very fine collection of named flowers	25
Grenadin—The earliest Carnation to bloom. The flowers, which are large, bright scarlet and very double, are produced in great abundance	25
Perpetual, or Tree—This may be expected to produce very choice varieties, having been saved from very beautiful sorts	25
German Seed—Saved from named flowers	25
Good Mixed—For border plants	10

CEDRONELLA.

A desirable plant, with long spikes of flowers, remaining a long time in bloom. The leaves are fragrant. Hardy perennial.

Canna—Purple; 2 feet	10

CENTRANTHUS.

Compact-growing plants, bearing profusely small bright flowers borne in clusters on almost transparent stems. Hardy annual.

Mixed—Red and white; 1½ foot	5

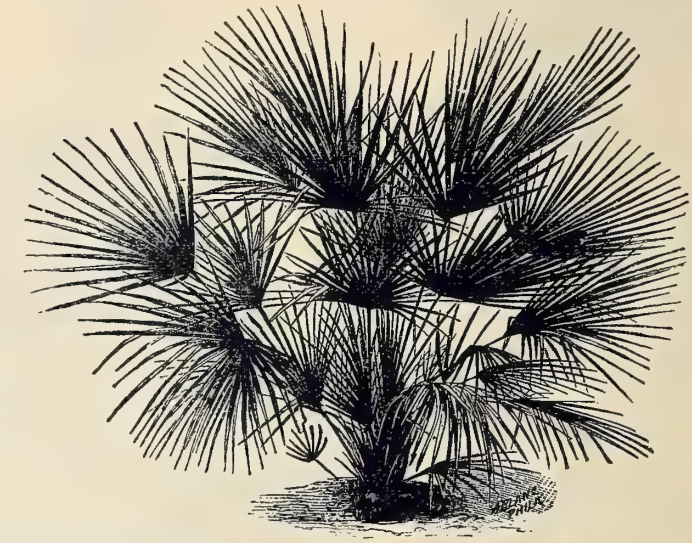
CERINTHE—Honey-Wort.

Showy annuals, much resorted to by bees on account of its honey secretions.

Mixed—Yellow	5

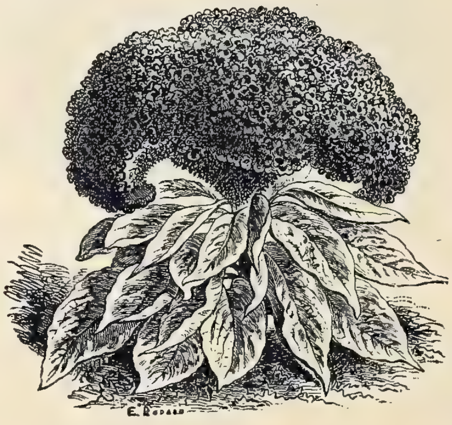
CHOROZEMA.

Cordata—Charming greenhouse shrub, with bright orange colored flowers	50



CHAMÆROPS HUMILIS.

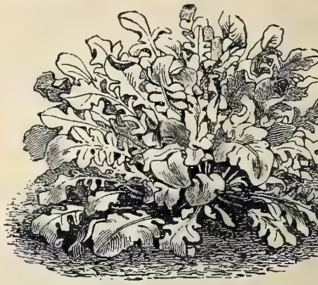
Fan palm	15



CELOSIA.

Interesting and brilliant annuals of tropical origin. The Plumosa varieties bear profusely handsome spikes of feather-like blossoms, while the Cristata sorts are finely cut so as to resemble a Coxcomb. (See cut.) Half-hardy annuals.

Cristata Aurea—Dwarf yellow	5
Cristata (Coxcomb)—(See cut.) Dwarf crimson; fine; 1 foot	10
Glasgow Prize—A beautiful variety, with very large crimson combs	15
Japonica—A new and beautiful variety, with crimson branches. The combs, which are exceedingly bright, are as finely cut as ruffled lace	10
Pyramidalis Plumosa Aurea—Golden yellow plumes; very fine; 3 feet	10
Reid's Perfection—Contains some splendid varieties of color	10



CENTAUREA—Dusty Miller.

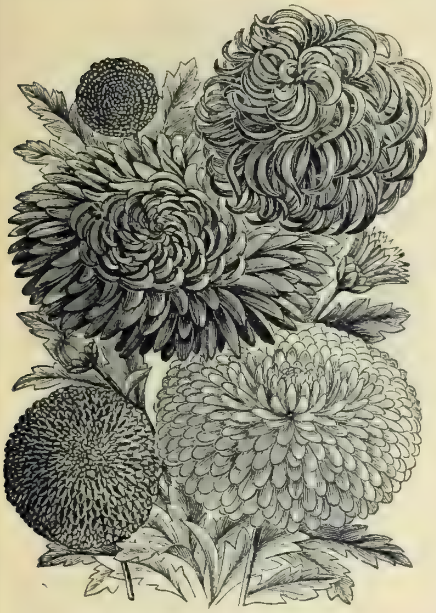
All the varieties named, with the exception of C. American and C. Cyanus, rank among the best foliage plants we have for bedding. C. Cyanus is the well-known Bachelor's Button. Half-hardy perennials.

Americana—A strong growing annual variety. Flowers reddish purple	5
Candidissima—A very fine silvery leaved plant, 1 foot	10
Cyanus—Known as Bachelors' Button and Corn Bottle; various colors mixed	5
Clementei—A robust and free growing variety, with silvery leaves deeply fringed and cut; ½ foot	10
Gymnocarpa—The foliage of this variety is finely cut and silvery. It is perhaps the best variety for bedding purposes; ½ foot	10

CHAMÆPEUCE.

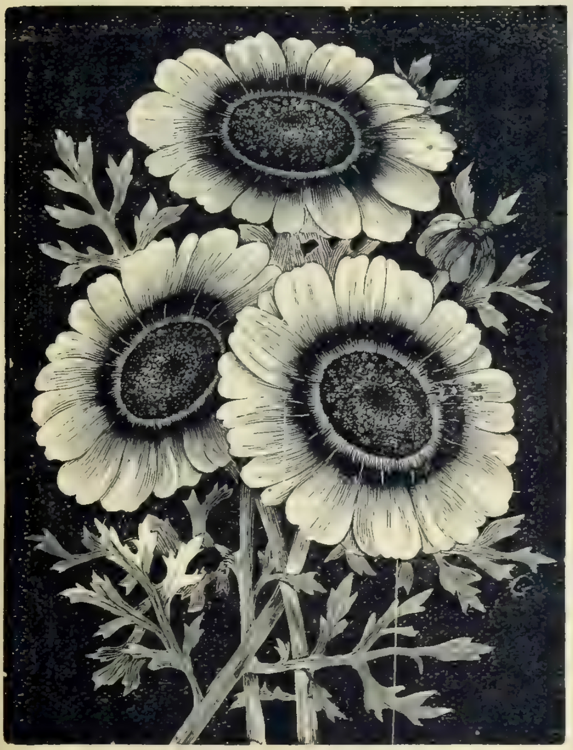
Fish-bone thistles, curious and ornamental, much used in public gardens.

Casabonæ—Glossy, dark green leaves with white nerves and brown spines. Half-hardy perennial	10
Diacantha—Long, ornamental leaves thickly set with spines; biennial	10



CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Japonicum fl. pl.—New Japanese variety. Flowers of very peculiar form and much beauty, combining numerous shades of color. Half-hardy perennial....................................10



CHRYSANTHEMUM—Marguerites.

This will always be a garden favorite, for in the late autumn, when nearly all outdoor plants have succumbed to frost, the Chrysanthemum is then in its fullest glory.

Burridgeanum—Crimson, white center. Hardy annual; 1 foot.................................... 5

Comtesse de Chambord—Yellow Paris Daisy..10

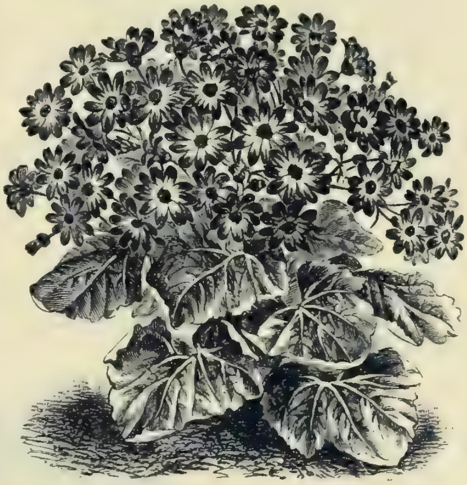
Lord Beaconsfield—Crimson maroon edged, and striped with golden rim surrounding a rich brown eye....................................... 5

Frutescens (Marguerite or Paris Daisy)—The white, star-like flowers of this variety, so popular for decorative purposes, are freely produced under the most ordinary culture; 1½ foot................10

The Sultan—Rich, velvety crimson maroon, with golden rim surrounding a dark brown center...... 5

W. E. Gladstone—A new and very distinct type, the whole of the flower being of rich crimson, exceedingly brilliant in appearance.................. 5

Mixed Annual Varieties....................... 5



CINERARIA.

The varieties known as C. Hybrida are well known and exceedingly brilliant greenhouse plants. C. Maritima is cultivated for its silvery foliage, and esteemed as one of the best plants of that kind for ribbon borders.

Hybrida—Dalkeith strain. (See Novelties.).................50

Maritima—An ornamental foliage plant, with large silvery leaves....10

CLARKIA.

Very desirable plants, extensively used for massing where a brilliant display is wanted. We offer some of the newest and best varieties; 1½ foot. Hardy annuals.

Integripetala—Rosy crimson, large and handsome.............. 5

Integripetala Rose, fl. pl.—Beautiful double variety........... 5

Integripetala Alba—Pure white, very pretty....................... 5

Integripetala—**Mrs. Langtry**—Snow white, center crimson brilliant.................................. 5

Limbata—White margined........ 5

Pulchella—Deep rose.............. 5

Finest Mixed Varieties......... 5

CLEMATIS.

A well known, hardy, climbing plant.

Flammula—White, fragrant; 15 feet 10

CLEOME.

Half-hardy annual, with rose-colored flowers.

Rosea—2 feet 5

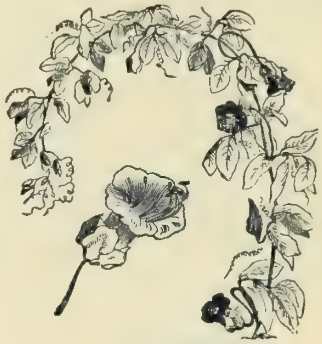
CLIANTHUS.

Magnificent plants, which may be found difficult to raise, but which can be successfully grown when sown in open air in May, in a dry, sunny position.

Dampieri—A magnificent shrub, flowers in clusters, drooping, pea shaped, 4 inches in length, of a brilliant scarlet, with intense black spots in center of each flower......................................20

CLERODENDRON BALFOURIANUM.

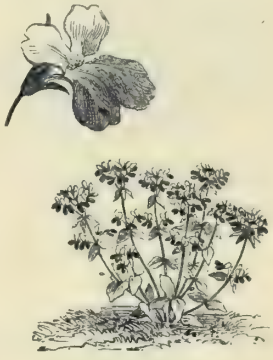
Charming greenhouse climber, producing rich scarlet flowers from snow-white envelopes. It may also be trained on a trellis as a pot plant, with fine effect..25



COBÆA.

One of the finest of our summer climbers, with fine foliage and large, bell-shaped purple flowers. It grows very rapidly, often attaining a height of twenty to thirty feet, and spreading out correspondingly. In sowing, place the seed edgewise and cover lightly. Half-hardy perennial.

Scandens—Purple; 20 feet.......................10



COLLINSIA.

The Collinsia is a free-blooming, hardy annual. The flowers are in whorls, with several on each stem. The flower stalk is usually a little over a foot high.

Mixed Varieties.................................... 5

COXCOMB.

(See Celosia Cristata.)

COLEUS.

Coleus are indispensable wherever colored leaved plants are desired. The seed we offer may be expected to produce many new, striking varieties Half-hardy perennial.

From New Hybrids...............................25

COLLOMIA.

A useful border plant, and well suited for pot culture.

Mixed—Pink and salmon.......................... 5

CORDYLINE.

Australis—Ornamental foliage; greenhouse plant.25

CORONILLA.

Glauca—Fine growing shrubs; for pots; yellow .25

CONVOLVULUS.

C. Major (Morning Glory) is undoubtedly the most popular annual climber in cultivation. The minor varieties are largely used for bedding and hanging baskets. Half hardy annuals.

Aurea Superbus—Beautiful golden-yellow; 6 feet......................................10

CONVOLVULUS—Continued.

Major (Morning Glory)—Fine mixed varieties..... 5

Mauritanicus—Hardy, trailing plant, about 1 foot high, and produces an abundance of rich, satiny, lavender blossoms. Especially adapted for rock-work or baskets.....................................10

Minor Tricolor—Violet, purple and white; 1 foot.. 5

Minor Unicaulis—An upright variety, with compact heads of purplish-blue flowers; 1 foot........ 5

Minor Kermesina Violacea—Crimson violet, very brilliant; 1 foot.............................. 5

COSMIDIUM.

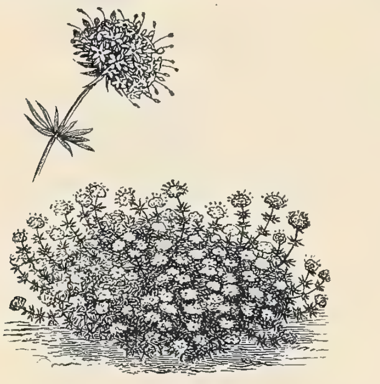
Showy annuals, well adapted for groups or borders.

Engelmanni—Yellow.............................. 5

COWSLIP.

In spring this is a very useful plant for borders, but it is of little beauty after warm weather sets in. Hardy perennial.

Fine Mixed English—¾ foot 5



CRUCIANELLA.

A dwarf, free-flowering plant, useful for rock-work, vases, etc. Hardy perennial.

Stylosa—Pink; from Persia; 1 foot................ 5

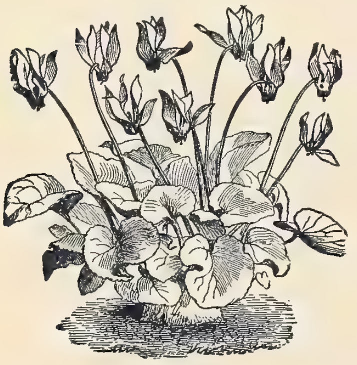
CUPHEA.

Commonly called "Lady Cigar Plant." Our variety, however, is a great improvement on the old sort.

Rœzlii Grandiflora Superba—Grows 3½ feet high, and studded during winter with countless red blossoms..50

CUCUMIS.

(See Ornamental Gourds.)



CYCLAMEN.

Valuable pot plants, with Orchid-like blossoms of great beauty. Half-hardy perennials.

Albert Victor—(For description see Novelties.)..50

Persicum—Finest mixed; ½ foot 25

Persicum Giganteum—The flowers measure from 2 to 2½ inches in length; finest mixed.......50

Persicum Giganteum Album—A profuse bloomer, flowers pure white, plant dwarf and compact; foliage beautiful.........................50

Persicum Giganteum Rubrum—A superb variety, producing very large flowers of a delicate rose color, changing to bright crimson at the base.50

CYCLANTHERA.

A curious climbing plant, bearing oval-shaped fruit which explodes loudly when ripe; hence its name. Half-hardy annual.

Explodens—10 feet..................................10

CYPRESS VINE.

A deservedly popular climber, with pretty star-like flowers and fern-like foliage. Grows to a height of 15 feet. Half-hardy annuals.

New Ivy-leaved—A new variety of scarlet Cypress Vine, with Ivy-shaped leaves and slender stems of a violet hue. Flowers scarlet...........10

Rose... 5

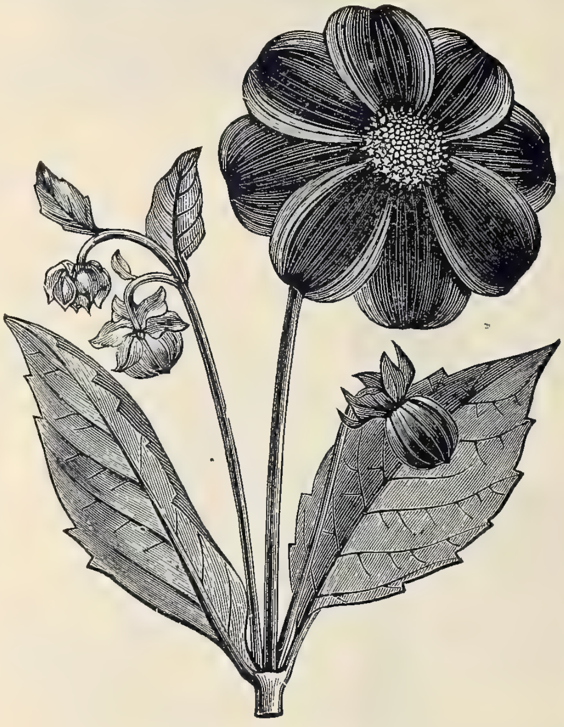
Scarlet.. 5

White.. 5

DATURA.

Hardy annual, with double purple and white flowers. The roots can be preserved in a cellar like Dahlias.

Finest double mixed, 3 feet........................ 5



DAHLIA.

Many of the varieties of the single Dahlias are exceedingly beautiful, and the seed we offer, saved from one of the best collections extant, may be expected to produce many distinct desirable sorts.

Finest single mixed.................................20

Finest double mixed.................................20

DAISY.

(See Bellis.)

DELPHINIUM.

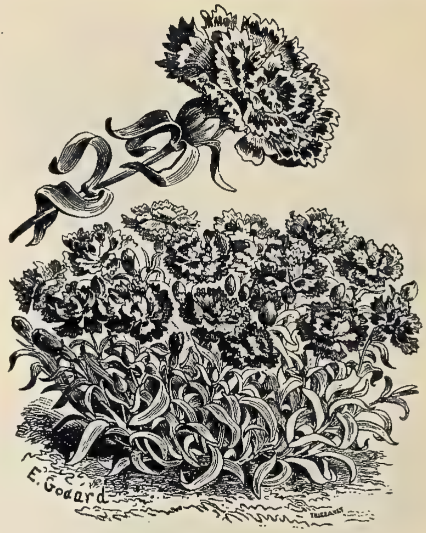
(Perennial—Larkspur.)

Sow in January, February or March, in shallow boxes; scatter the seeds thinly and cover lightly. Transplant in similar boxes when the young plants have three or four leaves. In April or May plant where they are to flower, in partial shade.

Formosum—Large blue and white flowers, 3 feet.. 5

Nudicaule—Scarlet, fine...........................10

Grandiflorum—Fine mixed..........................10



DIANTHUS.

This genus of plants is one of the most brilliant of our garden flowers, and gives universal satisfaction.

ANNUAL VARIETIES.

Albus fl. pl.—Double white........ 5

Chinensis—Best double varieties, mixed 5

Crimson Belle—Large rich crimson flowers, finely lacinated........10

Diadematus fl. pl.—A striking variety of luxuriant but dwarf and compact growth. Flowers densely double, comprising all shades of color..................................10

Eastern Queen—A fine variety, beautifully marbled..................10

Heddewigii—Large flower, 3 inches in diameter, beautiful rich colors, finely marked.......................... 5

Heddewigii Marginatus fl. pl.—Mourning Pink. (See Novelties.).15

Laciniatus—Flowers very large, sometimes 3 inches in diameter; petals very deeply fringed and beautifully colored................. 5

Imperialis fl. pl.—Double Imperial pink, mixed.......................... 5

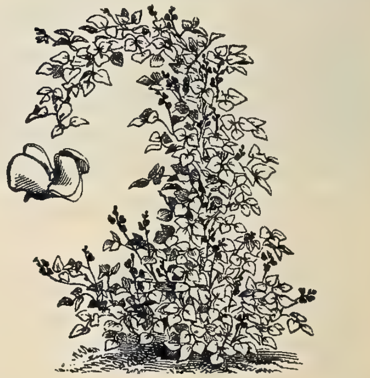
Finest double mixed.................. 5

PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

Barbatus—Sweet William, fine mixed, 1 foot....................... 5

Moschatus fl. pl.—Garden pink, double, fragrant....................10

Plumiarius fl. pl.—Double hardy pink, mixed colors.................10



DOLICHOS—Hyacinth Bean.

Handsome climber with pea-like blossoms. Annual.

Lablab—Purple; beautiful in fall.................. 5

DIGITALIS.

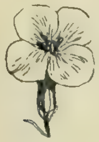
Handsome stately growing plants with beautifully mottled, thimble-shaped flowers, produced in profusion on a stem usually about 3 feet high. The racemes of flowers are about 2 feet long.

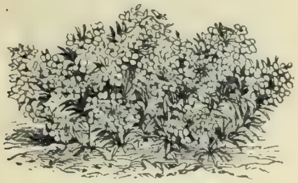
Fine mixed	5

DRACÆNA.

A well-known ornamental foliage plant.

Australis	50
Conjesta	50
Indivisa	50

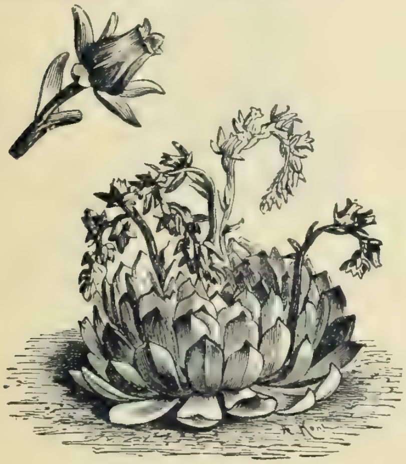




ERYSIMUM.

Very showy, free-flowering handsome hardy annuals, very effective in beds, mixed borders, or ribbons; succeed in light, rich soil. Plant and blossom resemble the single Wall-flower, but both flowers and clusters are smaller. Late in the season the Erysimum is very desirable for cutting.

Arkansanum—Sulphur yellow	5
Perowskianum—Deep orange flowers	5



ECHEVERIA.

A showy, thick-leaved plant, easy of cultivation in the house, or when used for rockeries, carpet or ribbon beds.

Metalica—Largely used, both as a pot-plant for decorative purposes and for bedding.	50
Secunda Glauca—Used largely as a border plant.	25

ERIANTHUS RAVANNÆ.

A hardy, ornamental grass, somewhat resembling the Pampas Plume	10

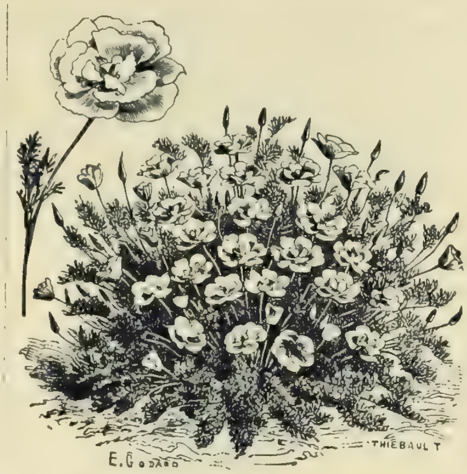
ERYTHRINA—Coral Tree.

A beautiful shrub, with broad leaves and large spikes of deep scarlet, pea-shaped flowers. Take up in fall before hard frost sets in, cut back, and put away in the cellar over winter. Half-hardy shrub.

Christa Galla—Scarlet	25

EVERLASTING FLOWERS.

(See Helichrysum, Xeranthemum, etc.)



ESCHSCHLOTZIA—California Poppy.

Exceedingly beautiful, free-blooming plants. Sow seed in open border in May or June. Hardy annual.

Fine mixed, all colors	5

EUPATORIUM.

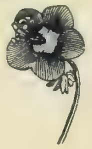
Pretty herbaceous plants, with bunches of showy white flowers, fine for bouquets. Hardy perennial.

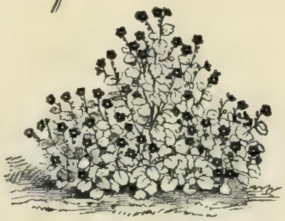
Fraserii—(Described above)	10

EUPHORBIA.

A hardy annual, with light green, white margined leaves.

Variegata	5

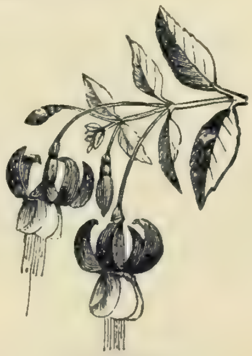




EUTOCA.

Coarse-growing plants, with blue flowers; flowering best in light, sandy soil. Hardy annuals.

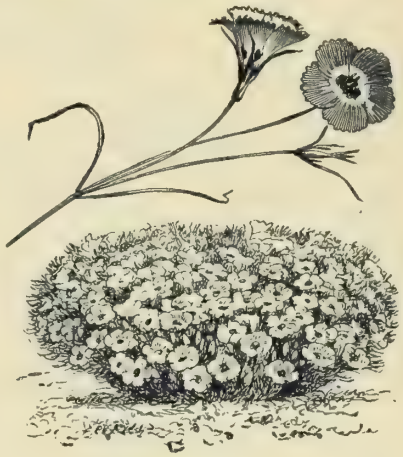
Multiflora—Flowers freely	5
Viscida—Dark blue, pretty	5
Wrangeliana—Lilac	5



FUCHSIA.

Of this well-known plant we have a choice selection of seed.

Fine mixed	25



FENZLIA.

A splendid profuse-blooming, neat little plant, graceful and fine for pot culture, and very effective in beds; requires considerable moisture. Hardy annual.

Dianthiflora—Rosy lilac; ¼ foot	5

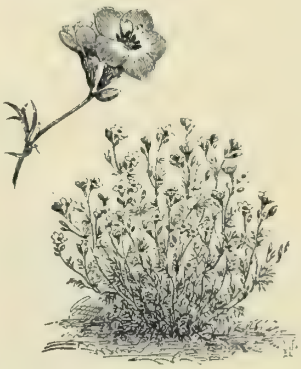
FORGET-ME-NOT.

(See Myosotis.)

GAILLARDIA.

One of the best annuals for bedding, being constant bloomers, and presenting quite a diversity of color. Half-hardy annual.

Coccinea—Scarlet; 1 foot	5
Grandiflora Hybrida—Fine crimson and yellow; 1½ foot	5
Picta Nana—Crimson and yellow; 1 foot	5
Picta Lorenziana—A fine new double variety, with heads 2 inches in diameter	10
Fine Mixed Colors	5



GILIA.

Pretty, free-blooming plants, forming clusters of delicate flowers; will bloom in almost any situation. Hardy annuals.

Achilleæfolia—Mixed colors	5
Capitata—Major; sky blue	5
Nivalis—Dwarf; snow white	5
Rubra Violacea—Bears beautiful lilac flowers	5
Tricolor—White, lilac and purple	5

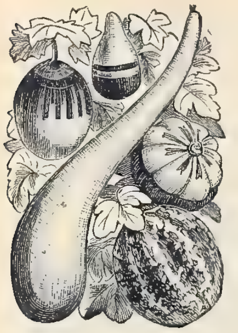
GLAUCIUM.

A pretty border plant, with silvery leaves, resembling the Dusty Miller.

Corniculatum—Orange, bell-shaped flowers	10

GLOBE AMARANTHUS.

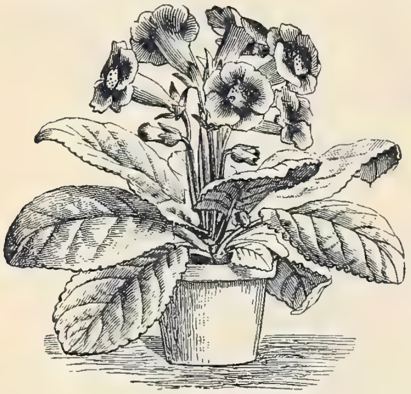
(See Gomphrena.)



GOURDS—Ornamental.

Handsome climbers of rapid growth, producing fruit of peculiar and various forms. Tender annuals.

Bottle-Shaped...... 5
Bottle-Shaped Miniature...... 5
Calabash—The old-fashioned dipper gourd...... 5
Dipressa—Dark-green fruit...... 5
Dipsacus—Suplhur yellow; fine...... 5
Flexuosus (Snake Cucumber)—Fruit 3 feet long...... 5
Grossularifolius (Gooseberry Gourd)...... 5
Herculus Club—Large, long, club-shaped...... 5
Siphon...... 5
Sugar Trough...... 5
Fine Mixed...... 5



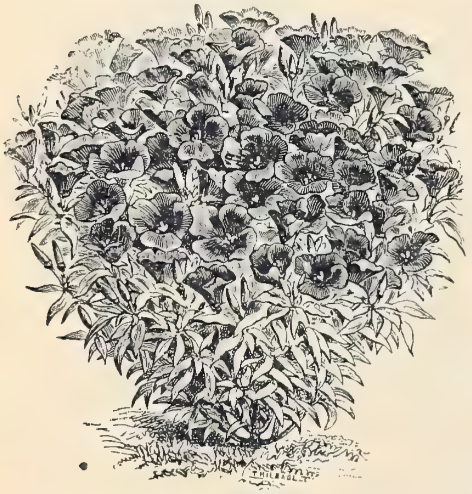
GLOXINIA.

Handsome stove or greenhouse plants, producing profusely flowers of great beauty and diversity of color.

Finest Mixed—From a splendid collection of drooping and erect varieties...... 50
French Hybrids—From choice sorts...... 50

GNAPHALIUM—Edelweiss.

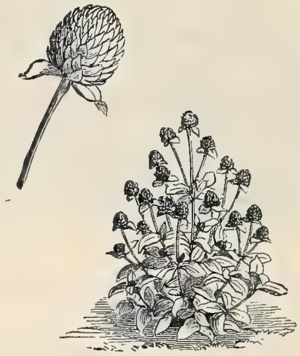
The true Edelweiss of the Alps. The flowers are of a downy appearance, pure white and star-shaped. They are in great demand in Switzerland, and often bring a high price as Souvenirs...... 25



GODETIA.

Free-blooming plants, well worthy of attention. Hardy annuals.

Duchess of Albany—A new and handsome variety, producing a profusion of large, handsome, satiny white flowers...... 5
Lady Albemarle—A profuse bloomer; bright crimson...... 5
Lady Satin Rose—A lovely variety; the flowers are of a deep rose pink, the surface shining like satin...... 5
Whitneyi—Rich carmine, shading to light rose; free bloomer...... 5
Finest Mixed...... 5



GOMPHRENA.

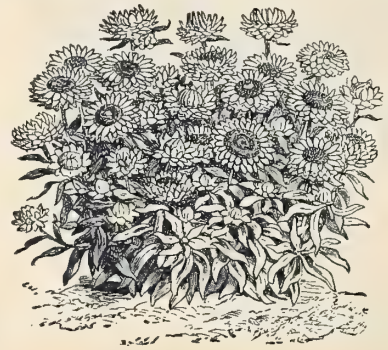
Very handsome everlastings, fine for winter bouquets. Sow seed in hot-bed or boxes in the house, as it sometimes does not germinate well in the open ground. Half-hardy annuals.

Globosa Alba—Pure white...... 5
Globosa Rubra—Dark purplish-crimson...... 5
Globosa Striata—Pink and white striped...... 5
Mixed...... 5

GYPSOPHILLA.

Pretty, free-flowering little plants; will do well in any garden soil. The flowers are valuable for bouquet making, either fresh or dried.

Muralis A charming little plant, covered with beautiful pink blossoms. Hardy annual; ¼ foot...... 5
Paniculata—White; fine for bouquets. Hardy perennial...... 5



HELICHRYSUM—Everlasting Flower.

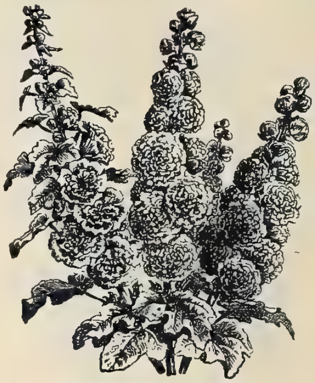
Beautiful everlasting flowers of a great variety of color. Cut the flowers before they have fully expanded. Seed may be sown in open ground. Hardy annuals.

Compositum Maximum—Finest double, mixed. 5
Monstrosum—Large, showy flowers; variety of colors; double...... 5
Monstrosum, Double Red—Very bright...... 5
Monstrosum, Double White—Pure...... 5
Monstrosum, Double Yellow...... 5
Fireball (New)—Very bright crimson...... 5

HELIANTHUS—Sunflower.

Well known, tall-growing plants, with large and showy flowers. Hardy annuals.

Californicus—Extra large, double; 5 feet...... 5
Globosus Fistulosis—Flowers very large and globular-formed, of a bright, rich, saffron color; 6 feet...... 5
Macrophyllus Giganteus—A large growing variety, of pyramidal form...... 5
Mammoth Russian—Single, very large...... 5
Nanus Folius Variegatus—The foliage variegated, green and white; dwarf...... 5
Oculatis Viridis—Densely double, with green center...... 5
Henry Wilde—New, tall, single...... 10



HOLLYHOCK.

The seed we offer of this handsome flower has been saved from named varieties of every known shade of color, and can be confidently recommended. Seed sown in June or July will produce plants for blooming the next summer. Hardy perennials.

Choice Mixed, Double—Saved from Chater's prize varieties...... 25
Extra Fine—Double, fine mixed...... 10
" " Double Pink...... 25
" " Double Crimson...... 25
" " Double Yellow...... 25
" " Double White...... 25

HELIOTROPE.

Deliciously fragrant plants, excellent for pot culture. Half-hardy perennials.

Finest mixed...... 10

HONESTY—Lunaria.

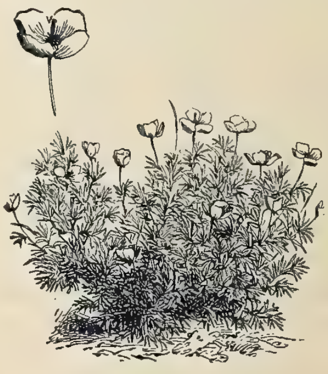
Early summer free-flowering plants, with silvery seed pods, much admired for winter decoration with ornamental grasses, etc. Hardy biennial.

Purple—Very showy; 2 feet...... 5

HUMEA.

An attractive plant for the conservatory or parlor. It grows to the height of six to eight feet, and produces long sprays of dark-red flowers. Half-hardy biennial.

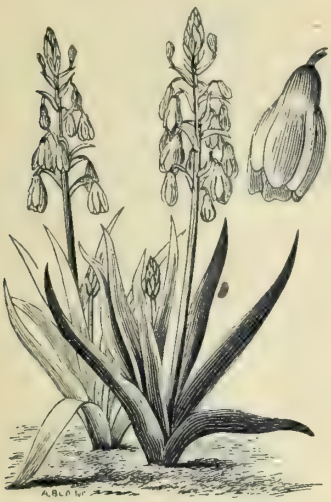
Elegans...... 10



HUNNEMANNIA.

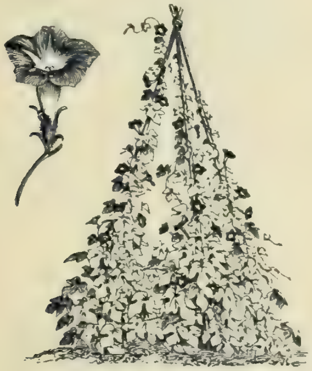
Grows about two feet high, with bright yellow Tulip-shaped flowers; should be treated as an annual in this locality; flowers first season.

Fumariæfolia—Yellow...... 10



HYACINTHUS CANDICANS—Cape Hyacinth.

A half-hardy perennial, requiring a little protection in winter. Its flowers are drooping, pure white, and very fragrant, and are grown on a stem about 4 feet in height	10
Bulbs of same	25



IPOMÆA.

A beautiful genus of plants, useful for covering trellises, arbors, or unsightly objects. Tender annuals.

Bona Nox Good Night, or Evening Glory—Flowers large, white	5
Coccinea—Sometimes called Star Ipomœa, with small scarlet flowers	5
Grandiflora Superba—Fine, large flowers, sky-blue, with broad border of white	5
Limbata Elegantissima—Large, blossom rich, mazarine blue, with a showy white margin	5
Quamoclit (Cypress Vine)—Tender; flowers elegant; foliage beautiful; mixed colors	5
Quamoclit—Scarlet, white, rose, each color	5

ICE PLANT.

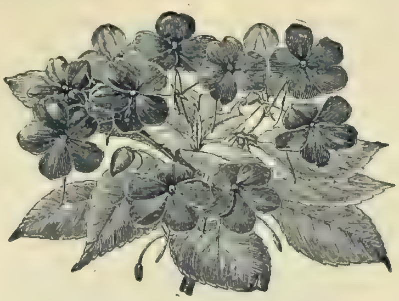
A peculiar dwarf trailing plant. The leaves and stems are covered with crystalline globules, giving it the appearance of being covered with ice. Half-hardy annual.

Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum—(Described above)	5

IPOMOPSIS.

Beautiful plants, with long spikes of dazzling orange and scarlet flowers. Half-hardy biennials.

Aurantiaca—Orange	5
Beyrichii—Scarlet	5
Elegans Superba—Orange scarlet	5



IMPATIENS SULTANA.

A new perennial Balsam, valuable for summer bedding. and beautiful as a pot plant for the conservatory or parlor. The flowers are single, measuring fully 1 inch in diameter, and are of a rich carmine-magenta color	25

KAULFUSSIA.

Pretty little free-flowering plants of a neat, compact growth, exceedingly effective in beds or mixed borders. Hardy annuals.

Mixed Colors	5

LANTANA.

Very desirable plants for home culture, the varieties of which are almost numberless. All the colors are very pretty.

Hybrida—Mixed	10

LAPAGERIA.

Rosea—Magnificent greenhouse climber; flowers rose color	50

LARKSPUR—Delphinium.

A beautiful genus; the prevailing color of its flowers is blue. Hardy annuals.

Ajacis Hyacinthiflorum Double Dwarf Rocket—Mixed colors	5
Candelabrum—Double; mixed; 1½ foot	5
Double Dwarf Rocket—Fine mixed	5
Emperor—A profuse bloomer; very double; mixed colors; 1 foot	10
Grandiflorum—Extra fine mixed perennial	10
Stock-flowered—Tall; mixed; 2½ feet	5
Tall Rocket—Fine mixed	5

LATHYRUS—Everlasting Pea.

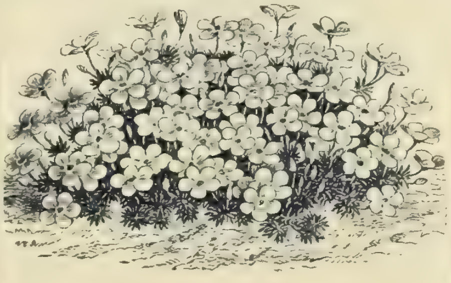
Showy, free-flowering plants, growing in any common soil; very ornamental on trellis-work, fences, etc. Hardy perennials.

Latifolius—Scarlet	10
Latifolius—White	10

LAVANDULA—Lavender.

Prized for its fragrant violet flowers; succeeds best in a dry, gravelly soil. Hardy perennial.

Spica—Lilac; 2 feet	5



LEPTOSIPHON.

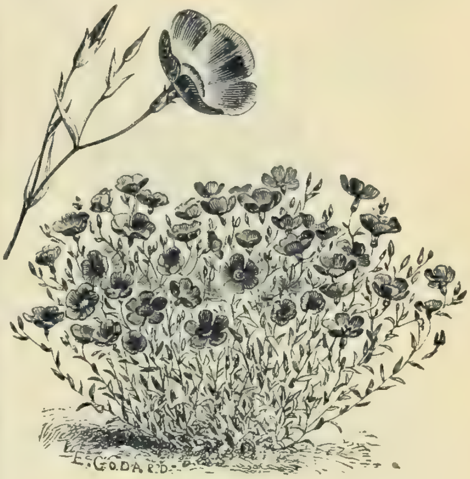
Pretty little hardy annuals, suitable for borders.

French Hybrids—Mixed colors	5

LIMNANTHES.

A dwarf-growing plant, well suited for moist and shady places.

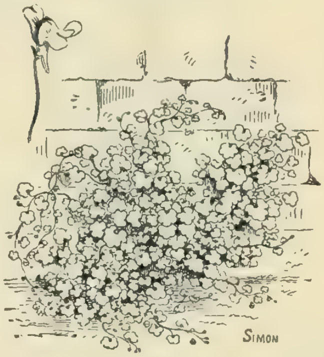
Mixed—White and yellow; ½ foot	5



LINUM.

Free-flowering plants, with brilliant colored flowers.

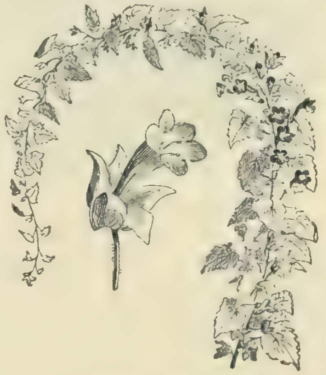
Flavum—Yellow; 1 foot; hardy perennial	10
Grandiflorum Coccineum—Scarlet; 1 foot. Hardy annual	5



LINARIA.

Very pretty and effective plants. L. Cymbalaria is a splendid climber. Hardy annuals.

Cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy)—A rapid growing climber that is very much used for covering fences or unsightly objects	10
Bipartita—White, ½ foot	5
Splendida—Deep purple, ½ foot	5



LOPHOSPERMUM.

Rapid-growing, ornamental climbing plants, with large leaves and handsome flowers. Half-hardy annuals.

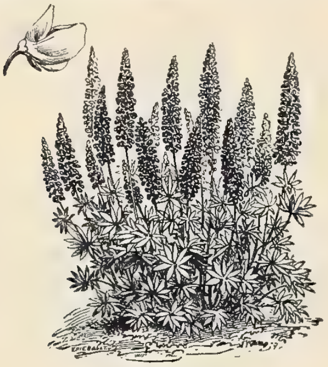
Hendersoni—Rosy-carmine	10
Scandens—Pure violet	10

LOASA.

A good climber, flowering profusely all summer.

Herbertii—Scarlet, perennial........10

Tricolor—Yellowish, annual........10

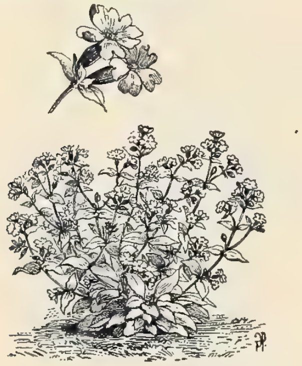


LUPINUS.

Very desirable plants, bearing long spikes of brilliant colored flowers.

Mixed Annual Varieties........5

Mixed Perennial Varieties........5

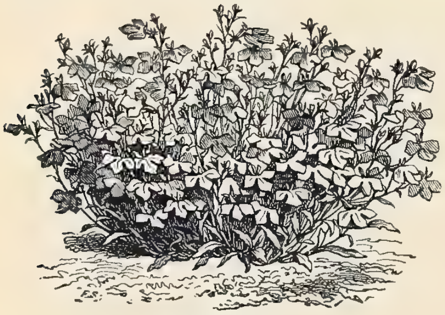


LYCHNIS.

A genus of handsome and highly ornamental plants of easy culture; strikingly effective in mixed flower and shrubbery borders. Hardy perennials.

Chalcedonica—Scarlet, 2 feet........5

Haageana—Bright scarlet, splendid........10



LOBELIA.

Dwarf-growing plants, with blue, white, crimson and rose flowers, adapted for ribbon borders, and for vases or hanging baskets. Half-hardy annuals.

Carter's Cobalt Blue—Very fine, dwarf, blue....10

Crystal Palace Compacta—A beautiful new variety........10

Gracilis—Light blue, spreading habit, ½ foot...... 5

Gracilis Erecta—Blue, dwarf habit........10

Gracilis Rosea—Rose-colored........10

Paxtoniana—White, with sky-blue belt; good bedder........5

Prima Donna—In habit it is very compact and dwarf, whilst the rich, velvety crimson maroon flowers, equal in size to those of Lobelia speciosa, are thickly studded over the entire plant, with an effect that is at once most unique and beautiful....15

Pumila Magnifica—The finest of all dwarfs, very dark blue, ¼ foot........10

Speciosa Blue—One of the most effective varieties for bedding, ½ foot........5

Speciosa White Gem—A new pure white variety, fine for bedding........10

Queen Victoria—A new perennial variety, with dark green leaves and brilliant scarlet flowers; 2 feet........15

MARIGOLD.

Very effective plants for bedding, producing an abundance of flowers throughout the season. Half-hardy annuals.

African, lemon, 2 feet........5

African, mixed, selected from the finest double flowers; very beautiful........5

African, orange quilled, a very double variety, with quilled petals; very showy........5

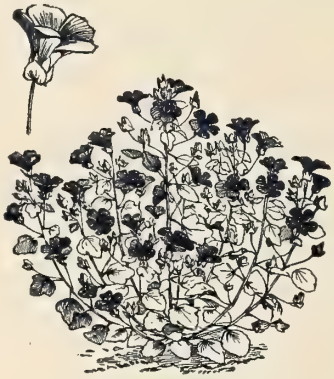
El Dorado—A large flowering variety, producing abundantly; flowers varying in color from pale yellow to deep orange........10

French, tall, gold striped, magnificent stripes of brown on deep gold; very double, 1½ foot..... 5

French Dwarf, gold striped, 1 foot........5

New, compact, gold striped, a strain of this fine annual, hitherto unequaled, each plant forming a handsome bouquet in itself........10

Tagates, signata pumila, bright yellow flowers; elegant habit........5

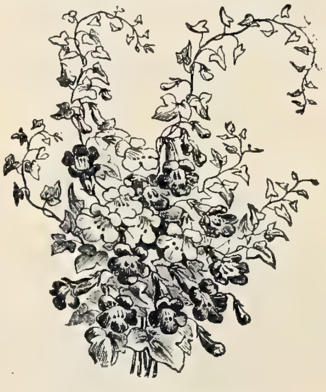


MALOPE.

Very pretty plants, of a branching habit, producing large, showy flowers in great profusion, of the easiest culture. Hardy annuals.

Grandiflora alba, pure white........5

Grandiflora, large purple flowers........5



MAURANDIA.

This beautiful summer climber cannot be too highly recommended. Blooms the first season from seed. Half-hardy perennials.

Alba—White; 10 feet........10

Barclayana—Rich violet; 10 feet........10

Scarlet—10 feet........10

MARTYNIA.

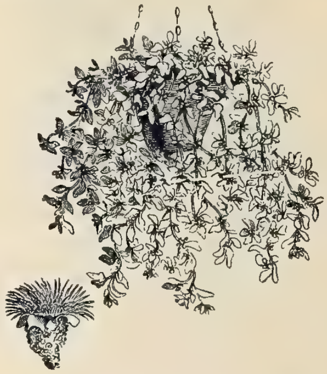
Handsome, free-flowering plants, producing a fine effect when planted in the open border; flowers large and handsome, succeeded by curious, double-horned fruit. Half-hardy annual.

Mixed colors; 1½ foot........10

MARVEL OF PERU—Four O'Clock.

They are exceedingly fragrant, expanding in the evening and withering next morning. The roots may be preserved through winter like Dahlias.

Fine mixed; 2 feet........5



MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.

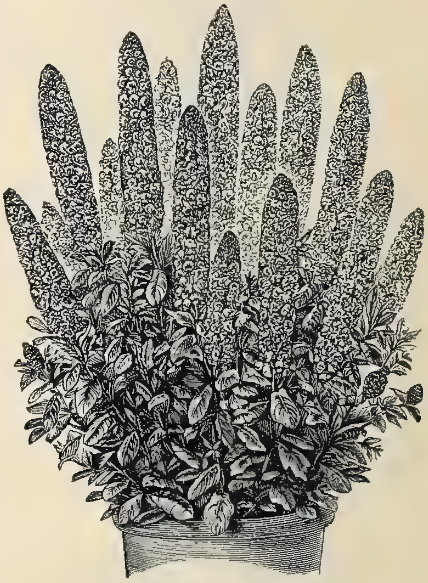
Dwarf-growing plants of great beauty, well suited for edgings and covering rock-work. Half-hardy annual.

Tricolor—Mixed colors; ½ foot........5

MIMOSA—Sensitive Plant.

A very interesting and curious plant, its leaves closing if touched or shaken. Half-hardy annual.

Pudica........5



MIGNONETTE.

This old favorite is so well known that it is hardly necessary to attempt any description of it. Of late years several new varieties of decided merit have been added to the list. Hardy annuals.

Dwarf Compact—Extensively used for pot culture........5

Large Flowered Pyramidal (Reseda Ameliorata)—Quite distinct from the old large-flowered variety. Its foliage and flowers are much larger, the plants are of a pyramidal growth and attain a large size........5

MIGNONETTE—Continued.

Bird's Mammoth—A new variety, with very large and deliciously fragrant flowers....................15

Machet—A new variety, of dwarf, vigorous growth, with dark green foliage and deliciously fragrant red flowers; very fine and distinct....................10

Miles' New Hybrid Spiral—It is a strong grower and a most abundant bloomer, producing flower spikes from eight to fourteen inches in length; deliciously fragrant....................10

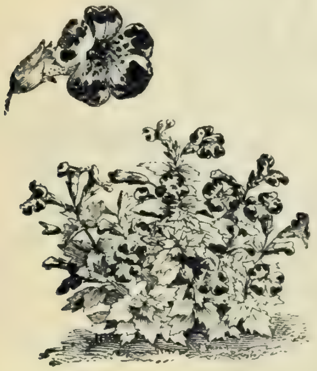
New Golden Queen—A very pretty and distinct Mignonette, with thick, compact tufts of a beautiful golden color....................10

Parson's White—Flowers nearly white; a desirable variety.................... 5

Reseda Odorata—Large-flowered variety. Per ounce, 25 cts.; packet.................... 5

The Prize—A most valuable variety. It bears a very close, dense spike, entirely free from straggling blooms; fully twice the ordinary size, and is as deliciously fragrant as any....................10

Victoria—A new dark-red variety; very fine......10



MIMULUS—Monkey Flower.

Beautiful free-blooming plants, suitable for vases or hanging baskets, luxuriating in damp, shady situations. Half-hardy perennials.

Cupreus—Beautiful orange and crimson..........10

Hybridus—Choice mixed. From the finest sorts..10

Moschatus (Musk Plant)—Yellow; ½ foot........10

Musk Scented—(For description see Novelties.).25

Tigrinus—An exceedingly beautiful blotched and spotted Hybrid, rivaling the Calceolaria in the variety of its bright colors....................10

MIRABILIS.

A fragrant flowering plant about two feet high. The seed can be sown in the open ground in rows about a foot apart. The flowers are of a variety of bright colors and grow in clusters on the summit of the stem. The roots may be preserved through the winter same as Dahlias.

Longiflora Alba—White, sweet scented flower, 3 inches long....................10

Longiflora Violocea—Violet color..............10

MORNING GLORY.

(See Convolvulus.)

Finest mixed, 20 feet.................... 5

MOMORDICA.

Curious trailing plants, with ornamental foliage and odd-shaped fruit. Half-hardy annuals.

Balsamina (Balsam Apple).................... 5

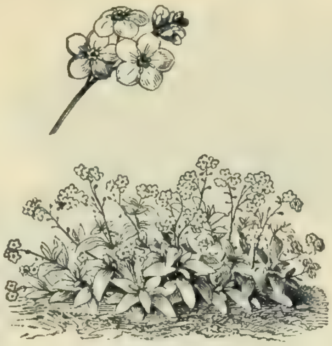
Charantia (Balsam Pear), 10 feet.................... 5

MINA LOBATA.

(See Novelties.)

MYRSIPHYLLUM—Smilax.

There is no climbing plant in cultivation that surpasses this in the graceful beauty of its foliage; it can be used either to climb or to droop, as required....................10



MYOSOTIS—Forget-Me-Not.

All the varieties of this popular plant are very beautiful; they succeed well in damp and shady places. Hardy perennials.

Alpestris Nana Alba—Very dwarf; white, ¼ foot....................10

Azorica—Blue, shaded purple; 1 foot..........10

Dissitiflora—Clear blue; flowers very early, and continues long in bloom; ½ foot..............15

Dissitiflora Alba—(For description see Novelties)....................25

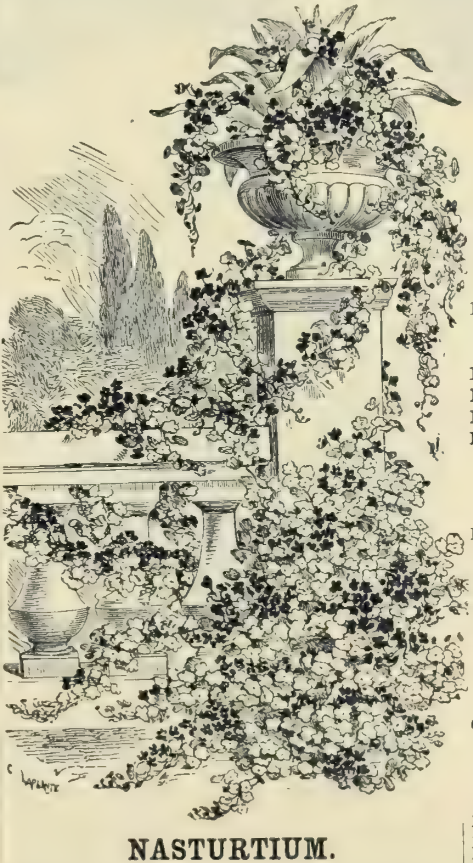
Palustris (Forget-me-not)—Blue; ½ foot........10

NEMESIA.

Exceedingly pretty, compact-growing plants, blooming so freely as to entirely hide the foliage. Half-hardy annuals.

Floribunda—White and yellow.................... 5

Versicolor—Various colors.................... 5



NASTURTIUM.

These will always be valuable summer flowering plants. They stand any amount of heat and drought. They flower better, however, in a poor, rocky soil, as a rich one has a tendency to make them "run to leaf" Hardy annuals.

Tall Crimson—10 feet.................... 5

" **Yellow**—10 feet.................... 5

Tall Scarlet—10 feet.................... 5

" **Orange**—10 feet.................... 5

" **Mixed**—10 feet.................... 5

DWARF VARIETIES.

Crimson.................... 5

Crystal Palace Gem—Sulphur spotted.......... 5

Empress of India—The most brilliant variety in cultivation; very dark foliage and flowers of a rich deep crimson....................10

Golden King—Golden.................... 5

King of Tom Thumbs—Scarlet.................... 5

King Theodore—Black.................... 5

Lady Bird—(New).................... 5

Pearl—Cream.................... 5

Rose.................... 5

Ruby King—Ruby.................... 5

Spotted.................... 5

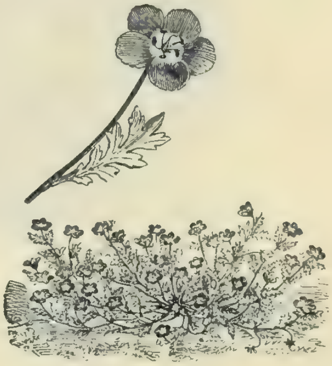
Mixed.................... 5

NIEREMBERGIA.

Charming little plants, flowering profusely during the whole summer; well adapted for hanging baskets and edgings; for this purpose it cannot be recommended too highly. Half-hardy perennials.

Frutescens—White.................... 10

Gracilis—Slender, lilac, yellow eye....................10



NEMOPHILA.

Pretty, dwarf-growing plants of compact habit, producing an abundance of beautiful flowers throughout the summer months. Hardy annuals.

Discoidalis—Black, with white margin; 1 foot... 5

Insignis—Bright blue, with white center; 1 foot .. 5

Maculata—White, with large purple spots; 1 foot. 5

Fine Mixed.................... 5

NICOTIANA AFFINIS.

Blooms continuously throughout the summer in the garden, and all year round in the greenhouse; flowers pure white, sweet scented and star shaped, about 3 inches in diameter....................10

NIGELLA (Love in a Mist, or Devil in the Bush).

Compact-growing, free flowering plants, with curious looking flowers and seed pods. From the extraordinary appearance of the stamens this genus has received its singular names. Hardy annuals.

Atropurpurea—Rich purple; 1½ foot............ 5

Damascena—Double; 1 foot.................... 5

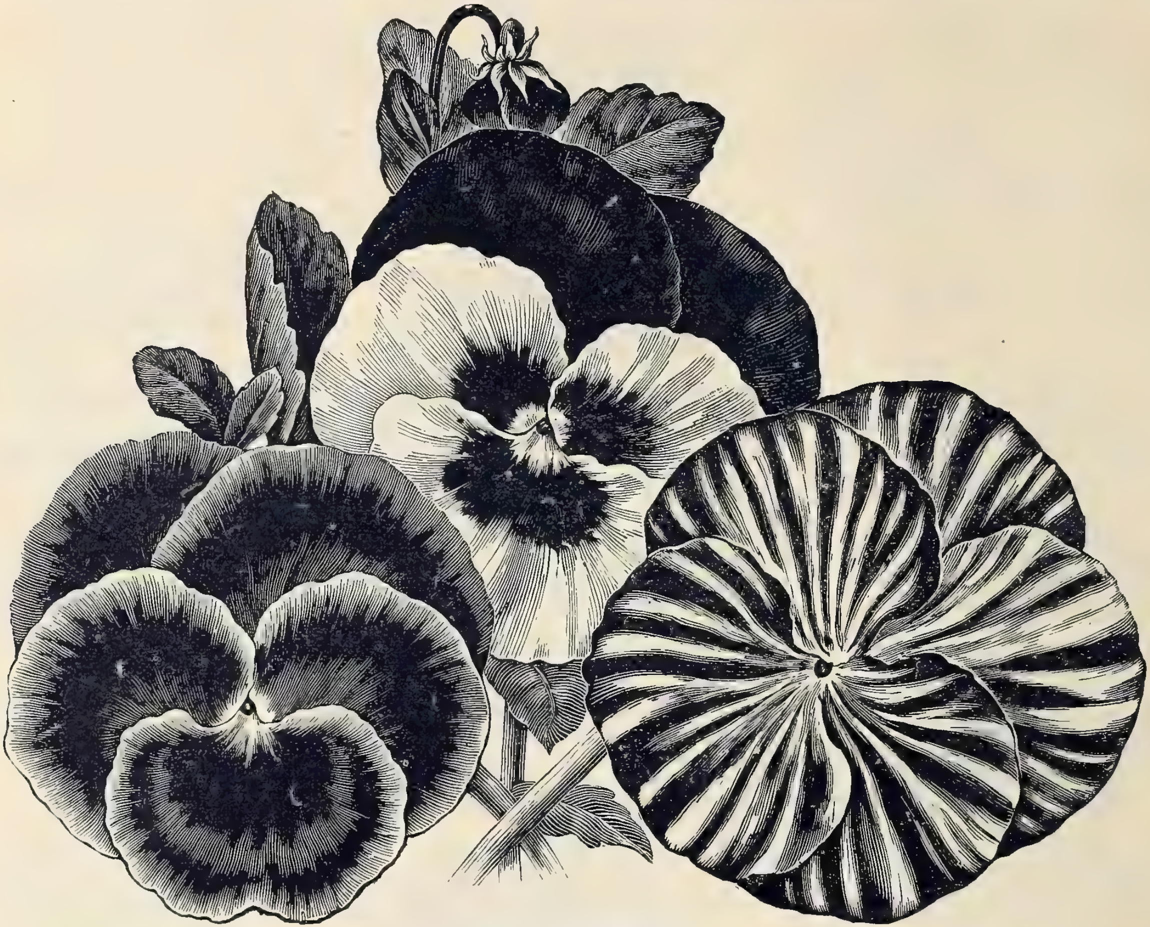
Damascena nana—Dwarf; various colors; 6 inch. 5

Hispanica—Large flowered, very fine; 6 inch..... 5

NOLANA.

Pretty trailing plants, with convolvulus-like flowers; fine for hanging baskets. Hardy annual.

Mixed colors.................... 5

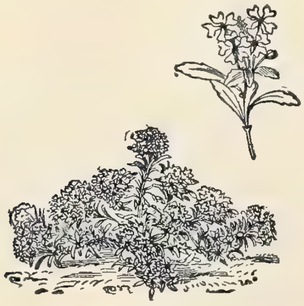


PANSIES.

OBELISCARIA.

This is a family of rather coarse looking plants; but at a distance are showy and effective. The blossoms are rich colored, and have curious acorn-like centers. Half-hardy perennial.

Pulcherrima—Rich crimson, tipped with yellow; 2 feet 5



NYCTERINA.

Dwarf sweet-scented plants, with large heads of star-shaped flowers; good for edgings. Half-hardy perennials.

Capensis—White, with yellow center; ½ foot 5

Selaginoides—Pink, with yellow center; ½ foot.. 5

ŒNOTHERA—Evening Primrose.

Beautiful free flowering plants, making a brilliant display during the evening and early morning.

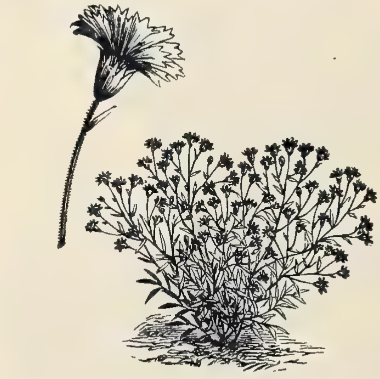
Acaulis Alba—A very dwarf or rather stemless plant, the leaves lying close to the ground 10

Lamarckiana Grandiflora—Flowers yellow; 4 inches in diameter; plant grows 4 feet in height. 5

OXYURA.

A showy plant, with beautifully fringed flowers, produced in great abundance. Hardy annual.

Chrysanthemoides—Golden yellow, edged with white 5



PALAFOXIA.

A fine annual, with rosy crimson flowers and dark center. Set the plants about ten inches apart.

Hookeriana 5

PANSY—Viola Tricolor.

The seeds may be sown any time from September to March, though our experience teaches us to know that those spring-grown—that is, during January, February and March—bloom better during the hot, dry weather in summer, than those that have been sown in September and "wintered over" in cold frames; these bloom earlier, but get exhausted before the hot, dry weather of summer sets in.

Azure Blue—Very fine 10

Black Blue—Very rich 10

Bronze—Reddish brown flowers 10

Emperor William—Brilliant blue, with well-defined purple eye; splendid 10

Faust, or King of the Blacks—Densest black Pansy known 10

Golden Yellow—Beautiful 10

Lord Beaconsfield—The ground color is purple violet, shaded off in top petals only to a whitish hue 10

Mahogany-color—Peculiar shade 10

Odier, or Five Spotted—A distinctly blotched variety of great beauty 15

White—Pure 10

Gold Margined—Beautiful color, with gold margin 15

Silver Margined—A new and fine variety, with silver margin 15

Victoria—(For description see Novelties)........ 25

Trimardeau—An entirely distinct and new race. The flowers, which are of immense size, are of the richest and most varied shades of color. Each flower is marked with three distinct blotches or spots 25

Currie's Superfine Scotch—(See Novelties)..25

Belgian—Striped and blotched. Finest Mixed....15

Carter's New Fancy—Mixed 15

English—Finest Mixed 10

French—Finest Mixed 10

Extra Choice English—From a superb collection 15

German—Finest Mixed 10

Fine Mixed 5

PAPAVER.

(See Poppy.)

PALAVA.

A beautiful annual, growing to a height of eighteen inches, and flowering abundantly. Equally valuable for greenhouse or garden.

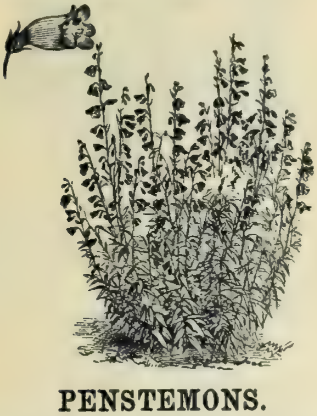
Flexuosa—Flowers bright pink; base of sepals almost black 5

PERILLA.

This ornamental plant makes a fine contrast with any of the light or silver-leaved plants used for lawn groups or ribbon borders. Half-hardy annual.

Laciniatus—Cut-leaved variety 10

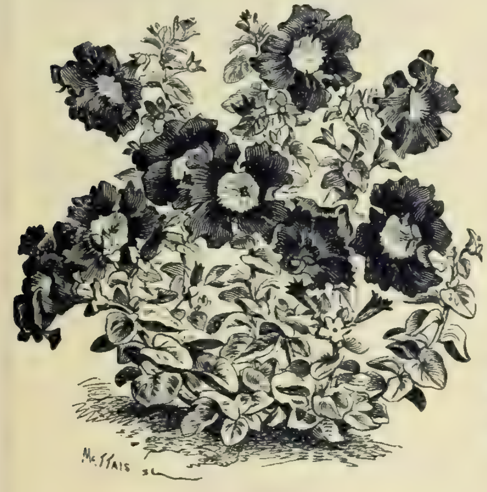
Nankinensis—1½ foot 5



PENSTEMONS.

These handsome, herbaceous plants are deservedly growing in favor for bedding purposes. The flowers are bell-shaped, in racemes or spikes, and are constantly produced during the whole season. No one who has ever seen their beauty will willingly do without them. The seed should be sown in open border, covered very lightly, and the plants transplanted when four inches high. Hardy perennials.

Choice Named Varieties—Seed saved from collection of newest varieties, and cannot fail to give great satisfaction 10



PETUNIA.

A highly ornamental and profuse flowering, easily cultivated garden favorite. The brilliancy and variety of its colors, combined with the duration of its blooming period, render it invaluable for planting out in beds or mixed borders. The seeds of the double Petunia do not possess as much vitality as those of the single, and a good deal of care must be used to get them to germinate, nor will they all come double. Half-hardy perennials.

Fine Mixed—Splendid varieties 5

Hybrida—Finest striped and blotched varieties mixed 10

Grandiflora Steel Blue Veined—(For description see Novelties) 25

Grandiflora Fringed—A new strain, with fringed and frilled edges, very distinct and beautiful, and coming usually true from seed 25

Grandiflora Kermesina—Large crimson.......15

" **Marginata**—Large flowers, green bordered and veined 25

Grandiflora Aurea—Large yellow flowers......25

" **Purpurea**—Deep violet shade, flowers large 25

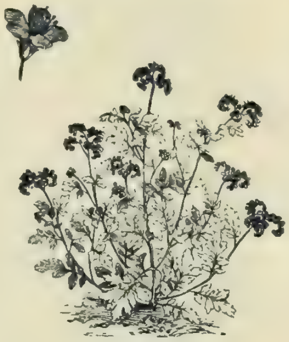
" **Countess of Ellesmere**—Rose..15

" **Alba**—Large pure white..........15

Double Lady of the Lake—(See Novelties)....50

" **Fringed**—Choice mixed 25

" **Inimitable**—Saved from carefully fertilized flowers, and will produce a large percentage of doubles, while such plants as are single are marvels of beauty in colors and markings............25



PHACELIA.

Pretty annuals, of the easiest culture in the open ground. Most varieties are blue, though some are white. Very fair as border plants and good for bouquet making. Good for bee food.

Congesta—Light blue; per ounce, 20 cents......... 5

Tenacetifolio Alba—White; per ounce, 20 cents. 5

PICOTEE.

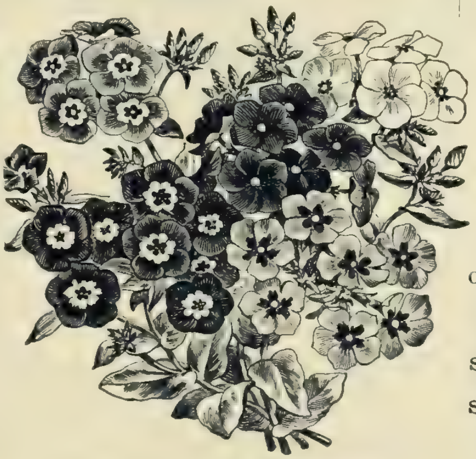
Very much like the Carnation, as fine and more delicate in its coloring. Seed sown in the open ground in May or June will flower well the next season.

Fine Double Mixed.............................25

PINK.

Very closely related to the Picotee and Carnation, but smaller flowers and more hardy. Flowers very beautiful and fragrant. Seed may be sown under glass or in the garden.

Best Double—Mixed colors 25



PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

One of the showiest annuals, valuable for the profusion and duration of its flowers. Hardy annuals.

Alba—Pure white.............................. 5

Cardinal—Brilliant scarlet........................ 5

Cuspidata Purple—(For description see Novelties) 25

Cuspidata Violet Blue—(For description see Novelties) 25

General Grant—Rich bright purple.............. 5

Isabellina—Yellow................................ 5

Leopoldii—Splendid deep pink, with white eye... 5

Marmorata—Violet, marbled white.......... 5

Oculata Alba—Pure white, crimson eye.......... 5

Rose D'Amour—Bright rose...................... 5

Grandiflora Splendens—Bright scarlet, with white eye.. 10

Grandiflora Autropurpurea Alba Oculata—Dark purple, with white eye.....................10

Grandiflora Mixed 10

Nana Compacta—Very dwarf; brilliant colors; mixed..10

Nana Compacta Punicea striata—(For description see Novelties)..............................25

Finest Mixed...................................... 5

POPPY.

The large, showy flowers of this genus make a brilliant display in the garden. Hardy annuals.

Bracteatum—Scarlet; 3 feet 5

Carnation Flowered—Double; Pure White.... 10

" " " Scarlet.. 10

" " " Mixed colors; 2 feet.... 5

Croceum—Orange; 1 foot............................ 5

Danebrog—Brilliant scarlet, with a cross of white in center, resembling the Danish Banner.......... 5

English Scarlet—The bright scarlet flowers of this variety are very effective; 2 feet.............. 5

French—Ranunculus-flowered; double mixed; 2 feet.. 5

New Giant—Peony-flowered; large double flowers 5

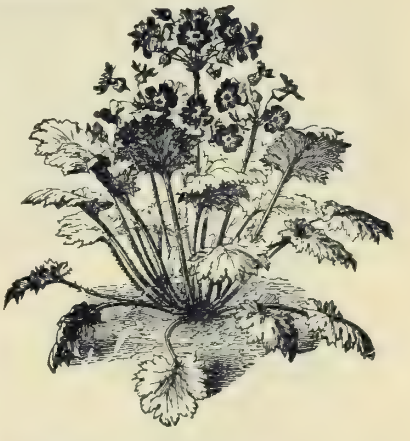
Nudicaule Aurantiacum—(See Novelties).....25

Umbrosum—Rich vermilion, with black spot on each petal 5

POTENTILLA.

Beautiful flowering herbaceous plants, continuing a long time in bloom; fine for lawns or mixed borders. Hardy perennials.

Finest Mixed 5



PRIMULA—Chinese Primrose.

Of this lovely genus of plants we offer seed of the choicest and newest varieties, all of which are very striking and handsome in appearance. Sow the seed in February, March or April.

Sinensis Fimbriata Magnifica—Mixed. A great improvement on the old varieties...........50

Sinensis Fimbriata Alba Magnifica—A variety of exquisite form and very compact habit. The flowers are pure white, with bright yellow eye, and measures 2¼ inches in diameter........ 50

Sinensis Fimbriata Chiswick Red (new)—The most brilliant crimson scarlet Primula yet sent out, of robust habit. The foliage is very finely cut and deep green......... ... .50

Sinensis Fimbriata Meteor (new)—The plant is of a compact habit of growth, the leaves being deeply cut and of a dark green hue; the leaf-stocks have a dark reddish tinge, which gives the plant a distinct appearance.... 50

Sinensis Fimbriata Village Maid—A beautiful variety. Color, white striped carmine.........50

Sinensis Fimbriata Coccinea Magnifica—Rosy scarlet; clear sulphur eye; free bloomer....50

PRIMULA—Continued.

Sinensis Fimbriata Carminea Alba Punctata—Rich velvety carmine. Spotted white.......................................50

Sinensis Fimbriata Alba—Pure white..........25

" " **Crimson**—A new variety..25

" " **Rubra**—Red, very fine.....25

" " **Very Choice Mixed**...25

" " Fern leaved mixed..........25

" " " " white..........25

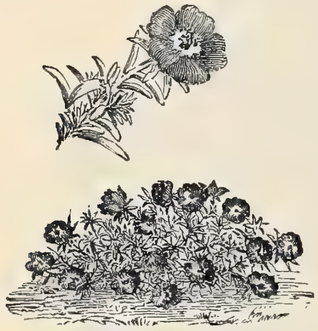
" " " " red.........25

" " " " crimson scarlet.......................25

Inimitable Double Mixed—Red and white.....75

The double varieties produce a large percentage of double flowers, and are superb.

Vulgaris—Common Wild English Primrose......10



PORTULACA.

Popular hardy annuals, producing flowers of almost every hue in the greatest profusion; succeed best in warm, sunny places, and will hardly ever suffer for the want of moisture. When other plants are dying for lack of water, this little beauty will continue blooming freely.

Alba—Pure white.................................5

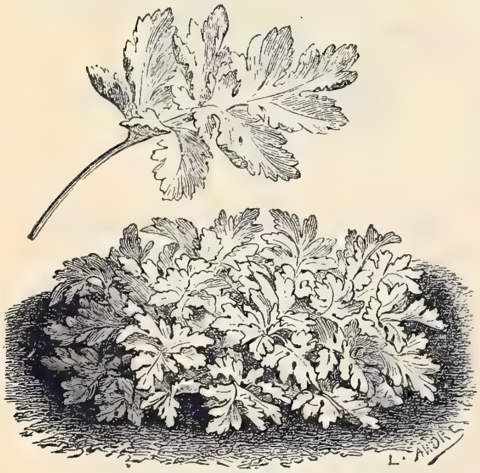
Aurea—Golden yellow..............................5

Splendens—Rosy purple............................5

Thellussonii—Fine crimson........................5

Grandiflora, Double—Finest mixed................15

Splendid Mixed Single—All colors................5



PYRETHRUM—Feverfew.

An old favorite herbaceous plant, very much in use for borders.

Parthenifolium Aureum (Golden Feather)—Bright golden foliage; one of the best bedding plants.......................................10

PRINCE'S FEATHER.

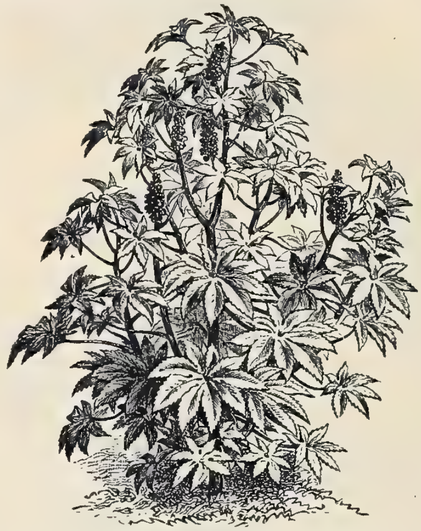
A showy plant of the Amaranthus family, with erect masses of red flowers.............................5

RHODANTHE.

A well known "Everlasting," valuable for winter bouquets. Half-hardy annuals.

Alba—Pure silver white, very beautiful...........10

Maculata—Bright, rosy crimson, with yellow disc.10



RICINUS—Castor Oil Bean.

Tall-growing ornamental foliage plants of tropical origin. Half-hardy annuals.

Africanus Hybridus—Fine, stalk and fruit rose, 6 feet..5

Borboniensis Arboreus—Very large and handsome foliage; 15 feet..............................5

Duchess of Edinburgh—Large and very fine; 10 feet...5

Giganteus—Leaves of immense size; 12 feet.....5

Gibsonii—Dark red foliage; 8 feet...............5

Macrocarpus—Whitish, beautiful; 6 feet.........5

Obermanii (Sanguineus)—Red fruit; splendid ornamental plant; 8 feet..............................5

Purpureus—Purple, magnificent; 6 feet..........5

Sanguineus—Dark red stalks; scarlet fruit; very fine; 5 feet......................................5

Tricolor—Three-colored; very beautiful; 7 feet...5

Fine Mixed.......................................5

ROCKET—Hesperis.

Very fragrant spring flowering plants of the easiest culture. Hardy perennials.

Sweet Purple.....................................5

Sweet White......................................5

ROSE.

Saved from choice varieties; will bloom the second year.

French Hybrids—Finest mixed....................15

Tea Scented— " "...............................15

SALVIA.

Handsome plants, with long spikes of scarlet and blue flowers, which continue in bloom until late in the fall. Sow seeds in April. Half-hardy perennials.

Splendens—Vivid scarlet; 3 feet................10

Patens—Flowers of a delightful blue.............15

SANVITALIA.

Very pretty dwarf-growing and free-blooming plants. Hardy annual.

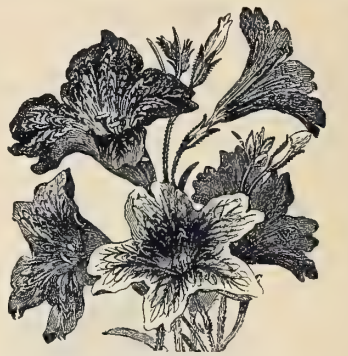
Procumbens fl. pl.—Double, bright golden yellow flowers, produced in great abundance; ½ foot....10

SAPONARIA.

Compact growing plants, producing beautiful star-like flowers freely all summer. Good for bedding. Hardy annuals.

Calabrica—Pink...................................5

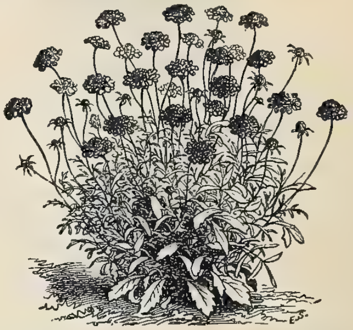
Calabrica Alba—White.............................5



SALPIGLOSSIS.

Very pretty autumn blooming plants, with funnel-shaped flowers, beautifully veined and marbled. Half-hardy annuals.

Large-Flowered—Finest mixed; 1¼ foot........5



SCABIOSA—Mourning Bride, or Sweet Scabious.

Very desirable plants, producing pretty flowers of many colors in great profusion. Good for cutting for vases, etc. Hardy annuals.

Dwarf Double—Flowers very double and globular 5

Stellata—Starry seed vessels; good for winter bouquets...5

SCHIZANTHUS.

Few plants are more attractive than these when well grown, whether in pots or in the border; they are of a branching, elegant habit, well covered with peculiar-shaped flowers. Half-hardy annuals.

Mixed—Best varieties.............................5

SCHIZOPETALON.

Walkerii—Is an interesting little plant with fringed flowers, and valuable for its fragrance....5

SEDUM—Stone Crop.

A pretty little plant, good for rock-work, etc. Hardy perennial.

Cœruleum—Blue; ¼ foot...........................10

SENSITIVE PLANT.

(See Mimosa Pudica.)

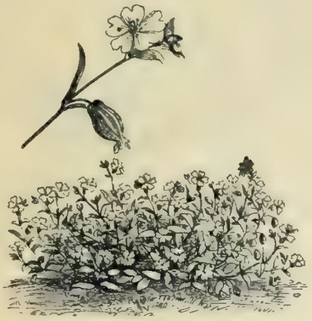
SMILAX.

(See Myrsiphyllum.)

STATICE.

Beautiful, free-blooming plants, equally valuable for their bright flowers in summer, or for cut flowers for winter bouquets.

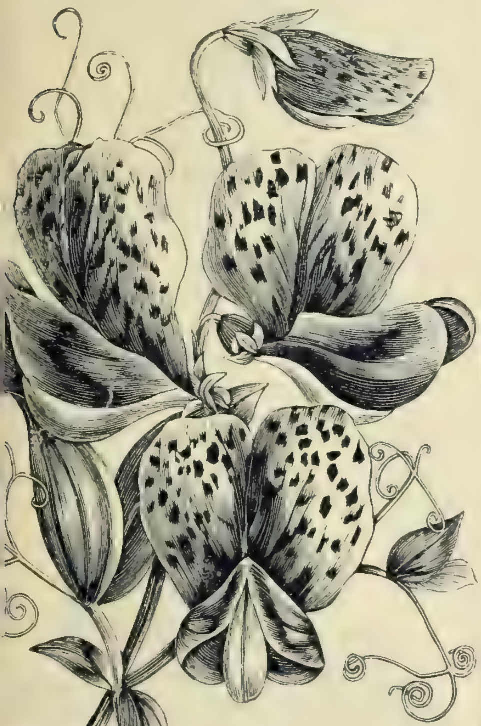
Suworowi—The finest of all annual Statices, with bright, rose-colored flowers.......................10



SILENE, OR CATCHFLY.

Beautiful, free-flowering plants, very attractive for rock work, etc.

Pendula Compacta—Mixed, all colors 5



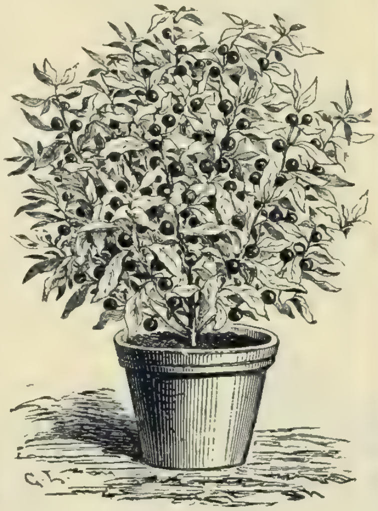
SWEET PEAS.

Beautiful, fragrant and free-flowering climbers, continuing in bloom all summer.

Adonis—A new and very pretty variety, of a rosy pink shade; oz., 50 cts 5
Black—Very dark, brownish purple, per lb., $1.25; per oz., 15 cts 5
Blue Edged—White and pink, edged with blue; per lb., $1.50; per oz., 15 cts 5
Butterfly—White, laced with lavender blue; per lb., $1.50; per oz., 15 cts 5
Cardinal—Bright scarlet 10
Crown Princess of Prussia—Bright blush; per lb., $1.60; per oz., 15 cts 5
Fairy Queen—Rosy white; per lb., $1.00; per oz., 10 cts 5
Indigo King—Rich blue 10
Painted Lady—Rose and white; per lb., $1.00; per oz., 10 cts 5
Princess of Wales—White, striped blue 10
Scarlet Invincible—A beautiful, deep scarlet variety; per lb., $1.25; per oz., 15 cts 5
Scarlet, striped with White—Per lb., $1.00; per oz., 10 cts 5
Vesuvius- Rose and violet spotted 10
Violet Queen—A charming variety, ranging from deep mauve to light violet; per lb., $1.60; per oz., 15 cts 5
White—Per lb , $1.00; per oz., 10 cts 5
Mixed—All colors; per lb., 75 cts.; per oz., 10 cts 5

The two following varieties are not climbers, nor are they fragrant, but are nice for vases or baskets;

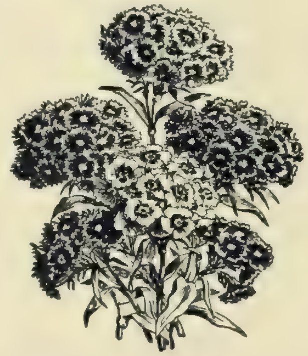
Scarlet Winged—Beautiful, small flowers 5
Yellow Winged—Same habit as Scarlet Winged 5



SOLANUM.

Ornamental plants, having handsome berries. Good for the greenhouse or parlor.

Hybridum—Choice mixed 10



SWEET WILLIAM—Dianthus Barbatus.

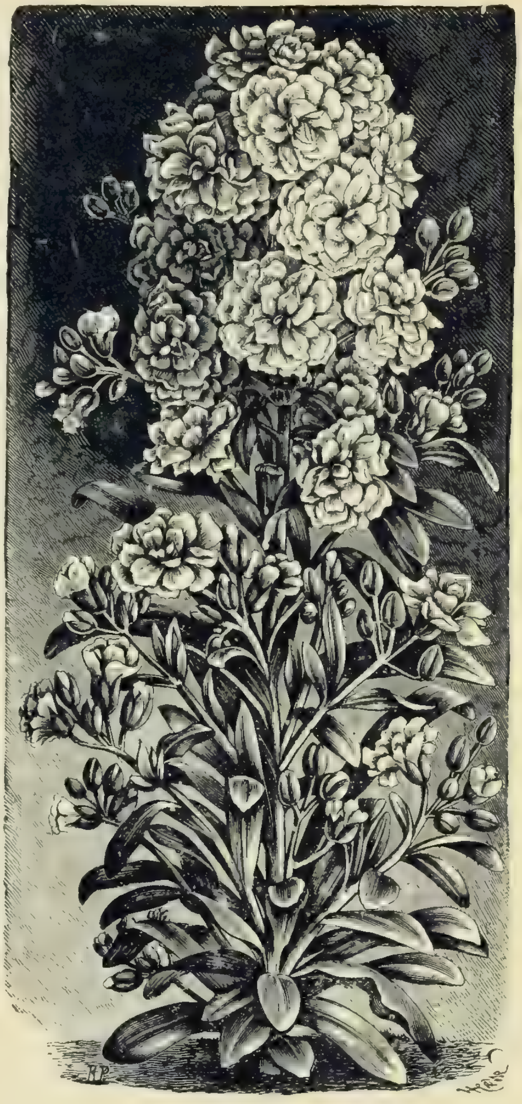
Exceedingly beautiful and showy plants, producing an abundance of rich-colored flowers throughout the season. Hardy perennials.

Auricula Flowered—The flowers of this variety are very large and beautiful 5
Fine Mixed 5
Finest Double Mixed 10

STOCKS—Intermediate.

Valuable on account of their flowering late in autumn; or as pot plants for early spring blooming, for which purpose the seeds should be sown in July or August.

Early Autumn Flowering—Commences flowering in the autumn, and if removed to the house will bloom during the winter; mixed colors 10
Emperor—Finest mixed 10
Brompton—Finest mixed 10



STOCKS—German Ten Week.

These are especially recommended on account of their long continuance in bloom and vigorous habit. Flowers very double, 1½ foot. Half-hardy annuals.

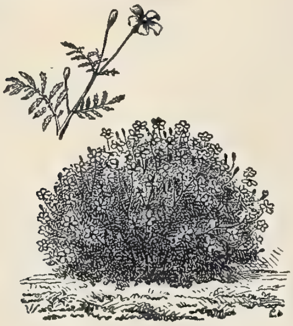
Dwarf German—A fine dwarf variety, free-bloomer, mixed colors 5
Largest-Flowering Dwarf—Of dwarf habit, with large spikes of very large double flowers; all colors mixed 10
Largest-Flowering Dwarf—White 10
" " " Blood red 10
" " " Dark violet 10
" " " Light blue 10
" " " Rose 10
" " " Chamoise 10
Large-Flowering Pyramidal Dwarf—Of pyramidal habit, with long spikes of large flowers; all colors mixed 15
Large-Flowering Pyramidal—Sky blue, excellent color 15
Large-Flowering Pyramidal Dwarf—Collection of 6 varieties 75
New Giant Perfection—Pyramidal in shape, producing long spikes and double flowers, much larger and finer than the ordinary Ten Week Stock; mixed colors 15
New Giant Perfection—Pure white; a large double-flowered variety 15
New Giant Perfection—Collection of 8 choice varieties 1.00

STOCKS—Continued.

Wallflower-leaved—Smooth, dark, shining leaves, like the Wallflower; mixed colors........15

Wallflower-leaved—White; grown largely by florists for cut flowers........15

Wallflower-leaved—Blood red........15



TAGETES.

Signata Pumila—A showy, compact plant, covered with bright yellow blossoms, with a brown stripe through the center of each petal. Half-hardy annual........5

Golden Ring—A new and very showy variety........10

THUNBERGIA.

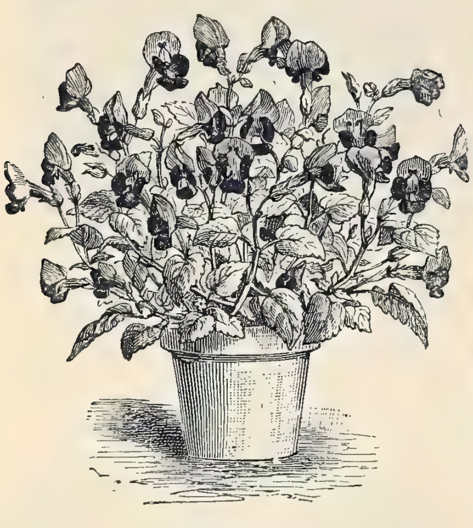
Ornamental, free blooming climber of rapid growth. Good for greenhouse culture, or warm situations out of doors.

Alata—Buff, with white eye; 4 feet........5

Aurantiaca—Orange, dark eye; 3 feet........5

Bakerii—Pure white; 4 feet........5

Mixed........5



TORENIA.

The Torenias are very pretty plants for borders, or for house plants, hanging baskets, etc.

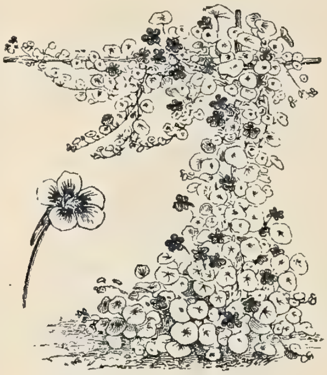
Baillonii—A free-flowering sort, bearing golden yellow flowers that have a brownish red throat........15

Fournierii—This variety is well worthy of special mention. The flower is sky blue dotted with three dark blue spots, has a bright yellow throat, and is an exceedingly free bloomer........15

TRITOMA.

Interesting and showy plants, popularly known as Red-hot Poker, on account of the color of the flower spikes, which are produced in great profusion and remain a long time in bloom. Hardy perennial.

Uvaria Grandiflora—Bright orange-scarlet; 4 feet........25



TROPÆOLUM.

Very beautiful climbers, flowering most profusely; very useful for covering verandas, trellis and rustic work. Half-hardy annuals.

Caroline Schmidt—Scarlet........10

Firefly—Fiery red........10

Lilli Schmidt—Orange scarlet........10

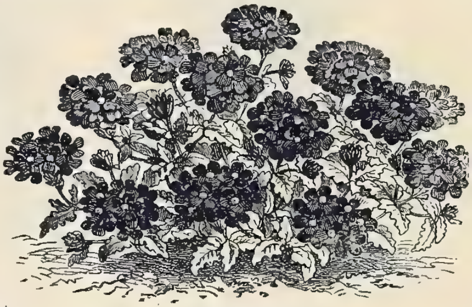
Napoleon III.—Golden yellow, spotted brown........10

Scheurmannium—Straw color, striped brown........5

Lobbianum—Twelve showy varieties mixed........10

Peregrinum—Canary vine yellow........10

Speciosum—Scarlet........10



VERBENA.

Well known plants: blooming freely the first year from seed. Half-hardy perennials.

White........10

Scarlet........10

Hybrida—Saved from very choice named varieties; mixed........20

Fine Mixed........10

Hybrida Compacta Candidissima—(For description see Novelties.)........25

Hybrida Compacta Candidissima—Finest mixed........25

VERONICA.

Very pretty herbaceous plants. Perennials.

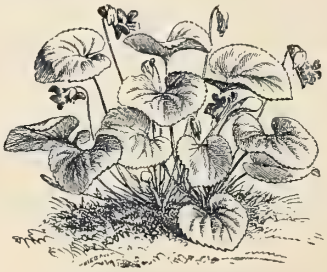
Glauca—Blue; 2 feet........10

VINCA.

Highly ornamental, free-flowering, compact greenhouse evergreen shrubs, with shining green foliage, and handsome circular flowers.

Alba—White, with crimson eye; 2 feet........10

Rosea—Rose; 1½ foot........10



VIOLA—Violet.

A well known favorite, much in demand on account of its fragrance.

Odorata........10

VISCARIA.

Pretty, free-blooming plants with showy colored flowers; hardy annuals.

Alba—White; 1 foot........5

Cardinalis—Magenta, fine; 1 foot........5

Oculata—Pink, with crimson eye; 1 foot........5

WALLFLOWER.

A plant much esteemed for its rich, fragrant flowers. Half-hardy perennial.

Double—Finest mixed; 2 feet........10

" Golden yellow........10

" Dark brown........10

Single—Mixed; 2½ feet........5

" Blood red........10

" Golden yellow........10

WHITLAVIA.

One of the most charming California introductions; very effective for bedding, ribboning, or mixed borders. Hardy annuals.

Grandiflora—Violet blue; 1 foot........5

Gloxinoides—Tube of Corolla pure white, lines of a delicate light blue........5

WIGANDIA.

Ornamental foliage plants, with large leaves about 3 feet long by 1½ foot wide.

Caracasana—6 feet........15

XERANTHEMUM.

Showy Everlastings; the flowers, when gathered young, are useful for winter bouquets. Hardy annuals.

Double White—2 feet........5

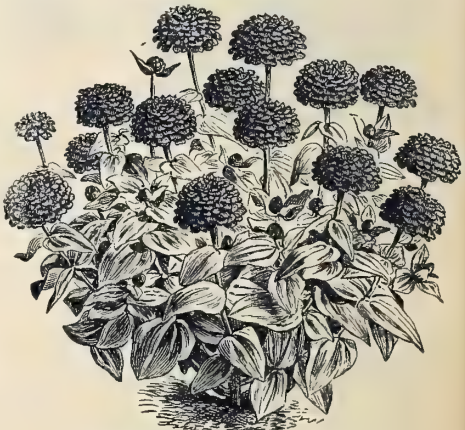
Double Purple—2 feet........5

Double Yellow—2 feet........5

ZEA MAIZE—Striped Japanese Corn.

An ornamental foliage plant of much beauty. It is a species of Corn, with large foliage, the leaves being beautifully striped with white and green. Half-hardy annuals. from Japan.

Zea Japonica (*Fol. Variegata*)—Striped foliage; 6 feet........5



ZINNIA ELEGANS.

Like Balsams or Petunias, these can be raised to flower by August if sown in the open ground, but if sown under glass in April they will bloom in June, and throughout the entire season. Half-hardy annuals.

Pumila fl. pl.—Six separate colors: yellow, orange, scarlet, crimson, purple, pure white. Each color........10

Pumila fl. pl.—Extra choice double, mixed; 1½ foot........10

Haageana fl. pl.—Flowers deep orange color, keeping their color when dried........10

Linearis—(For description see Novelties)........25

Zebra— " " " 25

PLANTS AND BULBS

OFFERED BY

CURRIE BROS.

READ CAREFULLY.

To plants and their culture we very early became attached. Years ago, when we established our greenhouse business, the labor and anxiety which were necessarily arduous, were greatly lightened by the love we had for our profession; and, within late years, the increasing weight of the multiplicity of business responsibilities which our ever enlarging trade imposes upon us, is still rendered bearable by that same affection for plants. Our purpose in business is to grow plants for profit, but our inclination, aside from all ideas of pecuniary profit, is to grow them, and grow them well, the newest kinds, and the best kinds whether new or old. We derive no pleasure from a poor lot of plants, and we never try to profit by such, although it is tempting, in these days of keen competition and extremely low prices, to make the attempt. The best of plantsmen will occasionally meet with a failure. When it is our misfortune to meet with one, we as complacently as possible bear the loss ourselves; ***we never ask our customers to do so for us.*** And we believe we have ample evidence in the liberal patronage we receive and the many pleasant testimonials sent us, that our customers appreciate our policy, and thereby tender us their warm and hearty support, for which we embrace this, as we do every opportunity, of thanking them most sincerely. It is with pleasure we say that this year we are better prepared than ever before to supply the demands of our patrons. We have greatly enlarged our capacity, and improved and increased our facilities for doing a prompt and fully equipped plant business.

OUR GREENHOUSES.

The pressing demands of our rapidly increasing business compelled us to make some additions to our greenhouses almost every year since the day we built our first houses. In January, 1887, we had, by these additions, carefully built on a prearranged general plan, a range of greenhouses in no way equaled by any in the city of Milwaukee; at that time, however, we had resolved to very largely increase the extent of our houses, a procedure we found imperative, in order to meet the demands of our customers. During the past summer we accordingly completed another range of greenhouses, more extensive than all we had previously built, and, as may be surmised, on the most approved plan. We have also, by an arrangement with Mr. J. L. Mitchell, become lessees of his greenhouses, which, as is well known, are the most extensive and most perfectly equipped private greenhouses in the West, if not in the United States. It will therefore be seen, without any further remarks, that we are in possession of facilities for carrying on a plant and cut-flower business unequaled by any other establishment in the West. Both places are very accessible, the same line of street cars (West Side R. R.) which passes our Wisconsin street store, passes Mr. Mitchell's place on Grand Ave. and on Wells street, within two blocks of our own greenhouses on 27th street.

PLANTS WORTHY OF CULTIVATION.

Our love of plants would alone prompt us to try every new introduction to test its merits. We do so, but we always endeavor to view the test from a purely business standpoint. If we find a plant worthy of cultivation, and one which we can conscientiously recommend to the public, we retain it and in due time offer it to our customers, but all unworthy plants are promptly discarded.

NOVELTIES.

Every year we offer a few new and rare plants of special merit; these may be relied upon to be just as we represent them; they are always carefully tested before we give them a place in our lists.

STANDARD SORTS.

Our general list of plants embraces all the standard sorts, which numerous tests and careful observation in our experience with them have taught us are worthy of cultivation. Old varieties especially desirable or suited to some particular purpose are retained, until a newer introduction has been proven greatly superior, thereby rendering the old undesirable and useless. By this system of careful selection we can confidently say there is no better and more complete an assortment of greenhouse plants to be found anywhere.

SPECIMEN PLANTS.

We have always on hand a carefully selected and well-grown assortment of specimen plants, suitable for stocking a conservatory. These we sell very low. Prices furnished on application.

BEDDING PLANTS.

Great care is taken to have our stock of plants intended for bedding purposes specially prepared, that at the planting season they may be in the best possible condition, both for shipping and for planting. We have a large stock of every plant adapted for the purpose named. Special prices given on large quantities.

PRICES VERY LOW.

Our facilities are such that ***we can and do grow plants of all kinds and all sizes*** to a degree of perfection never yet surpassed, and by these same facilities we are enabled to offer our plants ***at prices so very low*** that it may seem a wonder to even the experienced that we can do so and cover expenses. That our prices are low may be readily ascertained by a perusal of our lists, and by communicating with us for special rates on large lots.

A WORD ABOUT THE MAIL TRADE.

Any one who has ever had plants sent by mail needs not to be told how pernicious the practice is. It is unquestionably most unsatisfactory to all parties concerned. Very rarely indeed do plants arrive in good condition when sent through the mails. Of necessity the plants must be very small, and in order that the package may be as light as possible, and to get as many plants as possible into such small compass as a mail package must necessarily be, the soil has to be, or at least is, generally all shaken off the plants. The most inexperienced can understand on a moment's consideration that such treatment must be very injurious to plants. We are compelled to send a number of plants by this means every year, but we discourage the system as much as we can. To outlying points where there is no express delivery, we send small plants by mail, and we exercise every care to have them go through to their destination in good condition.

ORDER YOUR PLANTS SENT BY EXPRESS.

For the reasons stated above we strongly advise customers to order their plants sent by Express. For the same money we will gladly send a much larger plant by express than we possibly could by mail. The soil is all left on the roots; the plants can be more carefully packed, and they are sure to arrive in good condition and receive no check to their growth. To encourage a preference for this means of having plants sent, we not only send larger and better plants, but we always add enough extra plants to compensate for the additional expense of expressage.

PACKING.

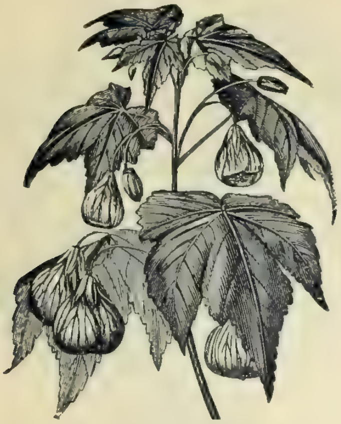
By our system of packing we are enabled to forward plants safely to any reasonable distance ***at any season of the year.*** All packages are delivered free of charge to all depots and express offices in Milwaukee, ***and no charge is made for boxes, baskets or packing.***

SAFE ARRIVAL OF PLANTS GUARANTEED.

We guarantee all plants to arrive safely and in good condition ***if sent by express.*** We will cheerfully replace any or all plants not received in good condition, ***if notice is sent us immediately on the receipt of the plants. We do not hold ourselves responsible for plants which have been received in good condition,*** but which may afterwards, from some cause, fail to grow. Neither do we take any risk on plants sent in any other way but by express.

HOW TO TREAT PLANTS WHEN RECEIVED.

Plants sent by express usually arrive in such perfect condition that no special treatment is required. If they should be dry, soak the balls of soil in cold water before potting or planting them. When sent by mail to a considerable distance they are liable to get dry. If they should look wilted, place them in tepid water for a short time and they will soon revive; then pot into as small pots as will conveniently hold the roots, or if planted immediately in the garden, press the soil, which should be well pulverized, firmly around the roots; water and shade for a few days.



ABUTILON, or FLOWERING MAPLE.

A class of hard-wooded greenhouse shrubs, very useful for decorations or for cutting from; they produce great quantities of their bell-shaped pendulous flowers; of easy cultivation.

Ed Layeillon—Bright, golden yellow, with shading of mauve; very unique.

Etendard—Deep red shaded crimson; a large, fine flower; very free.

Firefly—Brilliant red shaded crimson; beautiful formed flowers.

Golden Fleece—Fine yellow.

M. Delaux—Large, open flowers of a light reddish color; center of flower white; very distinct.

Pauline Braun—Deep bronze shaded with silver; flowers well formed and produced in great profusion.

Pluton—Deep red with dark veins; of fine shrubby habit.

Purpurea—Beautiful shade of purple, quite a new color in Abutilons; plant dwarf and free blooming.

Snow Storm—Pure white.

Mesopotamicus Variegatum—Trailing variety, with beautiful variegated foliage; fine for hanging baskets or vases.

Price, each, 10c.

NEW DOUBLE ABUTILON.

Thompsonii Plena—Flowers double; color deep orange, shaded and streaked with crimson, resembling in form the double Hollyhock; leaves mottled yellow and green.

Price, each, 15c.

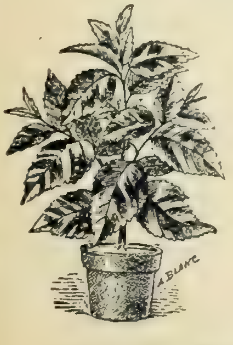
ACHYRANTHUS.

Bright leaved plants of easy culture; used largely for ribbon gardening; also very effective in mixed beds.

Gibsonii—Leaves carmine, very beautiful.

Lindenii—Leaves lanceolate, blood red.

Price, each, 10c.

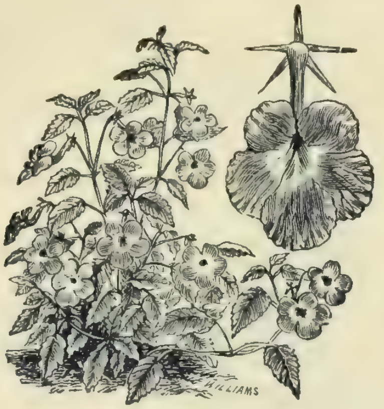


ACALYPHA MACAFEEANA

A handsome tropical plant, now much used for bedding purposes; foliage beautifully mottled and blotched with crimson and scarlet; each.........10

ACHANIA MALVAVISCUS.

A beautiful house plant blooming profusely all the year; flowers bright scarlet; each..................25



ACHIMENES.

Cristata—A charming plant for summer blooming in the conservatory or house; flowers pendulous, of a rich shade of blue; each................15

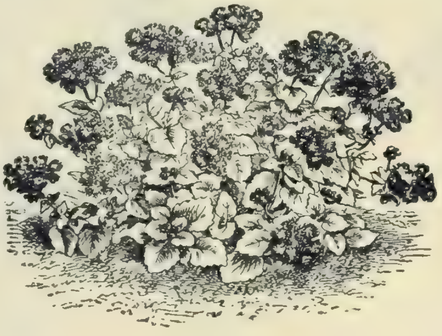
AGAVE AMERICANA.

The well known century plant; very ornamental, especially the variegated varieties; each, 25c to 1.00

AGAPANTHUS.

This interesting plant should be in every collection. It requires very little attention, and annually produces an abundance of its pretty, blue, bell shaped blossoms, arranged in umbels on the summit of stems, about 3 or 4 feet long.

Umbellatus, or African Lily—Foliage dark green; each..............................25



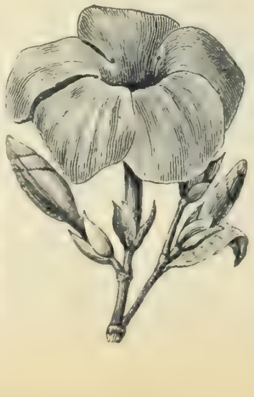
AGERATUM.

Profuse bloomers; very desirable for cut flowers.

Alba—White.

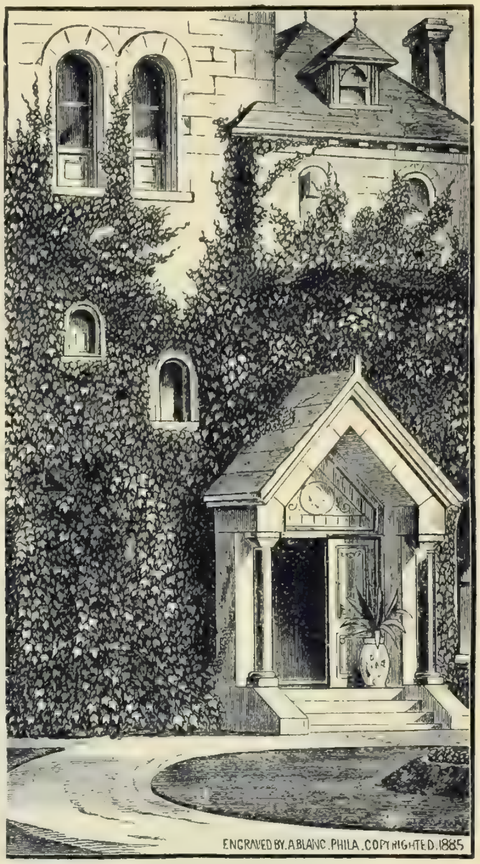
John Douglas—Azure blue, dwarf habit, fine bedder.

Each, 10 cts.



ALAMANDA HENDERSONII.

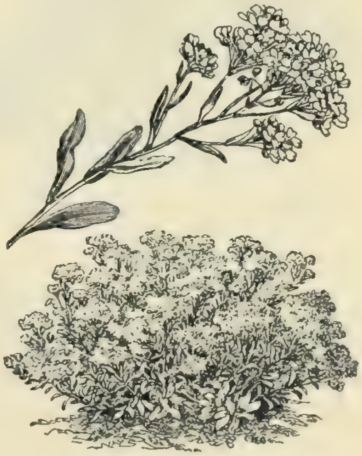
A greenhouse climber of great beauty, being at some seasons of the year almost completely covered with its golden trumpet-shaped flowers; each......25


ENGRAVED BY A.BLANC. PHILA. COPYRIGHTED. 1885

AMPELOPSIS.

Quinquifolia (or Virginia Creeper); each 25
Known as American Ivy and Woodbine; a rapid grower, the leaves turning crimson in fall.

Veitchii—A beautiful climber, having miniature foliage; perfectly hardy in the Eastern States, but requiring some protection in the North during winter. (See cut.) Each 25



ALYSSUM.

Very desirable free-flowering little plants for vases or hanging baskets.

Colloseus—Large flowers, produced on long stems; suitable for cut flowers.

Sweet Scented—Double; fine for cut flowers.

The Gem—A beautiful variegated variety; flowers double.

Tom Thumb—Very dwarf; fine for carpet bedding.

Each, 10 cts.

ALTERNANTHERA.

Highly ornamental little plants, suitable for carpet beddings or ribbon lines.

Amena—Well known variety; foliage yellow, red and pink.

Aurea—A great acquisition for carpet bedding; habit, dwarf; foliage, light green and golden yellow, the yellow predominating.

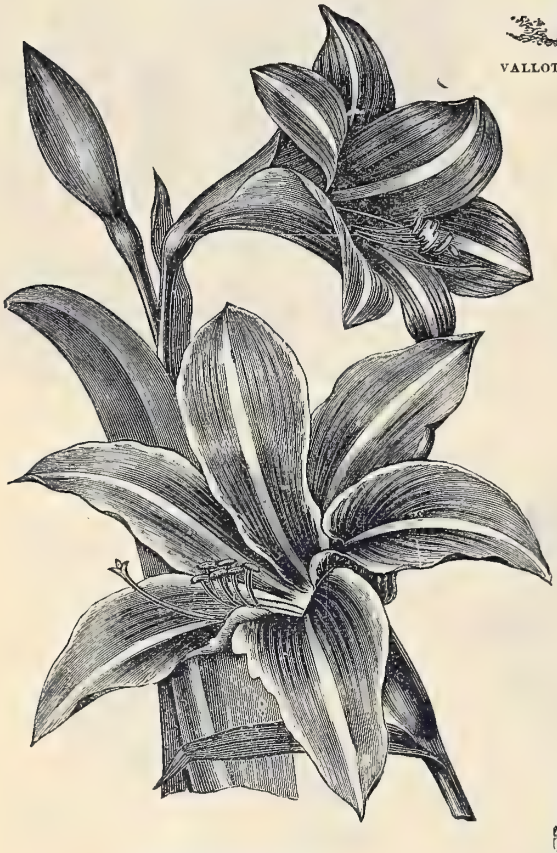
Aurea Nana—A decided improvement on Aurea; leaves narrow, of a rich, clear, golden yellow; habit dwarf, growing in round, dense masses; a grand variety.

Paronchoides Major—Entirely distinct; ground color, rose shading to deepest pink; very effective in carpet bedding.

Each, 10 cts.; per dozen, $1.00.

ALOYSIA CITRADORA—Lemon Verbena.

Each, 10 cts.



AMARYLLIS.

A genus of plants standing very high in favor in the horticultural world. The roots being bulbous, they submit to, and are improved by, a season of rest. Their treatment is similar to that of all bulbous plants; in their growing season they want an abundant supply of water. The flowers produced on the summit of a stem, about 15 inches long, are large and bell-shaped, and very fine.

Hybrids of Vittata—Very fine; flowers large and varied in color.......................................50

Ackermanii—This is a superb variety; the flowers are of a rich dark crimson, flaked with white, measuring 8 to 10 inches in diameter; each......1.00

Cleopatra—A lovely variety; the flowers are of a rich creamy white, flaked with rose; 6 inches in diameter; each 1.00

Formosissima (Jacobean Lily)—Flowers velvety crimson; each.......................................25

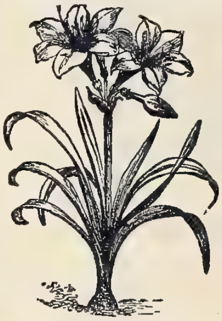
Johnsonii—Flowers crimson, striped with white; a very profuse bloomer; each.......................50

OTHER ALLIES OF THE AMARYLLIS.

Crinum Ornatum—White, blazed with crimson; flowers 6 inches in diameter, bearing from four to six on a stem: a beautiful variety.......................50

Crinum Spathulata—White; good when cut...50

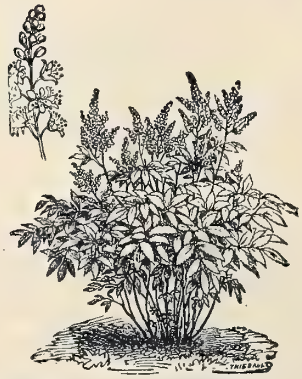
Pancratium Grandiflorum—Nothing can exceed the beauty of this exquisite summer flowering variety; the flowers are pure white, and very fragrant; flower-stalks 18 inches high, bearing clusters of from ten to twelve flowers; each.....1.50



VALLOTA PURPUREA.

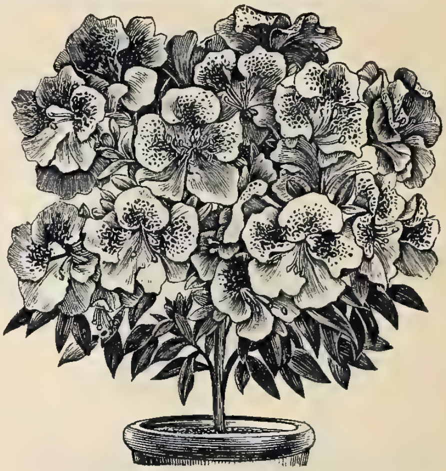
Vallota Purpurea—Bright scarlet; bearing 6 to 8 flowers on a stem; each.......................50

Zephyranthes Treatea (The Fair Lily of the South;—A beautiful little variety; flowers pure white; produced singly on stalks 8 or 10 inches high; each..10



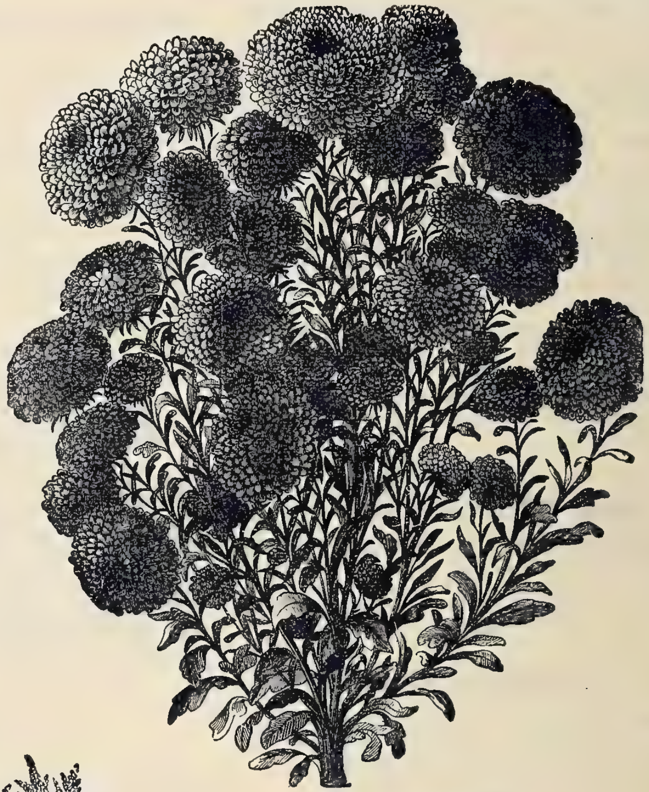
ASTILBE, or SPIREA JAPONICA.

A dwarf-growing plant, largely used for winter forcing and very popular It is compact in habit. The flowers, which are freely produced, are small and pure white, and arranged in plume-like bunches, sufficiently raised above the foliage to give the whole plant a most ornamental appearance; by express only; each.......................................25



AZALEA INDICA.

We have a choice collection of this beautiful greenhouse shrub, standard plants with fine bushy heads; by express only; each, $1.00 to $1 50; per dozen, $9 00 to.......................................$15.00



ASTERS.

Fine healthy plants from our superb strain of seed. All varieties. (See list of seeds.) All colors assorted, per dozen.......................................25

If by mail, add 10c per dozen extra.

ANTHERICUM.

Plants well adapted for vases or basket-work; foliage dark green, marked with creamy white, bearing spikes of beautiful pure white star-shaped flowers.

Vittatum Variegatum—Glossy dark green leaves, margined with creamy white; each........25

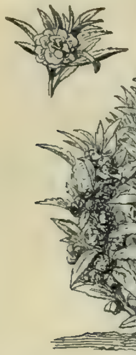
Picturatum—Similar in habit to Vittatum; leaves creamy white, margined with green; each........25

ASPIDESTRA.

Lurida—An aquatic plant, well adapted for house culture; leaves dark green, about 4 inches wide and 18 inches long, very ornamental; each........25

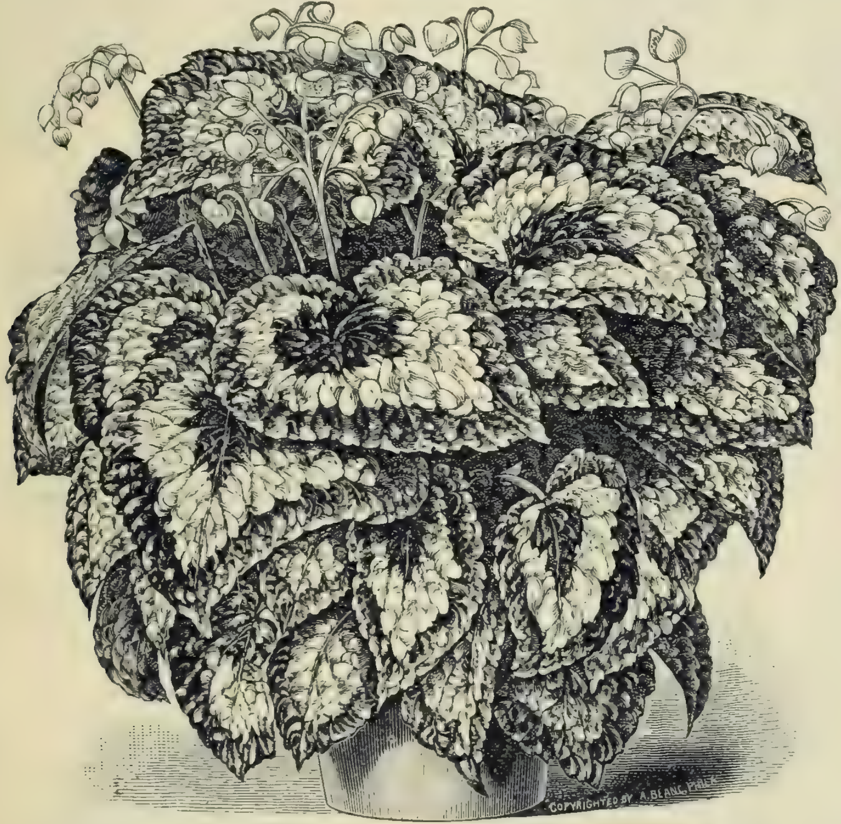
ASPARAGUS.

Tenuissimus—A very pretty and graceful species, rivaling in delicate beauty the Maiden Hair Fern. The fronds last a long time after being cut, thus making it very valuable for arranging with cut flowers; each.................................25



BALSAM.—Lady's Slipper.

Plants grown from our superb strain of seed. All colors, assorted, per doz., 25c.; if by mail, add 10c per doz. extra.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BEGONIA REX.

Leaves large and variegated, making beautiful ornaments for the parlor, where they succeed well.

Acti—Foliage very large; center of the leaf marked dark maroon and green, surrounded with a broad band of speckled silver and chrome green, edged with a narrow band of deep bronze.

A Carrier—A new variety with silvery foliage.

Ed. Andre—Center of leaf rich olive green, shaded to emerald green, surrounded with a broad band of silvery green.

Louis Chretien—A splendid variety, entirely distinct from any other. The leaf is bronze color, edged with dark crimson, blotched in the center with dark rose and crimson maroon, the whole having a peculiar metallic gloss.

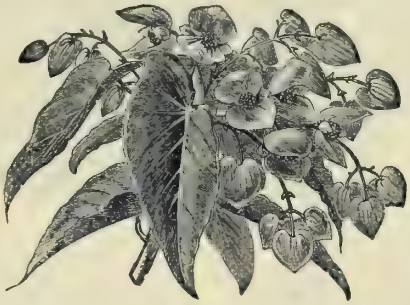
Margaret Bruant—Silvery foliage, beautifully varied with dark green.

Mad. J. Menoreau—Center of leaf emerald green, finely speckled silvery gray, edged with pure silvery white and reddish brown; a grand variety.

Paul Payounet—Center of leaf olive green, surrounded with a broad band of silvery green, edged with a distinct band of reddish green.

Each, 25c.

We have a fine collection of unnamed varieties, each, 15c.



BEGONIA RUBRA.

BEGONIA—Flowering Varieties.

Plants well worthy of the admiration they receive. For decorative purposes they are unexcelled. They are alike at home in the parlor or conservatory, bearing with great patience almost any treatment. All of them have beautiful foliage, but that of the "Rex" varieties is charming. The flowering varieties, as they are called, produce very freely their lovely flowers of all colors.

Alba Perfecta—Pure white; foliage deeply serrated.

Argyrostigma Elegantissima—A beautiful variety; foliage dark green, spotted with silver, of a free and vigorous habit.

Foliosa—White, small, drooping foliage; fine for vases.

Fuchsiodes—Pink; winter flowering.

Glaucophylla Scandens—A drooping variety, bearing large panicles of salmon-colored flowers, well adapted for hanging baskets.

Goury—A strong growing variety, with large leaves and very bold flowers, which are pure white.

Hybrida Multiflora—Rose colored; winter flowering.

Ingramii—Rose color; a splendid variety; winter flowering.

Knowsleyana—A seedling from Ingramii, with pink and white flowers, the outside being pink and the inside pure white. This is a very distinct variety, and is desirable for winter flowering.

Manicata—A beautiful variety, with very large ovate leaves; flowers pink; winter flowering.

Metallica—A very distinct variety, of good habit, with foliage of a metallic appearance.

Rubra—Fine for winter blooming, producing long panicles of bright coral flowers.

Rubra Alba—Same as Rubra, only the flowers are pure white.

Sandersonii—Scarlet.

Sanguinea—Leaves olive color on the surface, crimson under.

Schmidtii—White.

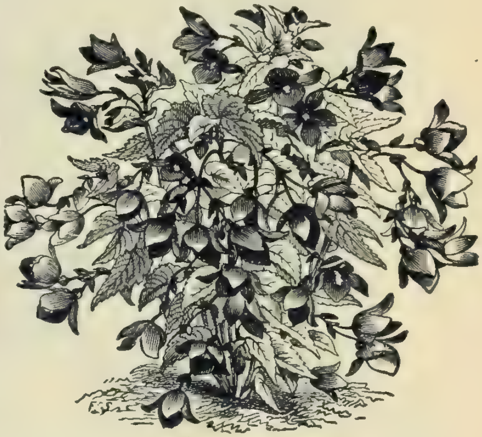
Subpeltata Nigricans—Bronze-red foliage, pink flowers.

Uhinkii—Large foliage, flowers bright pink.

Weltoniensis—Pink; very fine for summer.

Zebrina—Pretty mottled leaves.

Each, 15c.



BEGONIA—Tuberous Rooted.

A beautiful class of plants, flowering freely in summer, either in pots or beds. They are very desirable owing to the variety of their color, varying through all the shades of crimson, scarlet, orange, to the purest white. The tubers are dried off in winter and started again in spring. We have a collection of the finest varieties in cultivation.

Each, 25c.

BIGNONIA, or TRUMPET CREEPER.

A beautiful hardy climbing plant, and also well adapted for the conservatory.

Radicans—Orange scarlet.

Venusta—Flowers orange yellow, borne in large clusters; a very desirable greenhouse climber.

Each, 25 cts.

BELLIS PERENNIS (Daisy).

This pretty little flower should find a place in every garden, however small. A shady place is best suited for its development.

Double White.

Double Red.

Each, 5 cts.; per doz., 50 cts.

BOUGAINVILLEA GLABRA.

A beautiful greenhouse climber, bearing large panicles of pink flowers; each....................50

BOUVARDIA.

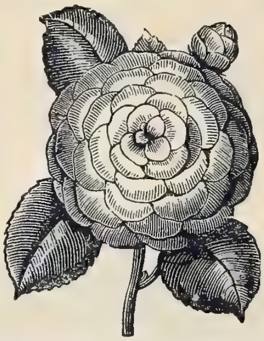
Very handsome hothouse plants; can be grown in a warm sitting-room, although better adapted for the conservatory.

Alfred Neuner—Double, white.
Davidsonii—White.
Dazzler—A very fine scarlet.
Elegans—Bright carmine.
President Garfield—Double pink.
President Cleveland—Double rose.

Each, 10 cts.; per doz., $1.00.

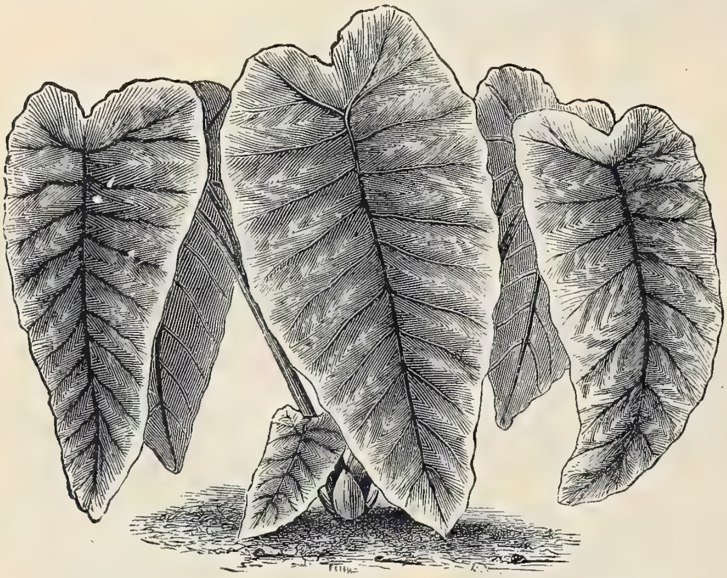
BROWALLIA.

An excellent free-flowering plant, suitable for winter or summer blooming, the plant being covered at all times with flowers; color, a rich shade of blue; each...10



CAMELLIA JAPONICA.

Hard-wooded greenhouse shrub; should always be grown in pots in a cool place, as heat causes the buds to drop; a good assortment........$1.00 to 3.00

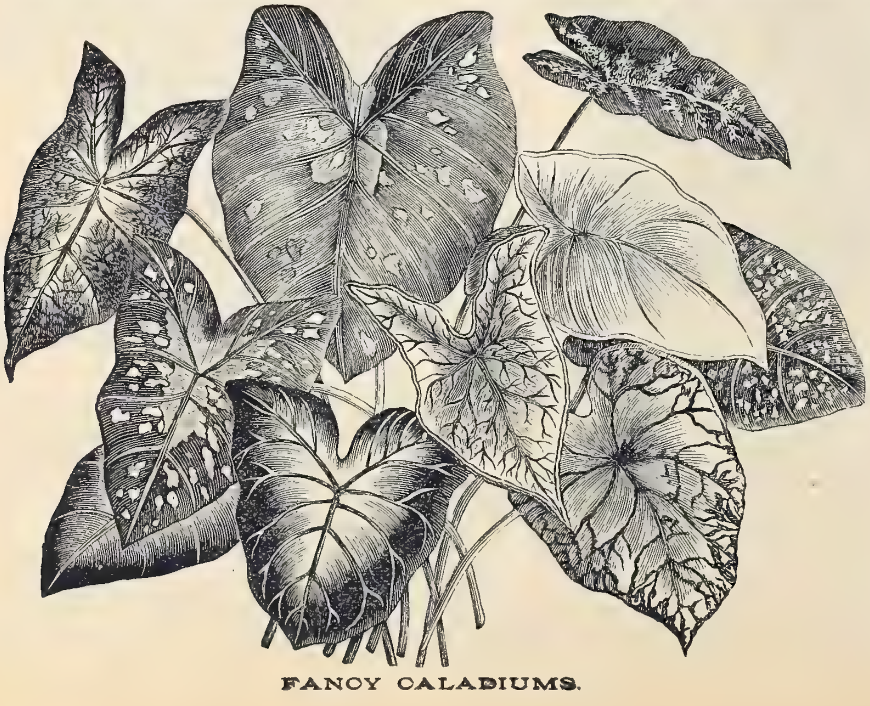


CALADIUMS.

Esculentum—A very handsome tropical plant, its large foliage making it especially desirable for ornamental planting; each, 25 cts.; per doz....$2 50
Fancy—A good assortment of the most distinct varieties; each, 35 cts.; per doz..................$3.50

CACTUS.

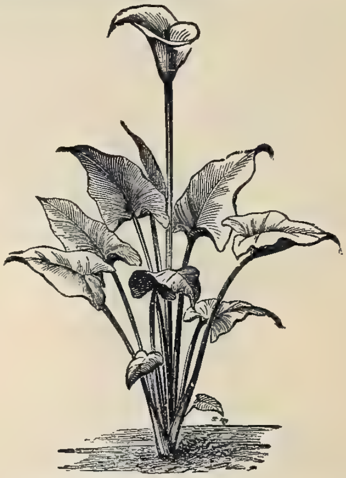
Epiphyllum Truncatum (Lobster-leaved Cactus)—A splendid plant for window gardening, producing its flowers in great profusion during December and January; all grafted plants; each ...25



FANCY CALADIUMS.

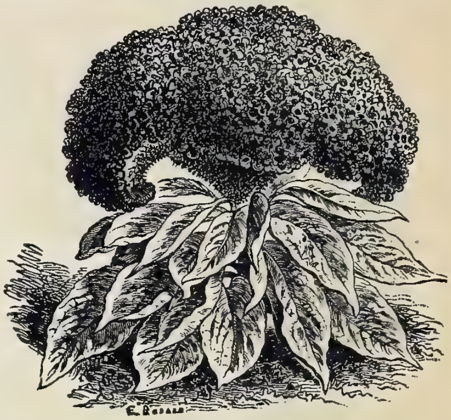
CAMPSIDIUM.

Felicifolium—A splendid greenhouse climber, leaves resembling a fern; each..................25



CALLA ETHIOPICA.

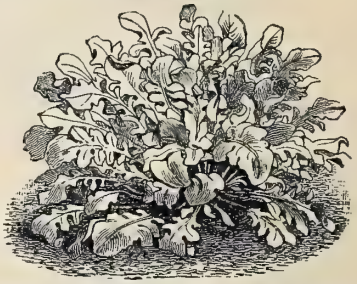
Sometimes called the Lily of the Nile. An excellent house plant, requiring an abundance of water during its growing season, but should have a rest from about May 1st to July 1st; during that time give it no water.................................25 to 50 cts.
Spotted Variegated Foliage (Richardia Maculata)—Fine plants for summer..................25



CELOSIA CRISTATA—Coxcomb.

Very showy plants, producing immense combs of rich, velvety crimson flowers.

Each, 15 cts.

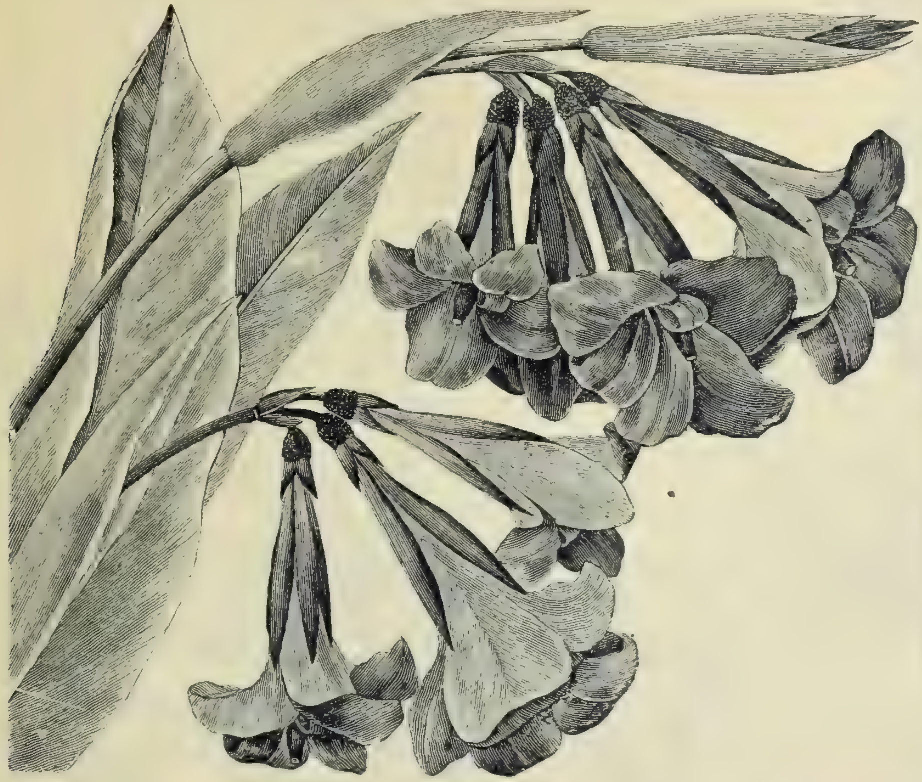


CENTAUREA—Dusty Miller.

Were it not that this plant is so well known, we should devote considerable space to a description of its form and merits, as we deem it indispensable in the flower garden.

Gymnocarpa — Silvery grey, drooping, fern-like foliage.
Candidissima—Downy white, compact.
Clementei—Silvery white; a great acquisition.

Each, 10 cts.



CASTOR OIL BEAN.

(See Ricinus.)

CENTRADENIA.

A lovely winter-blooming plant, its delicate foliage being very attractive.

Centradenia Rosea—Rose shaded with violet.

Each, 15 cts.

CLERODENDRON BALFOURI.

A climber of great beauty. The flowers, which are of bright scarlet, are encased by a bag-like calyx of pure white; the trusses or panicles of flowers are upwards of 6 inches in width, and when trained upon trellises and hanging down, have a rich and elegant appearance; continually in bloom.

Each, 25 cts.

CHÆONSTEMMA HISPIDIA.

The most remarkable and continuous free flowering plant we have ever seen. The flowers are star-shaped, pure white, about ½ inch in diameter, covering at all times the whole plant. It will prove a very beautiful winter-flowering window plant, and for vases and baskets in summer it is unsurpassed; each..............................10

CANNA.

This tropical plant now needs no description, its merits being well known to all lovers of plants; suffice it to say it is now deemed indispensable in decorative planting.

Canrobert — Chocolate-colored foliage, scarlet flowers.

Ehemanii (See cut)—A green foliage variety, producing very large flowers of a beautiful carmine shade.

Robusta Perfecta—As the name implies, a tall, strong-growing variety, with large dark-colored foliage; grows to a height of 8 or 10 feet.

Assorted varieties, each, 25 cts.; per doz., $2.50.

CARNATION.

Well known to all lovers of flowers. They are very desirable for window gardens in winter, as they produce their pretty, fragrant flowers in great abundance. Plant them in the garden in spring, so as to get a strong, healthy growth; take up carefully and pot about the 1st of October.

Buttercup—Light yellow, streaked carmine.

Chester Pride—White, laced with carmine.

Grace Wilder—Delicate rose.

Garfield—Bright scarlet, dwarf, strong grower and very free.

Hinzey's White—Very large, fine formed flowers of a beautiful creamy white color.

Hinzey's Red—Dazzling scarlet of very fine form; one of the most desirable for pot culture.

Mrs. F. Mangold—Rich and chaste in coloring, being a pure tone of soft salmon color, with large flowers, fine habit and free.

Rosalind—Lovely shade of pink.

Robt. Craig—Bright scarlet.

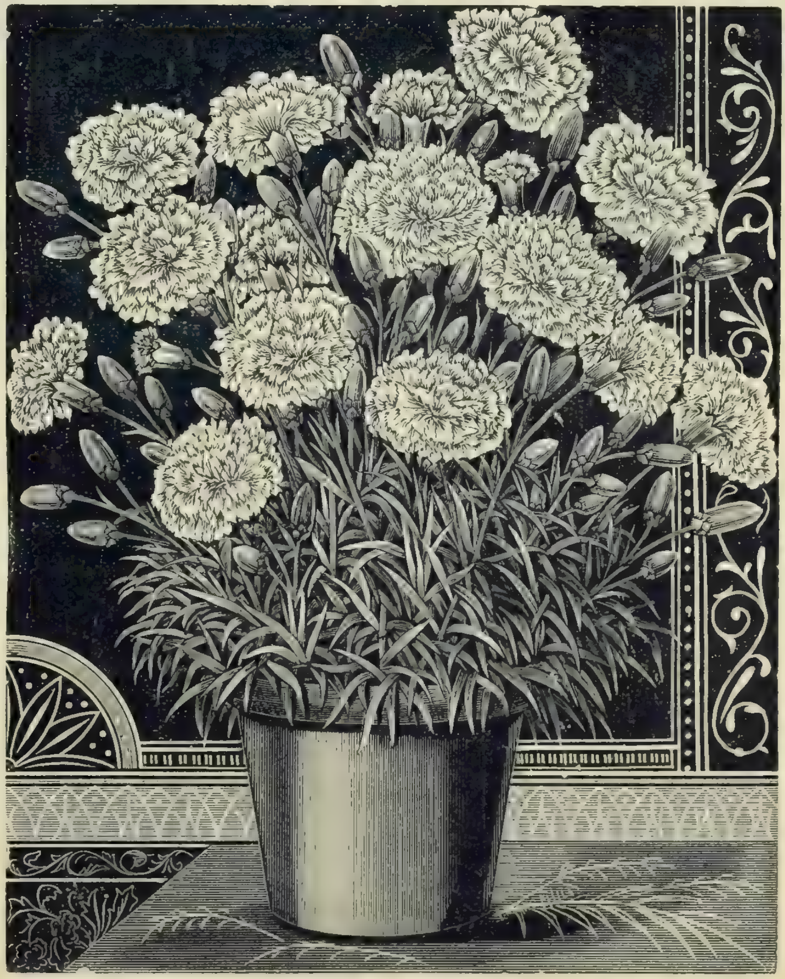
Sunrise—Light buff, flaked with scarlet; a good flower.

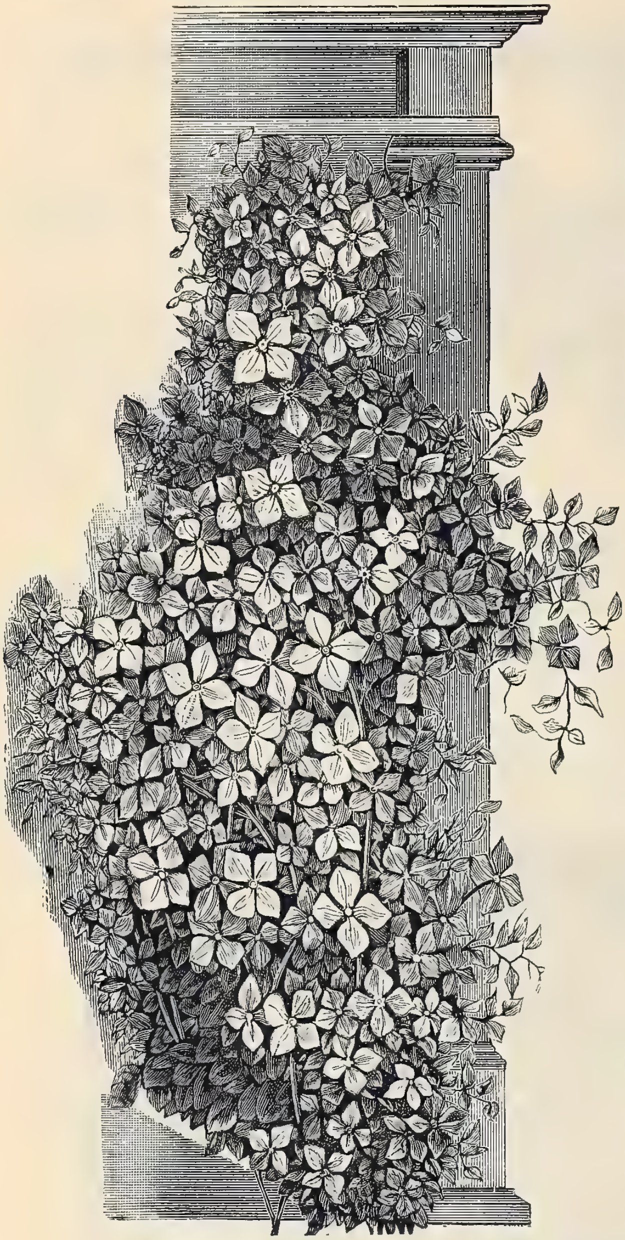
Seawan—Maroon.

The Century—Carmine; very free.

Washington—White, striped with carmine; very free bloomer.

Each, 10 cts. per doz.; our selection, $1.00.





CLEMATIS.

For covering large spaces quickly, the Clematis stands unrivalled. They may be planted at any time. The ground should be dug deep and well manured; in fact, the ground cannot be made too rich for them. A little attention to this will amply repay you for your trouble, as the plants will grow more vigorous and consequently give a greater quantity of fine flowers.

Beauty of Worcester (New)—A sterling novelty. It possesses the singular merit of producing both single and double flowers on the same plant for its earlier bloom, and as the season advances single flowers only are borne on the laterals. It is a large and handsome 6-to-8 petalled flower of a lovely bluish violet shade, with prominent, pure white stamens, which greatly add to its beauty. It is of very vigorous growth, and a remarkably free and continuous bloomer, producing flowers at almost every joint measuring as much as 5 inches in diameter; each......1.50

Blue Gem—Pale cæruleum blue; very free flowering......75

Countess of Lovelace—A fine distinct double variety; bright bluish lilac, the center being ornamented with white filaments and yellow anthers; sometimes produces single flowers the first season 75

Coccinea—Scarlet; the flower of this variety is different from the others; it looks more like a bud than a blossom, and forms a striking contrast when grown side by side with the other varieties......25

Crispa—Lavender, bell-shaped flowers, very fragrant, and borne on long stems, habit robust, hardy and free flowering; each......25

Duchess of Teck—Pure white, with a delicate mauve bar down the center on first opening; a fine shaped variety......1.00

Duchess of Edinburgh—Fine double white of vigorous habit, and free bloomer; very fragrant......75

Excelsior—Large, finely shaped, and occasionally double; color, rich deep mauve......75

Fairy Queen—A very attractive variety; flowers very large, sometimes measuring 9 inches across; pale lilac, with a pink bar in the center of each sepal, shaded purple at base......75

Grand Duchess—White, slightly flushed with rose; a strong growing, large flowered, and very effective variety......75

Gipsy Queen—Rich bright dark velvety purple; a very attractive variety......50

Hybrida Perfecta—White, tinted with purplish lilac......75

Jackmanni—Deep violet purple, flowers produced in masses; one of the best......50

Lady Caroline Nevill—Blush white, mauve bars, very fine......75

Lilacina Floribunda—Pale grey lilac, deeply veined, flowers large, having six petals and of perfect shape, an admirable contrast to C. Jacmanii, for bedding......75

Lord Nevill—Rich dark plum, large and well formed; stamens light with dark anthers, edgings of sepals finely crimped; distinct from anything yet offered......75

Magnifica—Reddish purple with red bars, and very large flowers......50

Mad. Van Houtte—White, extra fine......75

Mad. Grange—Crimson violet, tinted with red in the center, most distinct and beautiful......50

Mrs. George Jackman—Satiny white, with a creamy bar. This variety often flowers in the young wood, giving it more the character of a perpetual bloomer. One of the best of the early flowering whites......75

Mrs. S. Baker—Delicate pink, changing to French white, with claret bars......50

Prince of Wales—Deep pucy purple, free blooming......50

Rubella—Velvety claret purple, distinct and very free blooming......50

Sir Garnet Wolseley—Pale blue, with a bar of plum red in each petal......50

Star of India—Reddish violet purple with red bars, distinct and effective......50

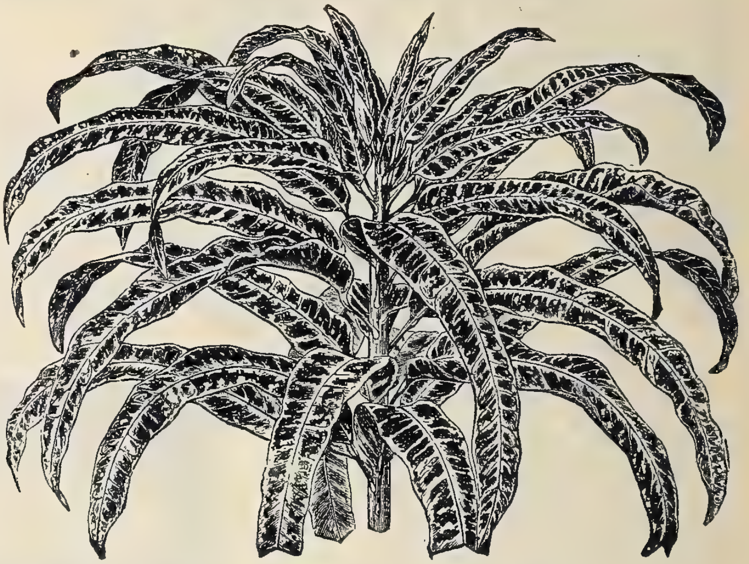
Symeiana—Pale mauve or bluish lavender, large flowers......50

The Shah—Deep lavender, shaded violet, changing to lilac......50

Victoria—A distinct and handsome free blooming variety, flowers large, composed of five or six petals, well formed, deep reddish mauve......50

Venus Victrix—Fine double variety, delicate lavender and beautifully formed flower...... 75

Strong 3 year-old plants, 12 good and distinct kinds, our selection, for......$5.00



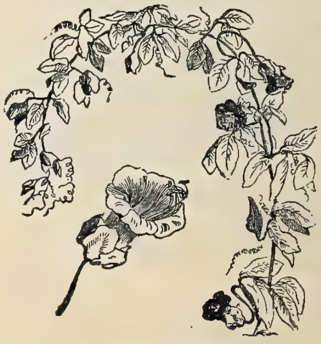
CROTONS.

The varied coloring and markings of the foliage in this class of plants makes them very desirable, and should be in every collection. We have a large collection of the best and most distinct varieties, which we offer at the remarkably low price of 50 cents each; one dozen, choice and distinct for $5.00.

NEW EVERBLOOMING CHRYSANTHEMUM.

(Coronarium Flora Pleno.)

This is a decided acquisition, being at all times of the year in bloom; the flowers are bright yellow, and very double; each......15



COBEA SCANDENS.

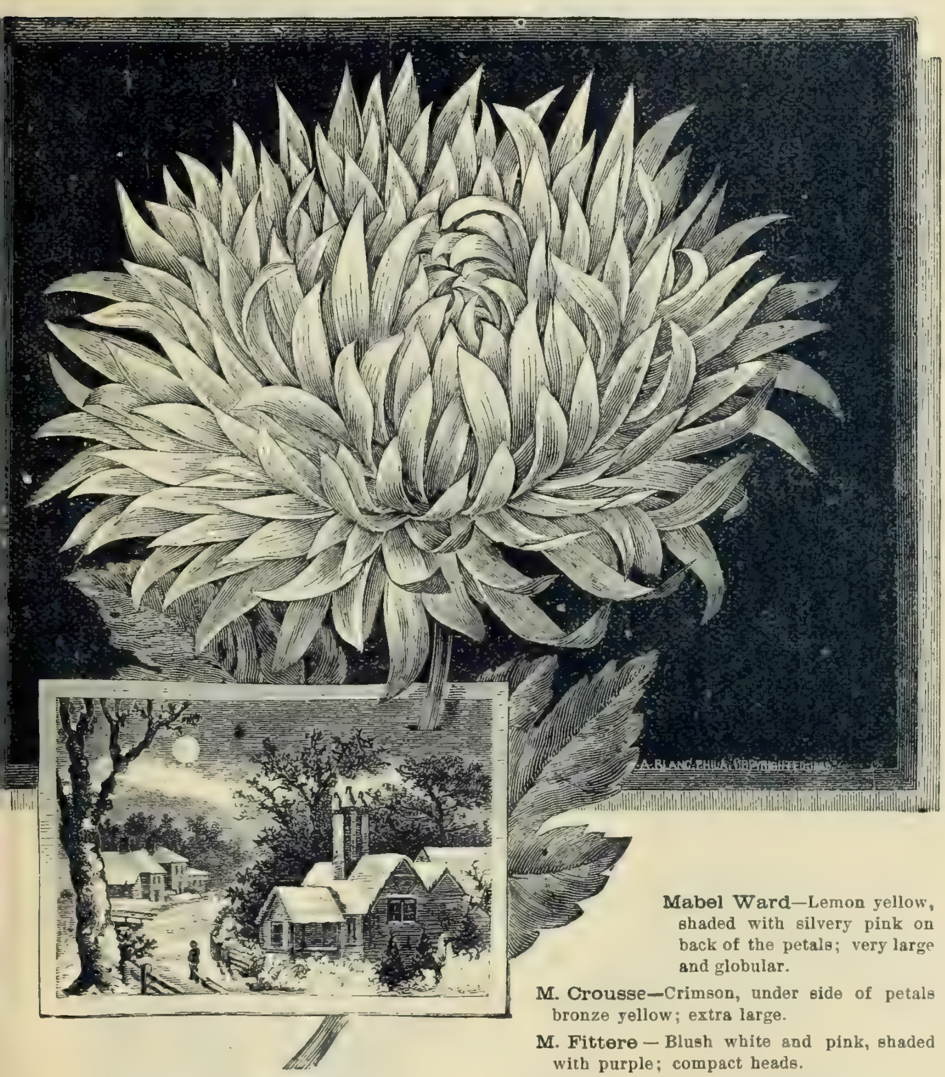
A very rapid climber; excellent for shading verandas; each......25

COCOLOBA PLATYCALDA.

A peculiar flat-stemmed plant, resembling a Fern; well adapted for ferneries; each 15

COLEUS.

Sometimes better known as "Foliage Plants," are now acknowledged to be second to none for the decoration of our lawns, their gorgeous foliage of every conceivable color producing a very pleasing effect. Our collection is composed of the most desirable varieties now in cultivation; each, 10c; per doz., $1.00; per hundred, our selection, $6.00.



CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Of all the late fall-flowering plants there are none superior to this class, throwing up their gorgeous blooms as they do at a time when all other flowers are comparatively scarce, during October and November.

CHINESE, OR LARGE FLOWERING VARIETIES.

Brahama—Bronze.
Blanche Neige—White.
Cardia—Orange, amber.
Citrion—Yellow.
Christine—Cream.
Diana—White.
Duchess of Manchester—Large flowers; pure white, back of petals deep rose.
Empress of India—Pure white.
Fingal—Violet purple, broad petals.
Francais Debuque—Pink.
Gen. Bainbridge—White.
Golden Geo. Glenny—Fine yellow.
Golden Eagle—Bronze gold.
Golden Beverley—Beautiful large flowers.
Golden Queen of England—Lemon yellow; very large flowers.
John Hopkins—Yellow.
John Salter—Bronze red, shaded brown, with golden tips.
Julia Lagraviere—Fine crimson.
Laciniatus—White.
Lady Slade—Pink, shaded with lilac; fine form
La Rouff—White, early.
L. Triomphante—Light pink.
Mabel Ward—Lemon yellow, shaded with silvery pink on back of the petals; very large and globular.
M. Crousse—Crimson, under side of petals bronze yellow; extra large.
M. Fittere—Blush white and pink, shaded with purple; compact heads.
M. Moynet—A superb white flower, tinted with pink; beautiful globular form.
M. Tezier—Creamy white; very large; partially incurved.
Mr. Gladstone—Deep chestnut red; fine form; incurved.
Mary Edd—White, early.
Mrs. Geo. W. Childs—Bronze, tipped yellow.
Nugget of Gold—Yellow.
Pres. Lavallee—Rich crimson; very large, and splendid habit.
Prince Alfred—Rose crimson, shaded silvery purple; incurved; very fine.
St. Patrick—Bronze red; large and distinct; incurved.
Virgin Queen—White; compact habit.
Yellow Beauty—Yellow.
Yellow Prince—Yellow.
Yellow Stone—Yellow.

JAPANESE.

The Japanese varieties are the most variable in form and color. The petals of the flowers are much varied, being either tubular, curved, plaited or fringed.

Abdel Kadir—Crimson maroon.
Alfred—Yellow and bronze.
Aquidneck—Fine, bold flowers of rich, peach pink, of the most delicate shade.
Bicolor—Crimson, tipped with gold.
Baron de Prailey—Lilac rose.
Bend d'Or—Sulphur yellow.
Bouquet Fait—A most beautiful variety, with delicate, rosy lilac flowers, of immense size, shaded with silvery rose.
Chromatella—Yellow and deep crimson flowers, of good size and very effective.
Comte d'Germany—Bronze and gold.
Coquette—Mahogany.
Duchess—Crimson, shaded salmon.
Earl of Beaconsfield—Rich, bronzy crimson; very large and fine.
Elise—Rose; a charming variety.
Elaine—Pure white; fine.
Fantasie—Blush white.
Grandiflorum—Large yellow.
Gloriosum—Sulphur yellow.
Glorie d'Rosante—Pink quilled.
Hiver Fleuri—Creamy white and blush, large and beautifully fringed.
Jessica—White; lemon center.
J. Collins—Salmon bronze.
Jupiter—Bronze.
Julius Scharff—Violet crimson.
Kira Kana—Chrome yellow.
Lord Byron—Amber bronze.
L'Amie Boucharlataine—Rich amaranth; reverse of flowers silvery white; very large.
L'Incomparable—Richest chrome yellow, striped and mottled with bronzy red; very large and fine.
M. C. Huber—Crimson, tipped with gold; an enormous flower.
Mrs. W. Barr—Rich, silvery pink; very large, loose globular flowers; extra fine.
Mrs. Frank Thompson—Blush white, streaked rose.
Mrs Richard Brett—Yellow.
Mrs. J. R. Bullock—White.
Mad. Planchon—Pink.
M. A. Vilmorin—White.
Magnum Bonum—Pink.
Nelly Bly—Yellow.
Pres. Parkman—Rich, deep plum purple; large and fine.
Pres. Arthur—Rose and white.
Pres. Cleveland—Light pink.
Peter the Great—Lemon yellow.
Rose Lace—Rose.
Souv d'Japan—Rose; yellow center.
Syringa—Lilac quilled.
Sessostre—Mahogany; yellow center; petals much twisted and curled.

Each, 10 cts.; per doz., $1.00.

CUPHEA.

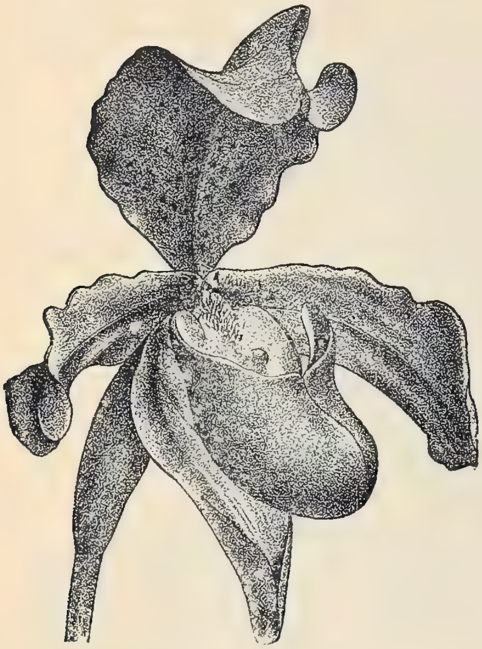
Hyssopifolia—A splendid little basket plant.
Platycentra (Cigar Plant)—A very pretty little plant, the flowers having somewhat the appearance of a miniature lighted cigar.

CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIUS—Umbrella Plant.

Well suited for ferneries and aquariums. Plain green and variegated varieties; each..............25

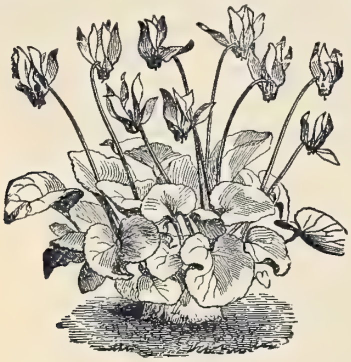
CYPRESS VINE.

A delicate looking vine, admirably adapted for hanging baskets; each ... .10



CYPREPEDIUM INSIGNE—Moccasin or Slipper Flower.

A species of Orchid, of easy growth; each........1.00



CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.

A very handsome plant, particularly adapted for winter culture, and will give more flowers with less trouble than almost any plant we are acquainted with; each.....................................25

DRACÆNA—Dragon Tree.

Very ornamental pot-plants, grown especially for their beautiful foliage. Very useful for the center of vases and hanging baskets in summer. The leaves should be washed with a sponge very frequently.

Australis—Handsome variety for vases; dark green foliage, beautifully recurved.

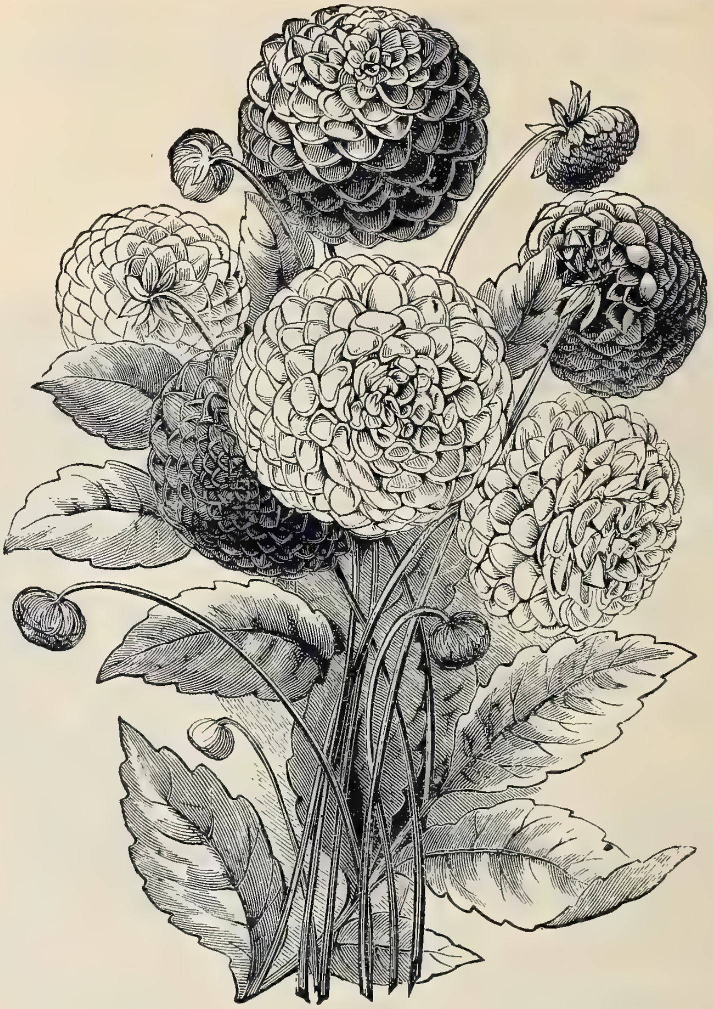
Indivisa—Foliage dark green; about 3 feet long, 1 inch broad at the base, and tapering to a point; pendant; very graceful.

Shepardii—Variegated, white, green and red; fine for decorations.

Each, 25 cts.; large plants, suitable for center of vases, $1.00.

DEUTZIA GRACILIS.

A beautiful winter-flowering shrub; flowers white; each 25



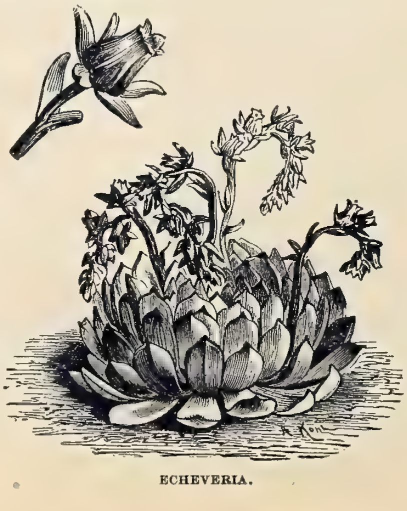
DAHLIAS.

The Dahlia forms one of the most interesting fall flowers, being in its glory during the months of September and October.

Plant Dahlia tubers in the ground when the season becomes warm covering the stem about 3 inches; in fall, before hard frost, cut the tops off to within 3 inches of the ground, take up and store in a cool cellar, free from frost.

We have a very choice collection, too numerous to catalogue separately all shades of color.

Dry roots, each 25c.; per doz., our selection, $2.00. Pot plants ready April 1st; each, 15c; per doz., our selection, $1.00.

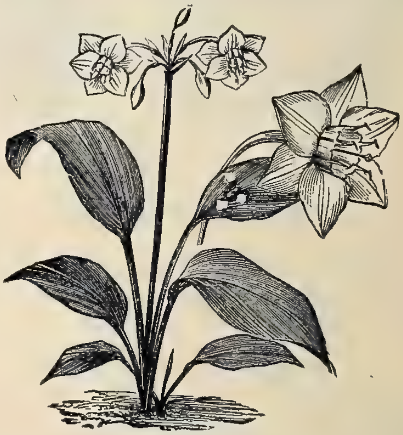


ECHEVERIA.

ECHEVERIA.

A very interesting and novel genus of succulent plants, used as edging for small beds, or for rock work.

Secunda Gluaca—(See cut)—Dwarf; extensively used for carpet bedding; each 10c.; per doz....$1.00



EUCHARIS.

Amazonica (The Lily of the Amazon)—This is a dwarf-growing hothouse plant of rare merit, of easy cultivation when sufficient heat and moisture is at command. It can be had to flower at almost any season of the year, but is especially valuable at Christmas. Nothing in plant life can exceed the loveliness of its large Narcissus-shaped blossoms, which are borne in profusion on stalks about 12 inches in length; each.....................50

Candida—Flowers smaller than the former, but produced in greater profusion; each..............50

ESCHINANTHUS GRANDIFLORUS.

A rare little plant of drooping habit, of rather slow growth, but blooming a long time; well adapted for brackets or hanging pots; each.... 15

EUPATORIUM.

A very desirable class of plants for winter flowering; flowers white.

Elegans—Pure white; blooms at Easter time.

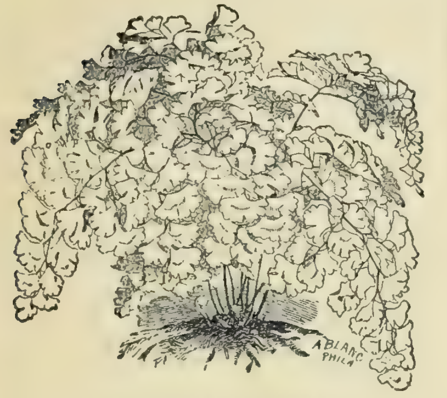
Triste—Coral white; flowers produced in large quantities; each....................................10

FEVERFEWS.

Little Gem—A new variety with much larger double white flowers than the old variety; each...15

Golden—A beautiful little plant for edgings.

Each 5 cts.; per doz., 50 cts.

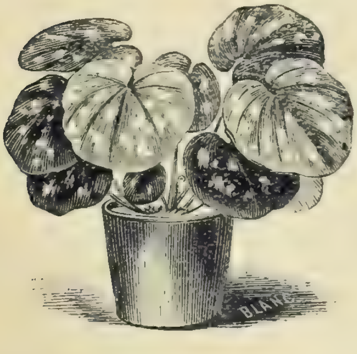


ADIANTUM FARLEYENSE.

FERNS.

These beautiful plants are now quite generally cultivated, and no conservatory is complete without them. Some of the varieties are exceedingly pretty. We have a large collection of the very finest.

Each, 25 cts.; per doz., $2.00.

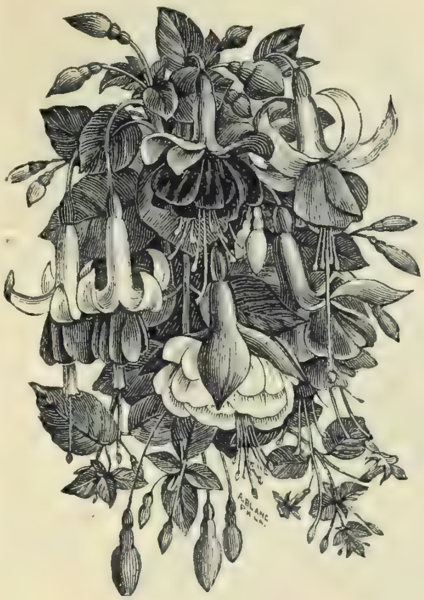


Farfugium Grande—A very pretty plant for the house; the leaves are dark green, mottled with yellow; each....................................25

FICUS ELASTICUS—India Rubber Tree.

A well known ornamental tree, for lawn or parlor decoration. Each, 50 cts. to.......................1.00

Repens—Climbing variety. Each... 25



NEW DOUBLE FUCHSIA.

Frau Emma Topfer (or Storm King)—This is without doubt the finest Fuchsia under cultivation; nothing can exceed its grandeur when well grown. Corolla very large, white suffused and veined with delicate rose, sepals well reflexed and bright crimson; very profuse bloomer, of compact habit.

Each, 25 cts.

FUCHSIA.

General Collection.

There is no plant under cultivation that gives such general satisfaction as does this one. The graceful appearance of its pendulous flowers, which it produces in great profusion, make it a very pleasing and interesting addition to any collection.

SINGLE VARIETIES.

Abdel-Kadir—Sepals carmine, corolla violet.

Arabella—Tube and sepals white, corolla rose.

Beatrix—Very dwarf and bushy; corolla white, sepals carmine; free bloomer.

Berquin—Very long, flesh-colored tube; sepals orange vermilion, corolla carmine.

Black Prince—Tube and sepals carmine, corolla rose. One of the finest.

Carl Holt—Corolla crimson, striped white.

Canary Bird—Sepals scarlet. corolla dark purple, foliage golden yellow.

Chas. Blanc—Flowers single; rosy, light pink tube and sepals, corolla rich amaranth; fine variety for out of-doors.

Countess O. Schaffgotchke—Scarlet tube and sepals; large, single, white corolla; very early flowering.

De Mirbel—Plant of fine habit and free growth; sepals bright red, corolla rose and violet.

Earl of Beaconsfield—Tube and sepals light carmine, corolla deep rosy carmine; very large and free.

Flocon de Neige—Large, bell-shaped corolla, creamy white, sepals carmine; dwarf, bushy growth; very free bloomer.

Gen. Lapasset—Flowers single; tube and sepals light rosy red, corolla violet red; robust habit, early flowering.

Harmonie—Plant dwarf and remarkably free-blooming; corolla lilac-shaded rose, sepals rosy white.

Mrs. Marshall—Corolla carmine, tube and sepals white.

Mrs. G. Rundle—Tube and sepals blush white, corolla rich orange; a grand variety.

Rose of Denmark—Tube and sepals rose, corolla light pink.

Sedan—Sepals scarlet, corolla rose.

Speciosa—Tube and sepals blush, corolla crimson.

Sunray—Foliage variegated, creamy white and rose.

Wave of Life—Sepals scarlet, corolla violet blue.

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

Admiral Courbet—Enormous double flowers; corolla deep violet, tube and sepals bright red.

A. Daudet—Carmine tube and sepals, very large lavender colored corolla, quite distinctly marked with red.

A. Dumesnil—Sepals long, elegantly shaped; tube and sepals rich, clear red; corolla double, pale violet; fine, free habit; early flowering.

Cleopatrie—Very large corolla of a beautiful azure blue, changing to dark violet.

Elm City—Tube and sepals crimson, corolla purple.

G. Goeschke—Very double flowers, bright lavender blue; corolla scarlet; tube and sepals of neat, compact habit; very free.

Gustave Dore—Tube and sepals scarlet, corolla white; medium-sized flowers, produced freely.

Inimitable—Sepals crimson, corolla dark purple.

Jeannie d'Arc—Habit dwarf and branch vigorous, entirely covered with large double flowers; tube and sepals bright scarlet, corolla purest white.

Jules Monge—Sepals red, corolla lavender blue.

Le Negre—Crimson corolla, shaded black.

Mad. Vanderstrass—Tube and sepals crimson, corolla white.

M. Lombard—Long, scarlet tube and sepals; large, double, white corolla; distinct and fine.

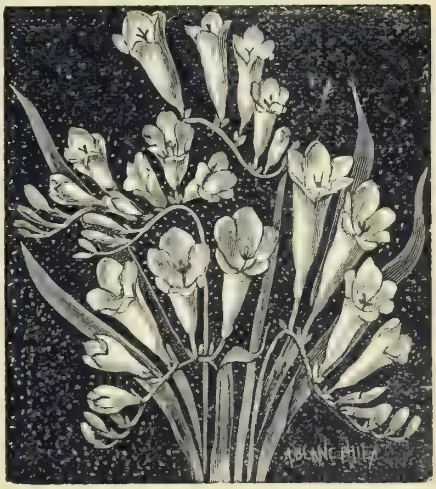
Papin—Deep violet; flowers full.

Snow Fairy—White; a charming variety.

Striped Banner—Corolla beautifully striped.

Victor Hugo—Flowers very large, double; sepals clear red, corolla clear lilac; an entirely new color.

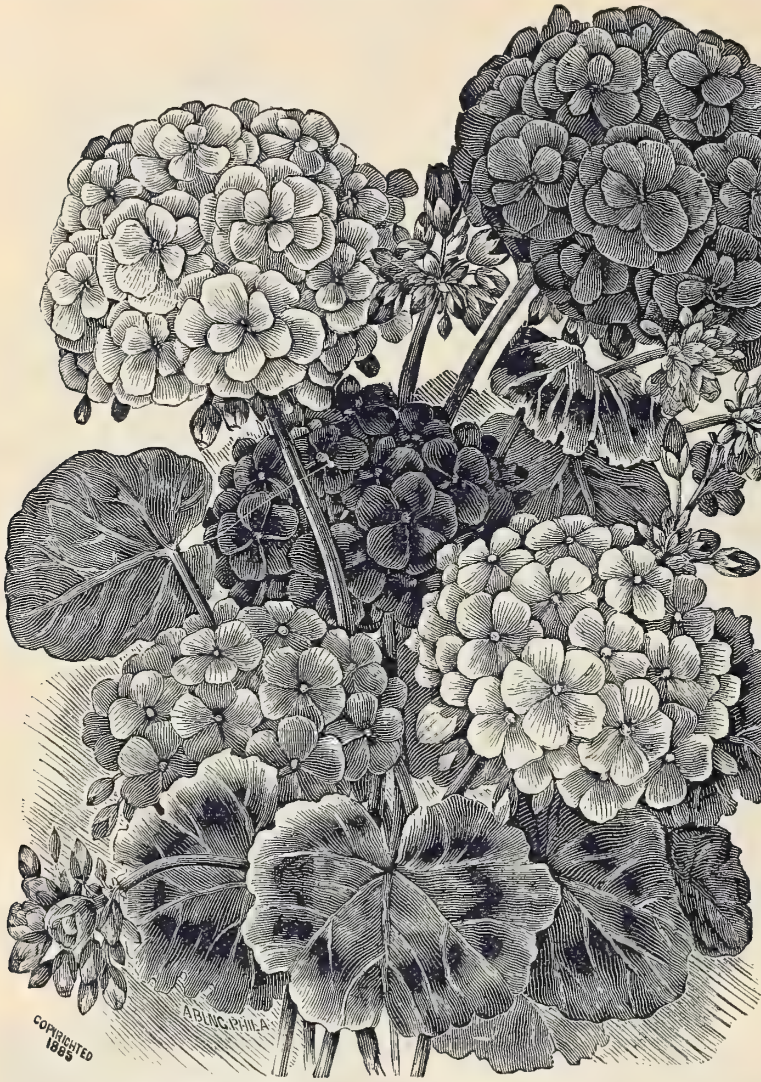
Each, 10 cts.; per dozen, $1.00.



FREESIA.

One of the most attractive of all Cape Bulbs. It is very handsome, possessing a peculiar grace of form, and their fragrance is most delightful. As cut flowers they are extremely valuable, the expanded blooms opening in water fill the air with a most delicate perfume, and their endurance is really remarkable. The flower stems grow about 9 inches high, each stem producing from six to eight blooms.

Refracta Alba (Odorata)—Pure white, delightfully fragrant; each....... 25



GERANIUMS.

Since the establishment of our business we have always made a specialty of growing Geraniums. We have every year added to our already long list a few of the newest and very best varieties produced. We are confident we have as fine an assortment as any can desire, having discarded all except the most distinct and free-flowering varieties.

GENERAL COLLECTION—SINGLE.

Alsatian Lorraine—Large trusses of well formed flowers, dark salmon, shaded vermilion, and lighter towards the edge of the petals.

Anna Hippard—A first-class bedding variety, scarlet, shaded with crimson.

Bouquet de Flore—White, shaded carmine, large, finely-formed trusses.

Challomel Lecour—Dark crimson; very large truss; good bedder.

Clemence Boutard—Large trusses; rich French white flowers; good bedder.

Concours Regional—Deep rose, beautifully marked with white; a splendid bedder.

Cosmos—Immense perfect formed trusses; color salmon with orange; a fine variety.

Cygnet—Immense trusses of the purest white flowers, of free habit and a very early bloomer.

Dazzler—Intense scarlet, large white eye.

Evening Star—Pure white, with a distinct band of pink running through the petals; one of the most beautiful.

Favourite—Florets large and fine; color beautiful sherry scarlet; plant of good habit and free blooming.

Glorie de Lyonaise—Capucine scarlet, with large pure white eyes.

Henry Jacobi—Flowers of the richest velvety crimson, shading to black.

Jasper—Very large trusses of deeply shaded, bright orange flowers, with white eye.

J. B. Dumas—Violet amaranth, upper petals marked capucine red.

Lizzie Brooks—Scarlet, florets very large.

Mary H. Foote—Light pale salmon, white eye.

May Queen—Flesh color, half of the upper petals pure white, margins of white on lower petals.

Master Christine—Pink; fine bedder.

M. Chevreul—Rich crimson, tinted with orange; very large trusses.

Mad. Cornell—Trusses of immense size; color very soft rose.

Mrs. Lindsay—Plant of fine habit and very free blooming; color dark pink, upper petals marked with white.

Mrs. Thorpe—White, tinged with pink; of very fine habit.

Mrs. J. P. Anthony—White, tinged with rosy salmon; trusses very large and freely produced.

New Life—Scarlet, splashed with white.

Pinafore—Deep red, shaded crimson.

Queen of the Belgians—Trusses very large, pure white.

Queen of the West—Orange scarlet; very fine.

Ralph—Dark crimson, shaded amaranth.

Sam Sloan—Deep crimson scarlet; very large trusses.

White Perfection—Snow white, pink eye.

GENERAL COLLECTION—DOUBLE.

Apple Blossom—Rosy salmon and pink.

Bac-Ninah—Immense trusses of perfect formed flowers; center of flower salmon, petals bordered with red; very free and of good habit.

Bishop Wood—Red, flushed with purple.

Bridal Bouquet—Pure white; dwarf; very free bloomer.

B. K. Bliss—Of all the varieties this has the largest flowers and most vivid coloring; the individual flowers are two inches in diameter, of good shape; trusses large; color a rich tone of pure scarlet.

Colonel Flatters—Solferino, very bright; upper petals marked with orange.

Counsellor Galy—Large trusses, of a clear brilliant currant red color.

Crimson Velvet—Flowers of the richest dark velvety crimson, shaded black.

Ed. Andre—Dark rose, shaded with violet.

Edmund About—Coppery red, shaded lighter toward the edges; a superb variety.

Emile de Girardin—Clear rose color, producing enormous trusses.

E. Hippard—Florets very large, and of the deepest crimson scarlet.

Emile Lemoine—A magnificent deep crimson scarlet, with immense pips of great substance.

Emerson—Very large trusses of deep shaded pink and salmon.

Ernest Lauth—Scarlet, shaded amaranth; very profuse bloomer.

Etoile des Roses—Color bright China Rose, base of petals pure white; trusses large and finely formed.

Flocon de Niege—Plant dwarf, with large trusses of the purest white flowers.

Fox Hunter—Rich deep crimson scarlet, large individual flowers and trusses; one of the very best for bedding.

Friant—Very large trusses; color orange scarlet, shading to yellow.

Gambetta—Dark red, very large trusses.

General Billott—Large flowers and trusses; lake red, tinted with purple.

Gen. Millot—Very large florets; trusses of immense size; color rich crimson; a splendid bedding variety.

George Thorpe—As a bedding Geranium we have never seen its equal; the trusses are of immense size, on very strong foot-stalks; the color is of the most intense light crimson; the habit is branching and the foliage never burns; a grand variety.

Gil Blas—Compact trusses; very free blooming; color currant red, striped fiery red.

Golden Dawn—Large, well formed flowers of a rich orange red color, sometimes quite distinctly marked with yellow.

Gustave Wideman—Plant of short jointed and very free blooming habit; florets very large; color rich apricot.

Hazel Kirke—Purple crimson; dwarf habit; very free bloomer.

Hoff. Beach—Rich amaranth purple, of fine habit and robust constitution, the foliage wearing well in the hottest weather; the flowers are of good size; the trusses large and freely produced; a good variety for bedding.

James Y. Murkland—Bright peach rose center, broadly margined with white.

Jennie Hamilton—A very distinct variety, opening flesh pink, maturing into a rich currant red; the trusses are of good size; the habit very dwarf and free; one of the best for market purposes, flowering very early in spring.

Jules Verne—Rich velvety crimson.

John Heron—Rich plum-purple flowers, and trusses large; habit compact and spreading; a fine bedder and quite an acquisition.

La Jeanette—Fine variety, with most perfect shaped pure white flowers.

Le Niagara—Pure white; one of the finest double whites.

Le Cygne—Pure white; this variety is one of the very best in this class; florets large, and compact trusses.

Le Pilot—Rich scarlet; fine bedder.

GERANIUMS—Continued.

Longfellow—Deep soft crimson, slightly shaded with purple-rose.

Maggie Hallock—A deep pure pink, shaded rose, with reflex of petals silvery white.

Mary Hill—Very rich deep pink, center marked white, large trusses, and plant of perfect habit.

May Wayte—Violet crimson, shaded scarlet; a good bedder.

M. Tisserant—Immense trusses of large flowers of bright rose color.

Mad. L. de Beauregard—Enormous trusses of very fine form; color lively salmon, each petal distinctly bordered with pure white.

Madame Thibaut—Large flowers, beautiful rich color, carmine shaded violet, base of petals shaded white.

Miss McMurray—An immense flower of fine shape; color a rich salmon, with lighter margins; large bold truss of a steady habit; distinct and fine.

Mrs. Cope—Rich carmine red, of large size and immense trusses; the habit is all that can be desired, and really a fine bedder.

Mrs. E. G. Hill—Ground color pale blush, suffused with delicate lavender; strong grower and profuse bloomer.

Mrs. Wm. P. Simmons—Deep salmon, with dark bronze shading; very fine.

Negro—Well formed trusses of dark velvety scarlet; one of the darkest Geraniums out.

Orange Perfection—Enormous trusses of orange vermilion, colored flowers.

Peach Blossom—Flower white, shaded and marbled with light and dark peach pink.

Peter Henderson—Splendid scarlet; very free bloomer.

Phallas—A rich apricot orange, most vivid in coloring; trusses very large; habit neat and free; a fine and distinct bedding variety.

Pocahontas—Immense trusses of rose pink flowers, upper petals margined with white.

Progress—A strong growing variety, color orange scarlet.

Queen of the Fairies—A bi-color variety of the most perfect shape, rich flesh color, mottled with pearly white; this has the largest and most perfectly shaped trusses of any variety we have ever seen; grand.

Robt. Sparks—Immense trusses and flowers of a beautiful soft red color; plant dwarf and free; one of the finest Geraniums ever offered.

Ruby Triomphe—Large trusses of crimson scarlet.

S. A. Nutt—Large trusses well formed; color rich dark crimson.

Secrataire Nicholas—Flowers semi-double, trusses large, color garnet with orange centers.

Solcillet—Plant dwarf; flowers very large; deep lake violet, with orange markings.

Sunlight—A most intensely fiery salmon color, shaded orange; of very free growth, with large and bold trusses; a valuable and distinct bedding variety.

Each, 10 cts.; per doz., $1.00; per hundred, by express, our own selection, $6.00.

VARIEGATED GERANIUMS.

Bismarck—Foliage golden, with a deep chocolate zone; salmon colored flowers, tipped with white.

Cloth of Gold—Golden yellow.

Corrine—(Double bronze). Producing fine large double flowers of a bright scarlet color; regular chestnut zone on golden ground.

Crystal Palace Gem—Dark green center, bordered with broad band of yellow.

Earl Rosslyn—Bright gold margin; chestnut zone, laced with dark bronze.

Fanny—Bright bronze; large flowers of a beautiful peach tint.

Golden Tricolor ("Mrs. Pollock")—The ground color of the leaf is deep green; next comes a zone of bronze crimson, the margin of which is tinted with scarlet; then again a belt of lighter green, the margin of the leaf being clear yellow.

Each, 25 cts.

Happy Thought—Dark green border, with golden yellow center.

Marshal McMahon—Golden yellow; deep chocolate zone.

Md. Salleroi—This is an entirely distinct variety, with leaves from 1 to 2 inches in diameter; the center of each is a deep olive green, with broad margins of pure white; the plant is quite dwarf, growing in dense, round masses, quite rapidly. It is not affected in the slightest by exposure to the direct sunlight, and will be valuable for baskets, vases and for second rows in bedding designs.

Mountain of Snow—Dark green, bordered with a deep band of pure white; fine for ribbon lines.

Freak of Nature.

Silver Pheasant.

Prince Silver Wings.

Each, 10 cts., except where noted; per doz., $1.00.

SWEET SCENTED.

Balm—Very sweet scented.

Betulini—Small leaves; very sweet, and of trailing habit.

Nutmeg—Small, round, green leaf, very fragrant.

Rose—Very sweet, and useful for arranging with cut flowers.

Shrubland Pet—Fragrant, and producing a great quantity of carmine flowers.

Peppermint.

Each, 10 cts.

IVY-LEAF.

A variety of drooping habit, having thick, glossy leaves, similar in shape to the Ivy; they are all well adapted for vases or hanging baskets, and are very free flowering.

SINGLE.

Duke of Edinburgh—Light green leaves, broadly margined with white; pink flowers.

L'Elegante—Leaves green, margined with white, tinged with rose; white flowers.

Holly Wreath—Light green leaves, broadly margined with yellow; pink flowers.

DOUBLE.

Abel Carriere—Of a beautiful, soft, magenta color, feathered maroon in upper petals; flowers of extra size and of the finest form.

A. F. Barron—Lilac rose; flowers large and very full; free flowering.

Congo—One of the most distinct and effective flowers of the finest form and substance; of a light shade, center rose, edges silvery white.

Comtesse Horace de Choiseul—Beautiful satiny rose, shaded towards edge of petals white; a most charming variety.

Eurydice—Flowers very large and double; bright rose mauve, shaded red, upper petals feathered violet; very fine.

Galilee—Beautiful soft lilac, of a most pleasing color; trusses and flowers of fine form.

Isadore Feral—Of a most pleasing shade of light rose color; flowers large and very double; one of the most beautiful and distinct.

Jeanne d'Arc—In this we have one of the finest varities yet introduced in size of flower, and being perfectly double it is not surpassed; white suffused light lavender; a great acquisition.

La Rosiere—Of a satiny rose tint, lighter margin flowers, perfectly circular and very double; free and distinct.

Madame Cochin—Silvery lilac, slightly feathered maroon in upper petals; distinct.

Madame Crousse—Beautiful delicate rose, veined in upper petals, deep maroon; flowers large and semi-double; good habit.

Madame Pages—Deep lilac, feathered maroon in upper petals.

Marguerite Jacquot—Rosy pink, edged silvery blush; large and double.

Robt. Fortune—Bright carmine flowers; very double and freely produced.

Vice-President Joly—Soft pink, slightly suffused blush; double and very pretty.

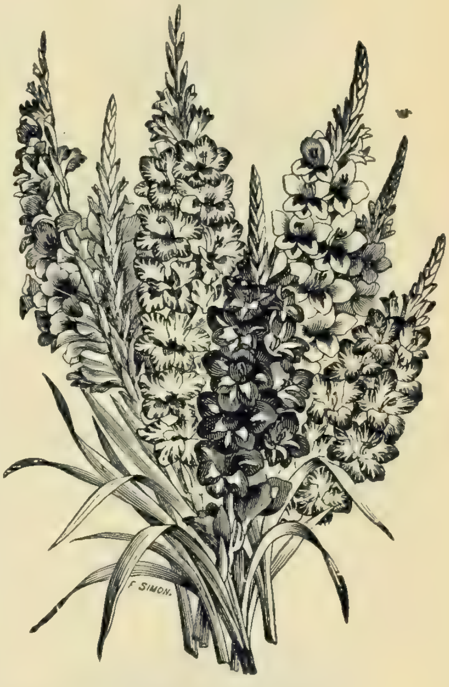
Viscountess Cranbrook—Flowers of a most beautiful shade of color, being of a pretty white satin rose, very double and free; dwarf and very short jointed; exceedingly fine.

Price each 10 cts., per doz. $1.00.

PELARGONIUM.

(Lady Washington.)

In this class of plants there has been a great improvement within the last few years, and we are glad to be able to say that they are going to be in great demand the coming season. We have a fine stock of the very best varieties; strong plants, at the very low price of 25 cts. each.



GLADIOLUS.

The Gladiolus constitutes one of the finest features of the flower garden during the summer and autumn months. The flowers are almost of every desirable color, from the most intense scarlet to the purest white. Plant the bulbs from 6 to 9 inches apart and 4 inches deep. Plant from 1st of May to middle of June. In the fall, before hard frost, take up the bulbs, cut the stems to within 1 foot of the ground, spread them out on the floor of a cool shed or cellar for 2 weeks, then remove the stems from the bulbs and store in a cool place, free from frost, until spring. We have a fine collection of about 200 varieties. Our space is too limited in this catalogue to give a description of each, but if in ordering you will state about what you want, we will give it our best attention.

12 fine named kinds, our selection, $1.00.

25 extra choice named kinds, our selection, $2.50.

CHOICE MIXTURES OF GLADIOLI.

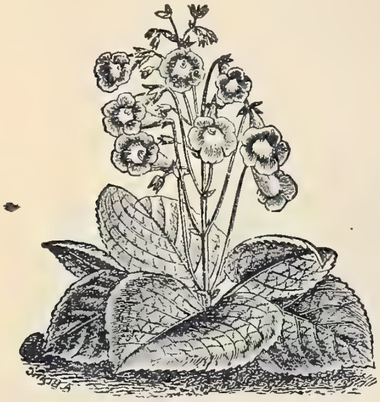
We would warmly recommend our friends who wish to have a display of really beautiful varieties, for a small amount of money, to look over the following list. Although they are cheap they are good, as it costs just as much to grow a poor one as a good one; we have discarded all the poor ones.

For 50 cts. we will mail you one doz. extra choice mixed, assorted colors; by express, 50 for $1.50; 100 for $3.00.

Very fine mixed varieties of various shades of red, per doz.	.50
Very fine mixed varieties of light colors and white, per doz.	.75
Very fine mixed varieties of rose colors, per doz.	.60

GLADIOLI—Colvilli Alba. (The Bride.)

A hardy variety of dwarf habit, which must be planted in fall. It is well adapted for forcing in the conservatory or house, and is very desirable for cut flowers; flowers pure white; each 10c; per doz... ....1.00



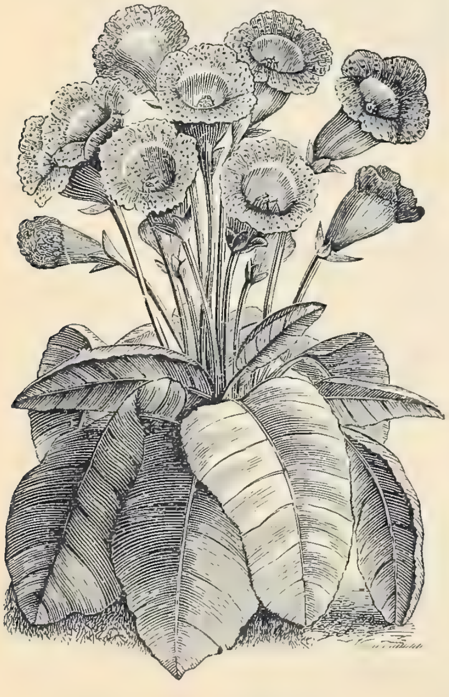
GESNERIA.

A genus of tuberous rooted greenhouse plants of great beauty. Very valuable for the handsome flowers which they freely produce in the autumn and early winter.

Metalica—A very beautiful little plant with dark crimson, velvety leaves.

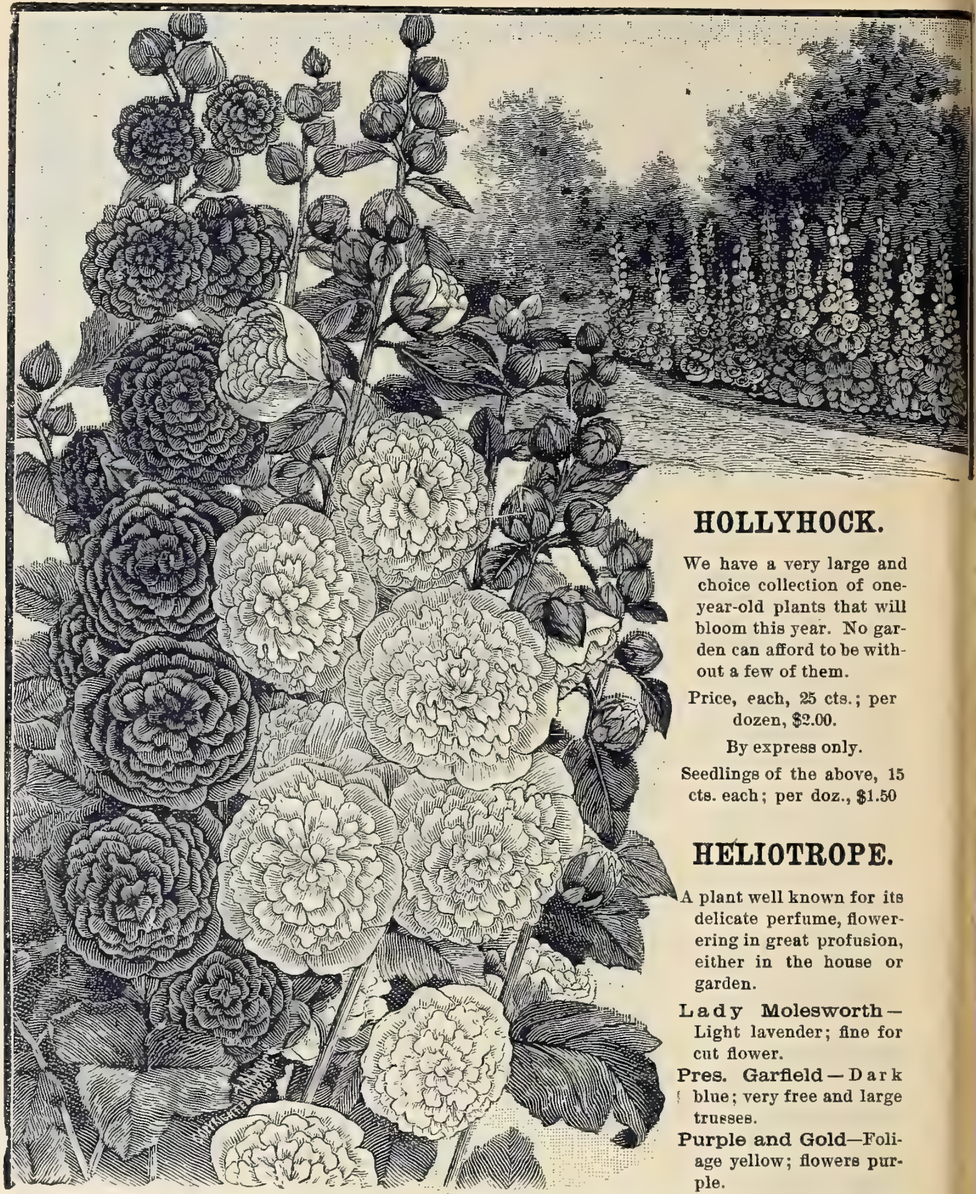
Zebrina—Leaves rich velvet, striped with green.

Each, 25 cts.

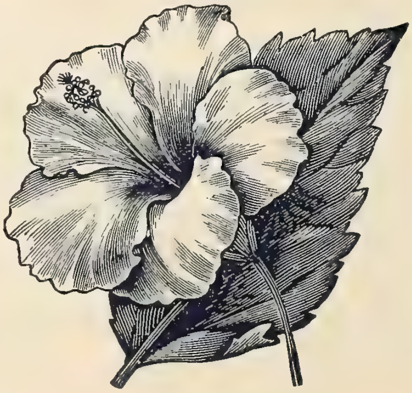


GLOXINIAS.

Handsome greenhouse summer blooming plants having a great variety of colors. Start the bulbs in spring in a warm place; in winter, keep them dry and warm; each..............................25



HOLLYHOCKS.



HIBISCUS.

This interesting plant, although not new, has not until very recently been much noticed. Its mode of culture is now better understood, and its merits as a greenhouse and bedding plant more fully appreciated. All the varieties are profuse bloomers and exceedingly attractive in variety; each.......15

HOLLYHOCK.

We have a very large and choice collection of one-year-old plants that will bloom this year. No garden can afford to be without a few of them.

Price, each, 25 cts.; per dozen, $2.00.

By express only.

Seedlings of the above, 15 cts. each; per doz., $1.50

HELIOTROPE.

A plant well known for its delicate perfume, flowering in great profusion, either in the house or garden.

Lady Molesworth—Light lavender; fine for cut flower.

Pres. Garfield—Dark blue; very free and large trusses.

Purple and Gold—Foliage yellow; flowers purple.

Queen of Violets—A grand variety, of fine habit and profuse bloomer; color rich dark violet with distinct large white eyes.

White Lady—Almost pure white; large trusses of flowers.

Each, 10 cts.

HELIANTHUS MULTIFLORUS PLENUS.

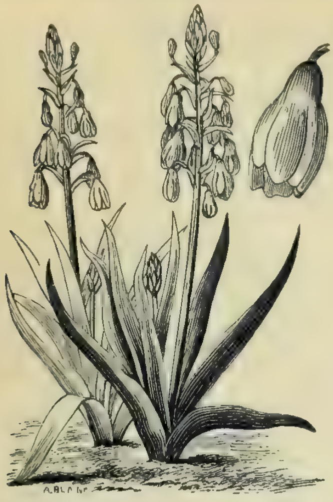
The Oscar Wilde Sunflower—A grand, hardy plant, of neat, medium dwarf habit, with beautiful golden yellow flowers, which are double and round as a ball; each.......... ... .10

HOYA—Wax Plant.

A handsome greenhouse climber, with thick, leathery leaves, bearing its beautiful wax-like flowers in clusters; each.........................15

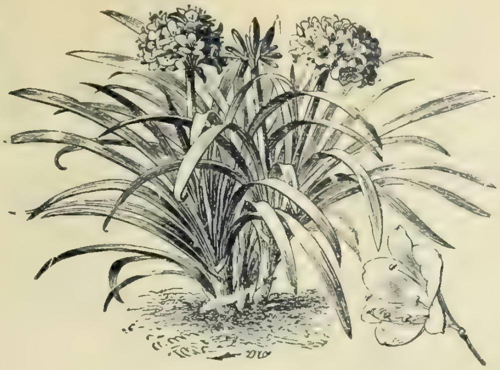
HONEYSUCKLE—Japanese.

Aurea Reticulata—A beautiful variegated variety, making a handsome pot plant when grown on a trellis. Each.....................................25



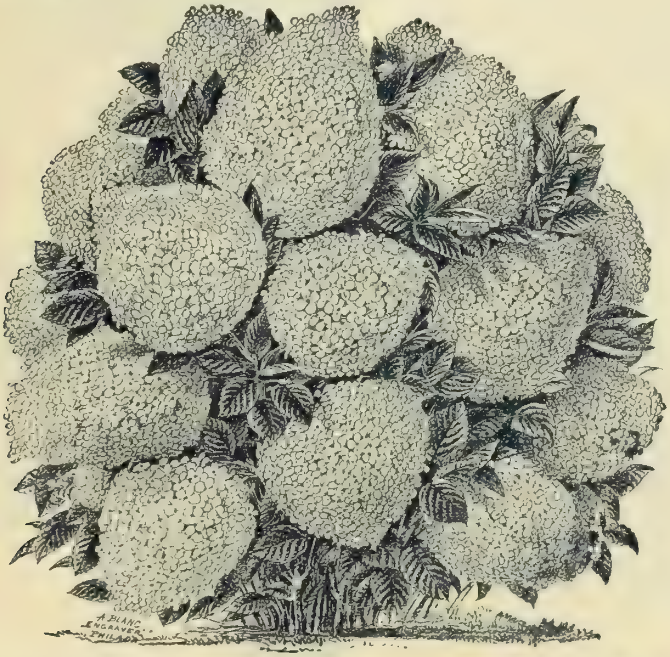
HYACINTHUS CANDICANS—The Cape Hyacinth.

A plant well worthy of cultivation; its flowers are drooping, pure white, and exquisitely perfumed, and are borne on a stem which grows erect about 4 feet in height; price.............................. 25



IMANTOPHYLLUM MINIATUM.

A superb plant, with the habit and general aspect of the Amaryllis, having dark green leaves, and large clusters of buff-orange flowers on the summit of a stem about 15 inches high, and making a most effective and beautiful plant. Price, each........1.00



HYDRANGEA.

A beautiful, hardy, shrubby plant, suitable alike for greenhouse or parlor culture. It also makes a very handsome ornament for the lawn in summer.

Hortensis—Flowers pink, shading to purple, each .25

Paniculata Grandiflora—This is a hardy variety, of great beauty; the flowers are white and borne in large pyramidal bunches, lasting in bloom a long time; it is perfectly hardy in our Northern States (see cut); each...........................25

Thomas Hogg—Almost pure white; each........25

Otaksa—Very large, pink flowers, and fine, glossy leaves. Each.................................25

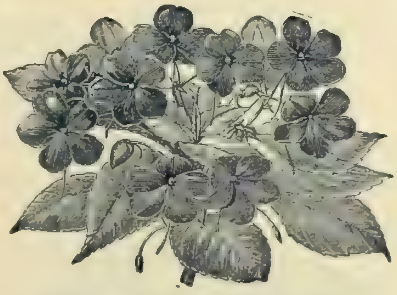
ISOLEPSIS GRACILIS.

A fine basket plant. Each..........................15

IVIES.

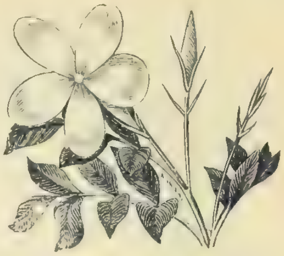
English—With thick, glossy leaves. Each........25

German or Parlor Ivy—Bright green leaves; rapid grower. Each..................................10



IMPATIENS SULTANI.

This plant was introduced from South Africa. It grows freely and flowers profusely and continually, resembling somewhat a Balsam in habit of growth and shape of leaf; the flowers are single, larger than a 25-cent piece, and of the richest carmine magenta color; a valuable addition to our list. Each 15



JESSAMINE.

Grandiflorum—White; very fragrant.
Revolutum—Yellow.
Each, 25 cts.

JUSTICEA CARNEA.

A greenhouse plant, with large, glossy, dark foliage, bearing long spikes of flesh colored flowers; very pretty; each 25

KENILWORTH, or COLLOSEUM IVY.

An excellent drooping, delicate looking plant, very suitable for hanging baskets or vases; each.......10

LANTANA.

Very desirable plant for house or garden culture; free bloomer; each................................ 10

LIBONIA—Penrohiensis.

A winter blooming plant; flowers scarlet, tipped with yellow; should be treated the same as a Carnation; each.......................................10

LOBELIA.

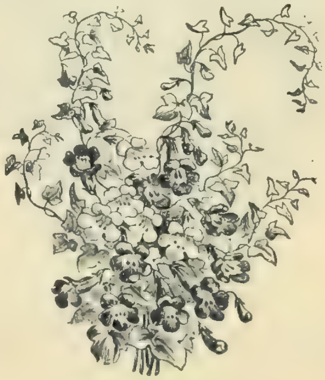
A most beautiful little plant, profuse bloomer, and very suitable for edging beds or for hanging baskets; each.......................................10

MADERIA VINE.

Tuberosa—Known as the Mignonette Vine; a rapid climber; each..............................10

MAHERNIA ODORATA.

Pretty little winter blooming plant, covered with yellow, bell-shaped flowers; very fragant; each..10



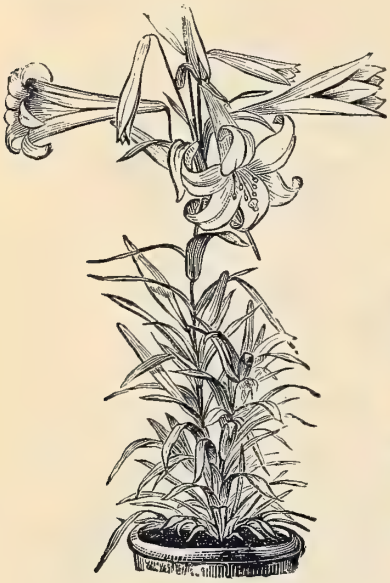
MAURANDIA.

One of the prettiest little vines grown, especially adapted for vases and hanging baskets; each.....10

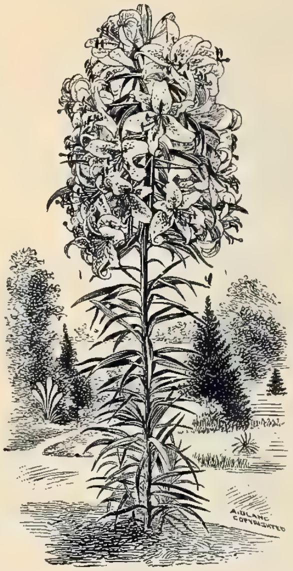
MYRSIPHYLLUM ASPARAGOIDES.

(Smilax.)

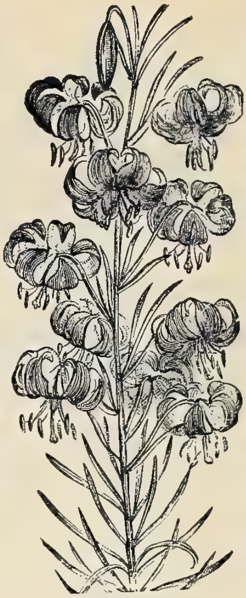
This beautiful plant is well worthy of every one's attention; each....................................15



L. HARRISI.



L. AURATUM.



L. TENUIFOLIUM.

LILIES.

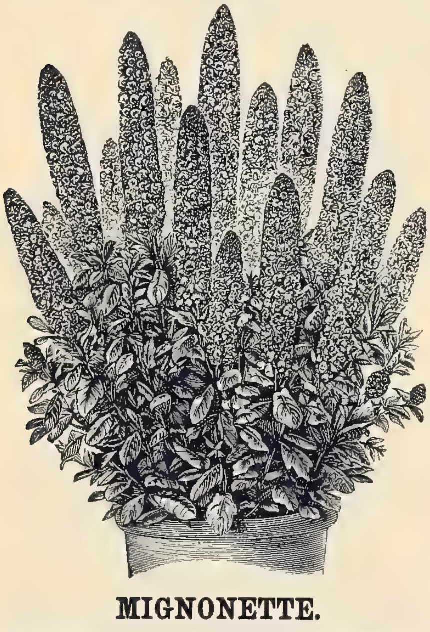
We know of no class of plants that affords so much pleasure as the Japan Lilies. They only want to be seen to meet with the appreciation they deserve. Fine strong plants in pots.

Auratum—Golden banded Japan Lily, large bulbs.50
Batemanni—Flowers bright apricot color.........50
Brownii—A handsome variety, flowers white inside, purple outside...........................1.50
Candidum—White, select..........................50
Excelsum—Light buff...........................50
Hansonii—Flowers borne in clusters; outside yellow, streaked white; inside yellow, spotted purple...1.50
Harrisi—(Bermuda Easter Lily), white............50
Humboldtii—Golden yellow, spotted purple......50
Lancifolium Album—White Japan Lily.........50
" **Roseum**—Rose spotted Japan Lily.50
" **Rubrum**—White and red spotted Japan Lily...........................50
Leichtlinii—Canary yellow, with crimson spots.1.00
Longiflorum—White...............................25
Tenuifolium—Flowers bright vermilion, foliage delicate and graceful 50
Thunbergicum—Mixed yellow and red.........50
Tigrinum—(Tiger Lily), orange, spotted black ...25
" **fl. pl.**—(Double Tiger Lily) 25
Umbellatum—Various colors of red and yellow, with and without spots..............................25

MOON FLOWER.

(Ipomea Grandiflora.)

This is a species of the Morning Glory family of very rapid growth. If planted in rich soil with a sunny exposure it will make a wonderful growth, and produce great quantities of its large pure white blooms, which are delightfully fragrant. For covering verandas or trellises it is unequaled. Each, 25c; per doz...................$2.50



MIGNONETTE.

This sweet-scented little plant is too well known to need description; each.................................10

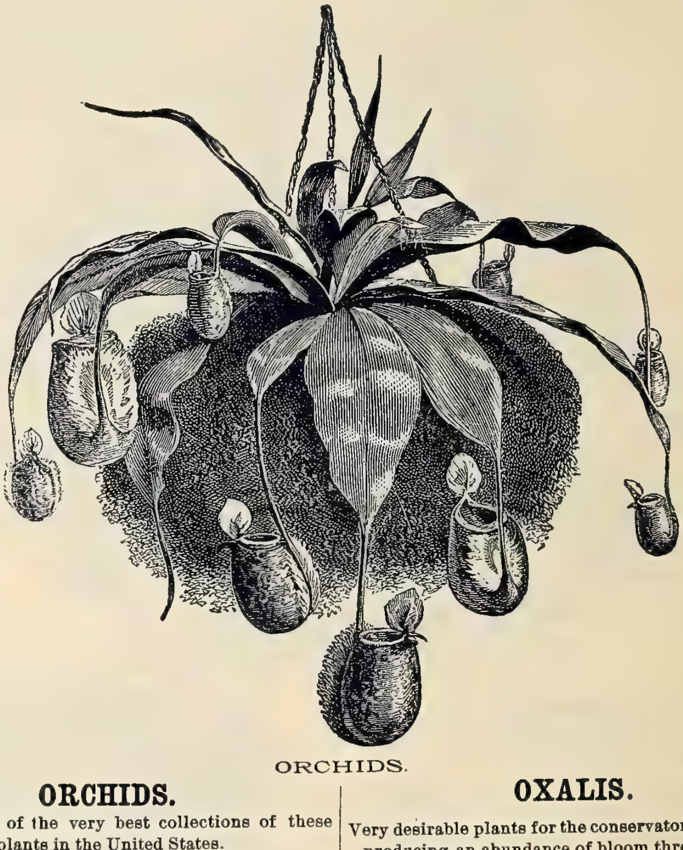
MYOSOTIS.

Palustris (Forget-Me-Not)—This old favorite, with its pretty little blue flowers, is always in great demand..10
Dissitiflora—Winter blooming variety, producing its lovely blue flowers on long stems; each.......10

MYRTUS COMMUNIS.

(Sweet-scented Myrtle.)

An evergreen greenhouse shrub; excellent plant for the house; each...25

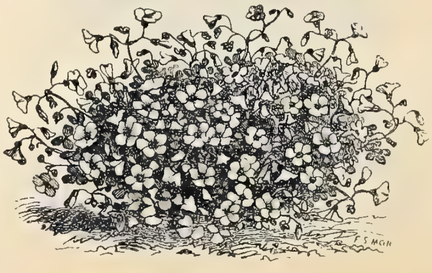


ORCHIDS.

ORCHIDS.

We have one of the very best collections of these interesting plants in the United States.

At from $1.00 to $10.00 each, according to variety.



OXALIS.

OXALIS.

Very desirable plants for the conservatory or parlor, producing an abundance of bloom throughout the winter and spring months. Assorted colors, white yellow, pink, red and blue.

Cernua Plena—Double yellow; each..............10
Lutea—Single yellow; each 10

OTHONNA CRASSIFOLIA.

Another excellent hanging plant. It stands our hot, dry climate without failing. Also well adapted for edging beds, or for carpet work; each.............10

PEPEROMIA.

A very desirable plant for ferneries.

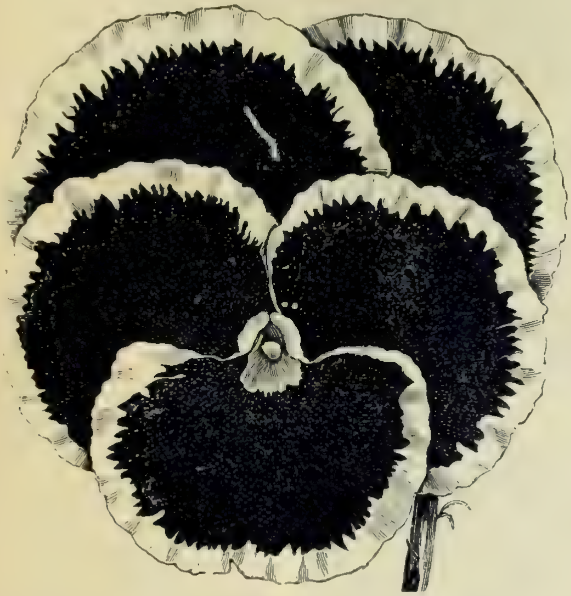
Maculosa—Ovate leaves of green, striped with white.

PEPEROMIA—Continued.

Magnoliafolia—Dark green thick leaves, a very fine window plant.

Resedaflora—This is a superb variety, having small green leaves and bearing fine white flowers, somewhat in form of Mignonette.

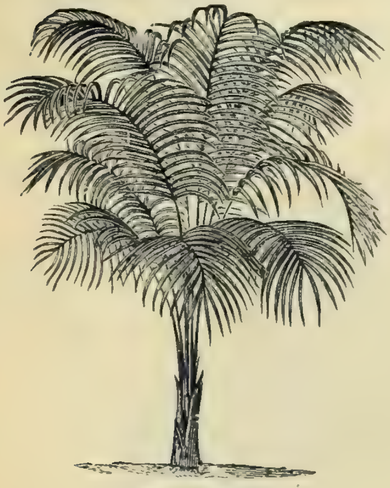
Each, 15 cts.



PANSIES.

Fine plants from our superb strain of seed, all colors. Each, 10 cts.; per dozen, 75 cts.; 50 for $2.50; 100 for $4.00.

By express only.



ARECA LUTECENS.

PALMS.

Areca Lutecens.... ....Each, .50 to 1.50

Areca Sapida...................... " 2.00 to 5.00

Areca Rubra...................... " 1.00 to 5.00

Brahea Filimentosa—Habit of plant, robust, erect, fan-shaped leaves, on the margins of which are numerous thread-like filaments; each $2.00 to...5.00

Corypha Australis—Each, 50 cts. to..........5.00

Chamærops Humilis—An extremely handsome plant, and very hardy; each, 50 cts. to.....5.00

Chamærops Excelsa—Each, $1.00 to........5.00

Cocos Weddelliana—Each, $1.00 to... ....3.00

Cocos Plumosa—Each.. ....1.00

Curculigo Recurvata—Each.................. 25

Latania Borbonica—This is, perhaps, the best species in cultivation, and is certainly the most extensively used for decorative purposes: its broad fan leaves and hardy nature admirably fit it for that purpose; each, $1.00 to..............3.00

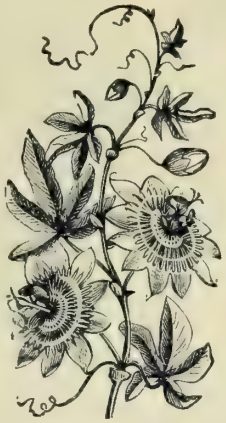
Oreodoxia Regia—Each, $1.00 to..............5.00

Phœnix Canariensis—Each, $1.00 to........ ..5.00

Phœnix Dactylifera—(Date Palm.) Another robust variety, highly ornamental; each, $1.00 to...5.00

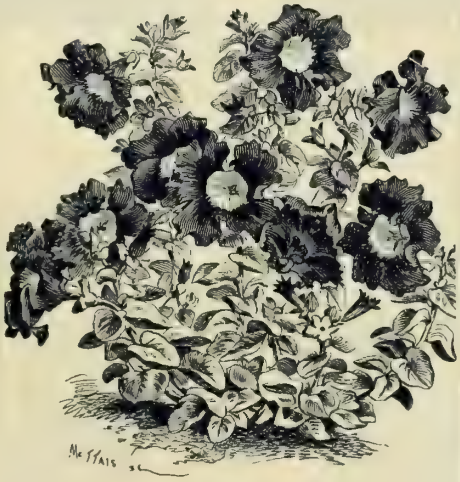
Phœnix Reclinata—Each, $1.00 to............5.00

Seaforthia Elegans—This is a most graceful species and should find a place in every collection; each $1.00 to........ ....5.00



PASSIFLORA—Passion Vine.

Constance Elliot—A remarkably beautiful and interesting climber, attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet; well adapted for the conservatory or parlor; each............25



PETUNIA.

A very showy plant for the parlor or conservatory; single and double varieties.

Double—Each..15

Single Varieties—Each, 10 cts.; per doz........1.00

PHLOX.

(Perennial.)

We offer a list of very fine varieties of this class, and cannot too highly recommend their more general cultivation; for borders they are unsurpassed, and all are perfectly hardy. Each, 10 cts.; per doz....................................1.00

PILEA.

Muscosa (Artillery Plant)—Graceful frond-like foliage.

Repens—Much used for carpet bedding.

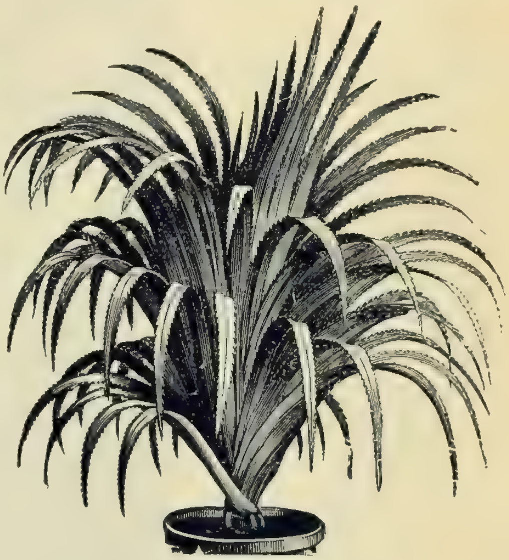
Both varieties well adapted for baskets. Each, 10 cts.

PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS.

A very pretty plant, bearing large trusses of beautiful pale blue flowers; each 25

POINSETTIA PULCHERRIMA.

A tropical plant of great beauty, the gorgeous bracts of dazzling scarlet sometimes measuring one foot in diameter. Flowers at Christmas; each.... ...25

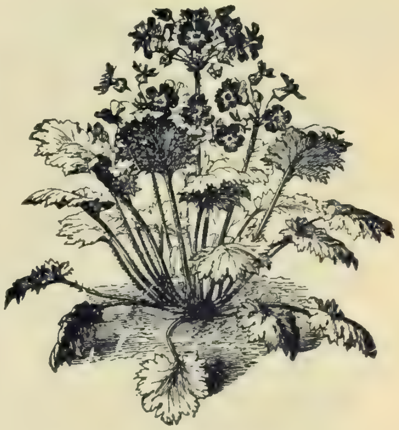


PANDANUS UTILIS.

(Screw Pine.)

So called from the arrangement of the leaves on the stem. Well suited for house culture. Each, 75 cts. to...3.00

Veitchii—Same as above, but variegated; a beautiful variety. Each, $1.00 to...................5.00



PRIMULA.

No winter-blooming plant is more generally admired than the Primula, and none that we know of is more deserving of admiration. Although a greenhouse plant, it always succeeds well in the parlor, giving general satisfaction. It prefers a cool to a hot atmosphere, therefore should be given a place at a window in the coolest room convenient. Water carefully, taking care not to spill any in the flower buds or center of the plant, as it causes them to rot. Propagate in spring by cuttings, division of the plant, or seed sown in May. The soil should be of a light rich nature.

Double—White, each... 50

Single—White, each........ 25

" Red, each................ 25

Per doz., assorted colors, single, $2.00.

RICHARDIA ALBA MACULATA.

Variegated summer blooming Calla, very useful for vases; each. .25

ROSES—Hybrid Perpetuals.

We have this season imported from England a quantity of *Budded or Grafted Roses*, which for beauty and form of flowers are unsurpassed. It is an acknowledged fact that this class of Roses produce greater quantities of superior flowers, when *grafted*, than they do upon their own roots. When planted in the garden, they should be placed so as to have the graft about 2 inches underground. In winter they should be protected, either by bending them down and covering with soil, or tied up with straw.

Abel Carriere—Rich velvety maroon, shaded with violet; large, full and finely shaped.

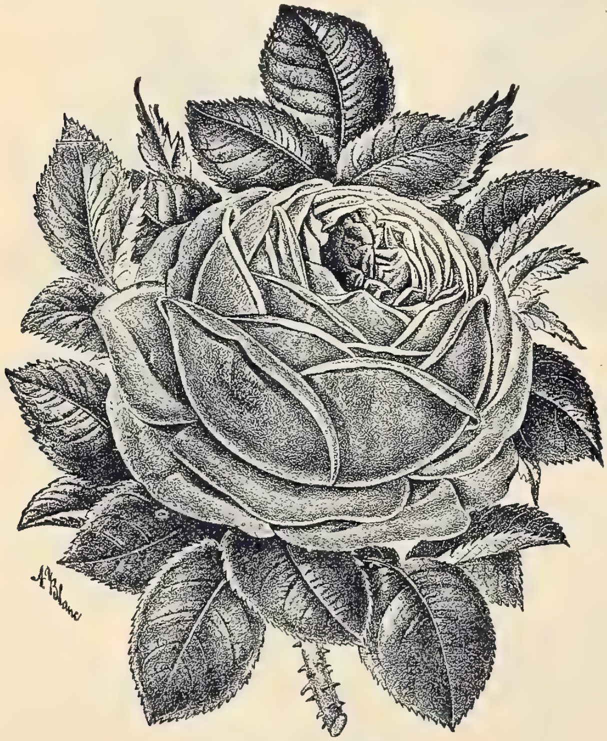
Alfred Colcomb—Bright, clear red; large and full; form globular and excellent.

Alfred K. Williams—Carmine red; changing to magenta; large, full and imbricated.

Anna de Deiesbach—Clear rose; large; cupped; good for forcing.

Baron Nat. de Rothschild—Bright crimson; large, full and fine form.

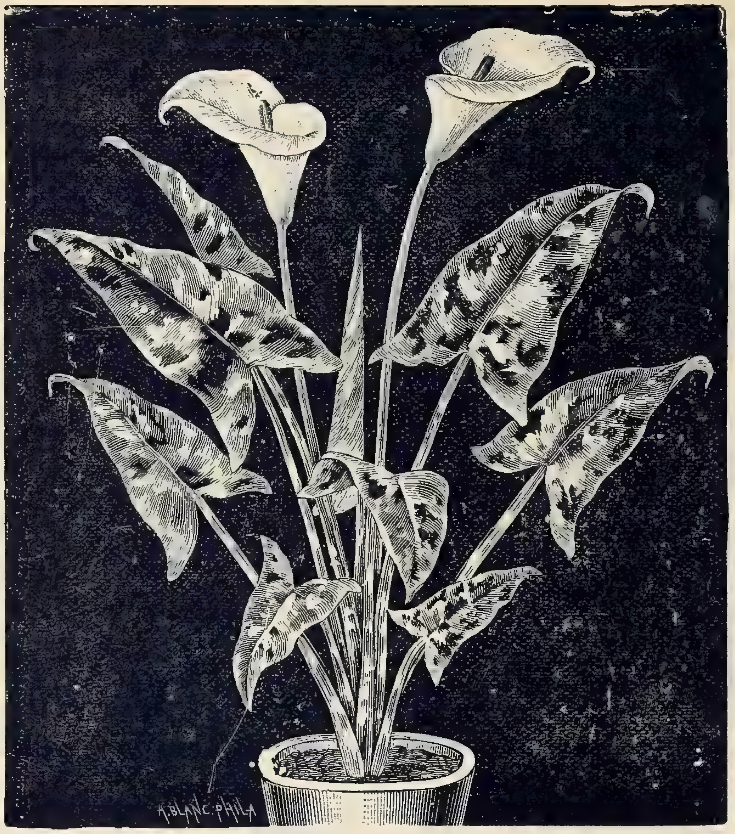
Baroness Rothschild—Beautiful, clear rose, shaded with white; very large and double; of good habit.



BARONESS ROTHSCHILD.

Charles Lamb—Bright red; lovely clear color; very beautiful in the bud; foliage handsome, and continuous bloomer.

Dr. Andry—Dark bright red; very large, full and of fine form.



RICHARDIA ALBA MACULATA.

Duchess of Bedford—Dazzling light scarlet crimson; large, full and of perfect globular shape; a vigorous grower, with fine foliage.

Earle of Pembroke—Soft, velvety crimson, shaded bright red; distinct and good.

Eugene Furst—Velvety crimson, shaded with deep crimson; large and full; of good shape; a fine, dark rose.

Fisher Holmes—Magnificent, reddish scarlet, shaded with deep, velvety crimson; very brilliant, large, full and of good form.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Brilliant, velvety red, large double and very free.

Horace Vernet—Beautiful velvety purplish red, shaded with dark crimson, very large and full; very effective.

La France—Beautiful pale peach, rose center, very large and full; very free bloomer.

Lord Bacon—Deep crimson, illumined with scarlet and shaded with velvety black, large, full and globular; abundant bloomer.

Mad. Marie Garnier—Silvery white, center flesh color, large and full; very free flowering.

Mad. Oswald de Kerchove—White, shaded with pink, centers tinted with coppery yellow, of medium size, full and cupped, very sweet.

Mad. Prosper Langier—Pale rose, shaded with fiery red, large and full.

Mad. Isaac Pereire—Rosy carmine, of enormous size, full; finely imbricated.

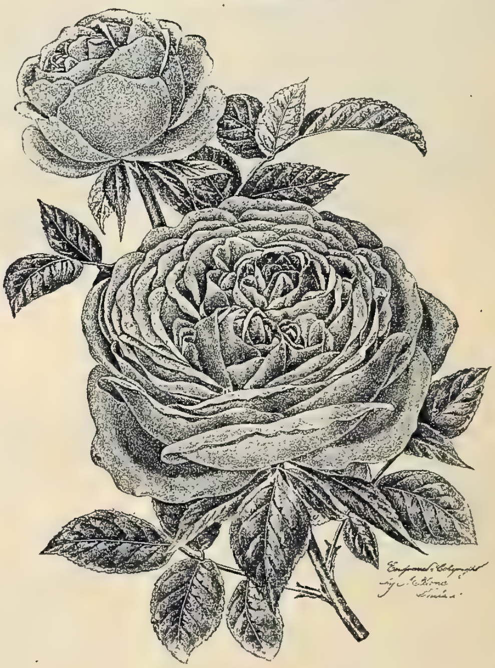
Magna Charta—Bright pink, suffused with carmine, very large, full, of good form, habit erect, splendid foliage, flowers very freely produced; a grand variety.

Marie Baumann—Bright carmine, very large, smooth, and of exquisite form.

Paul Neyron—Dark rose, large, fine form and habit.

Pierre Notting—Blackish red, shaded with violet; very large and full, of globular form.

Prefet Limbourg—Dark velvety red, shaded with violet; large and full.

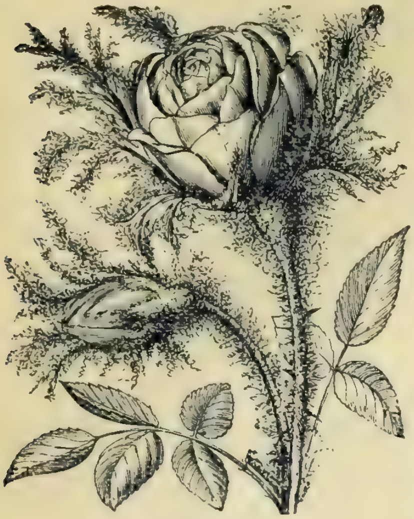

Engraved & Lithographed by A. Blanc Phila.

MAGNA CHARTA.

Souvenir de Mad. Alfred Vy—Bright deep crimson red, of medium size, full and of fine form and habit.

Violette Bouyer—White, shaded with delicate flesh color, large, full and finely formed.

Strong plants from 6-inch pots, each, 50 cts.; per doz., $5.00; by express only.



MOSS.

This class is even more hardy and should be treated the same as the Hybrid Perpetuals; all grafted or budded.

Angelique Quetier—Rosy lilac, large and double.

Baron de Wassenær—Bright red, flowering in clusters; good form.

Perpetual White—White, blooming in clusters, very mossy, double.

Salet—Bright rose, blush edges, large and full.

Soupert and Notting—Beautiful bright rose, very large, full and of globular form.

Strong plants from 6 inch pots; each, 50 cts.; per dozen, $5.00.

By express only.

NEW HYBRID TEA ROSES.

Wm. Francis Bennett—Rich, glowing crimson, rivalling the Jacqueminot in color; the buds are long-pointed, exquisitely fragrant, and a most profuse bloomer.

Each, 25 cts.

American Beauty—Brilliant carmine, of immense size; very fragrant and profuse bloomer. One of the best Roses ever offered.

Each, 50 cts.

NEW TEA ROSE.

The Bride—This is undoubtedly the finest white Rose under cultivation. It is a sport from Catherine Mermet, and is a counterpart of that fine variety, excepting in color, which is pure white. It also produces more flowers than the parent plant, and the blooms last a long time after being cut.

Each, 25 cts.

GENERAL COLLECTION OF EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.

Adam—Carmine pink, extra large, very double.

Agrippina—Brilliant fiery red, very double; profuse bloomer.

Alba Rosea—Creamy white, with rose center; very fine.

Andre Schwartz—Rich crimson.

Anne Marie de Montravel—Polyantha Rose; pure white; very free blomer.

Beau Carmine—A beautiful rose for bedding; rich carmine red; very profuse bloomer.

Bon Silene—Deep rose color, very fine.

Catherine Mermet—Flesh colored; very fine large buds.

Celine Forestier—Deep rich canary yellow.

Chas. Rovolli—Carmine and silver rose, large and full.

Cornelia Cook—Pure white; a magnificent Rose.

Douglass—Dark cherry red.

Duchesse de Brabant—Soft rosy flesh, changing to deep rose.

Duchess of Edinburgh—Brilliant crimson, shaded with maroon.

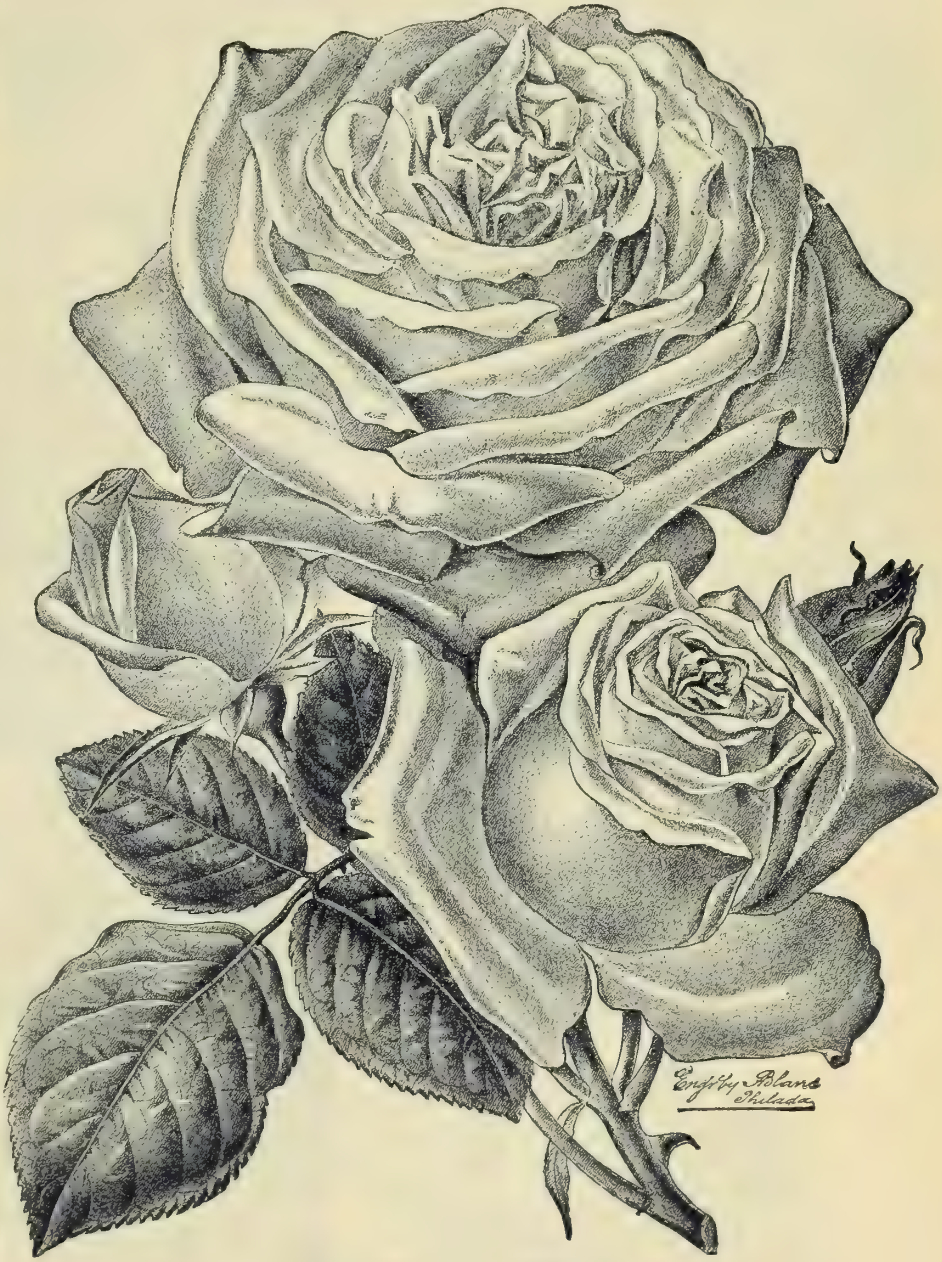
Etoile de Lyon—Brilliant sulphur yellow, very large and full, of fine form.

Glorie de Dijon—Rich creamy yellow, shaded with amber; very double.

Homer—Light flesh, changing to silvery rose.

Hermosa—Beautiful clear rose; constant bloomer.

Isabella Sprunt—Canary yellow; profuse bloomer.



CATHERINE MERMET.

La Phœnix—Brilliant red, shaded with dark crimson.

La France—Fine pink.

Mad. Bravy—Rich, creamy white, with blush center.

Mad. Cecil Brunner—Dwarf habit; salmon rose; flowers freely produced.

Mad. Falcot—Fine apricot yellow; much valued for bouquets.

Mad. Joseph Schwartz—White, flushed with pink; flowers produced in clusters.

Malmaison—Flesh color; very fragrant.

Marechal Niel—Deep golden yellow; buds of immense size.

Marie Guillot—White, fringed with lemon; very fine.

Niphetos—Large, pointed, snow-white buds; very fine.

Papa Gontier—Deep pink.

Perle des Jardins—Clear, golden yellow; extra fine.

Queen of Bedders—Crimson; an excellent bedders; profuse bloomer.

Safrano—Bright, apricot yellow; very profuse bloomer.

Sunset—This is a sport from Perle des Jardins; vigorous grower; flowers a beautiful shade of apricot.

Souv. d'un Ami—Light pink.

White Bon Silene—This is a sport of the well known Bon Silene; of the same habit, and just as free flowering.

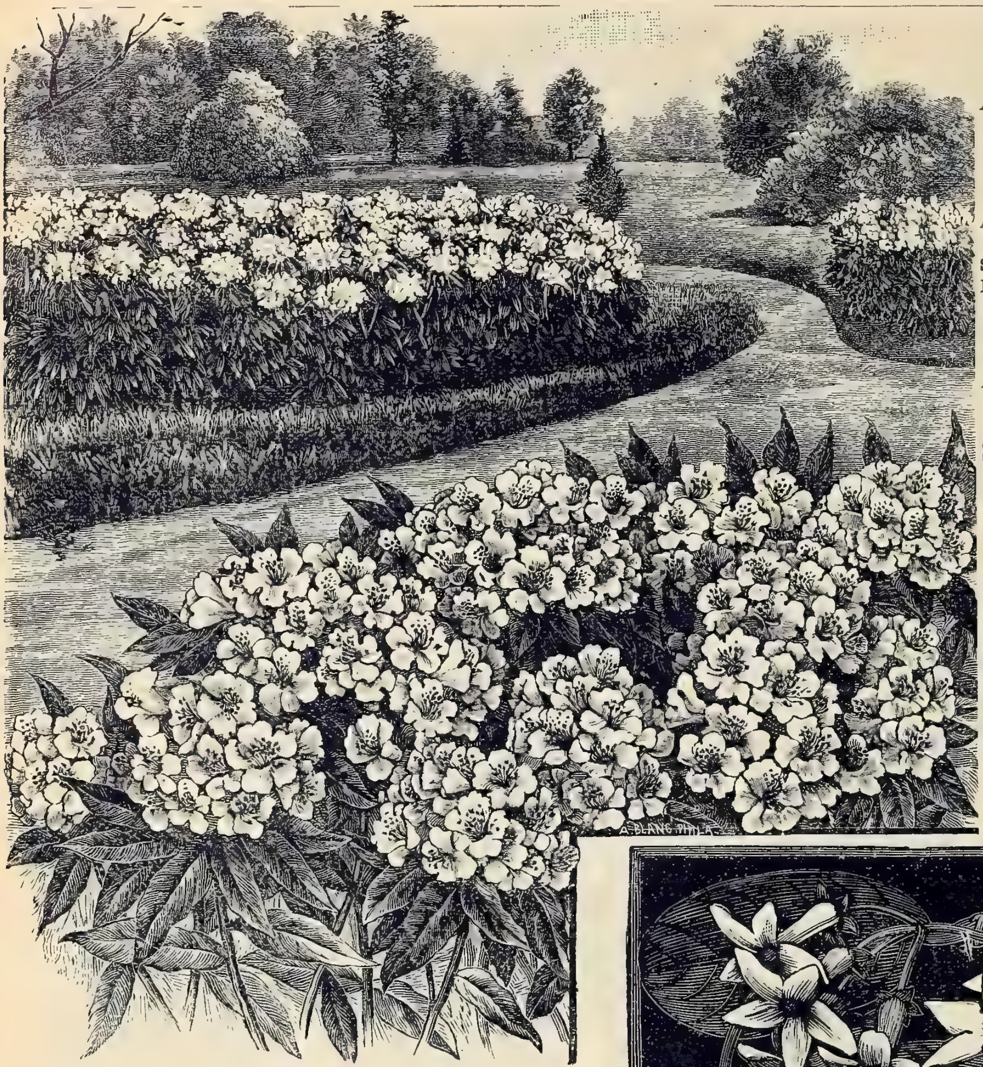
Each, 10 cts.; per doz., $1.00.

CLIMBING—HARDY.

Double Michigan—Bright, rosy red; strong grower and very free bloomer.

Queen of the Prairies—Bright, rosy red, shading to soft pink; a grand variety; very free.

Each, 50 cts. By express only.


A. BLANC PHILA.

RHODODENDRON.

RHODODENDRON.

The Rhododendron is one of the most gorgeous of our hardy plants. The above cut is a true representation of them as grown in Europe; they are perfectly hardy there, but in our severe climate they require some protection in winter. We have a very choice collection of the finest varieties; large plants covered with buds.

Each, $1.25; per dozen, $12.00.

By express.

RHYNCOSPERMUM JASMINOIDES.

A beautiful greenhouse climber, with pure white flowers; very fragrant and useful for arranging in bouquets; each.................................25

SALVIA.

A very ornamental class of flowering plants; tall and well adapted for the center of large beds.

Splendens—Long spike of scarlet flowers.

Patens—Dark blue.

Each, 15 cts.

SANCHEZIA NOBILIS.

A hothouse plant, having lanceolate leaves; dark green, striped with yellow veins; each............25

SAXIFRAGA SARAMENTOSA—Aaron s Beard.

Excellent for hanging; baskets each...............10

STEVIA.

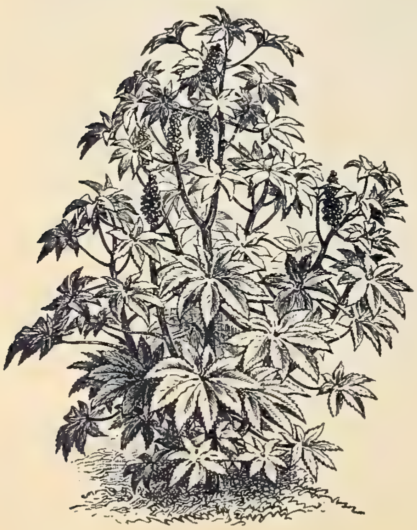
Very valuable winter blooming plants, and much used in the arrangement of bouquets.

Serrata—Tall growing; pure white flowers; feathery-like and graceful.

Serrata Nana Compacta—A very desirable variety, never exceeding 18 inches in height; pure white.

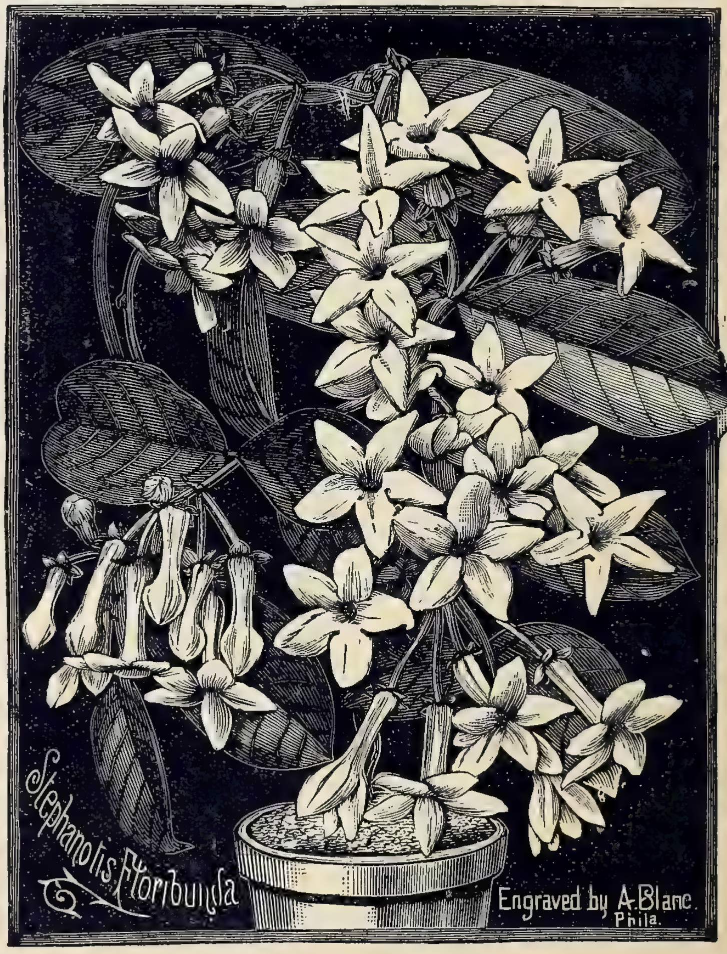
Serrata Variegata—Handsome variegated foliage; very effective and much used for ribbon bedding.

Each, 10 cts.; per dozen, $1.00.



RICINUS—Castor Oil Bean.

Each, 25 cts.



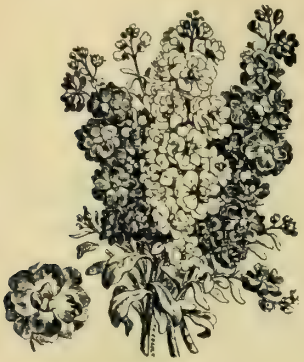
RUBUS GRANDIFLORA.

(Double Flowering Blackberry.)

Large, double, pure white flowers; a splendid winter house plant. Each..............................25

STEPHANOTIS FLORIBUNDA.

A lovely tender climber, valuable for conservatory or window decoration. Each.......................50

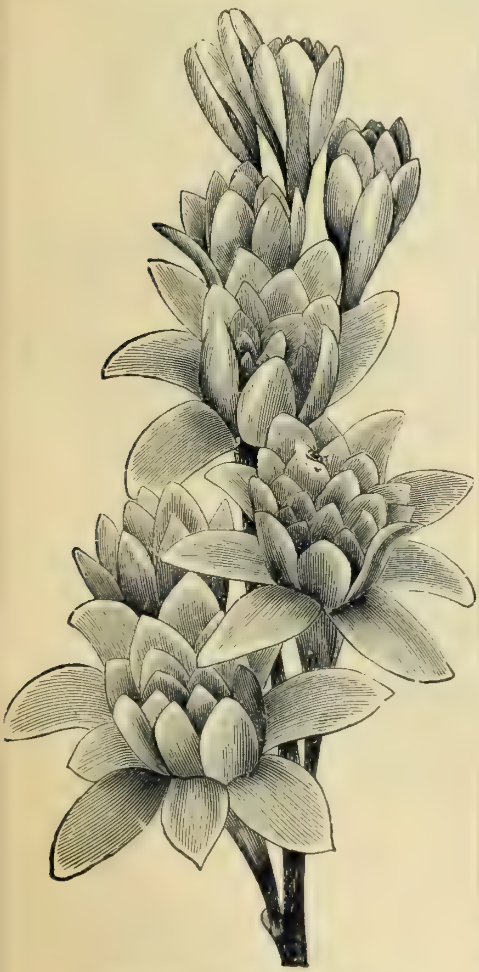


STOCKS.

Plants now largely used for bedding; especially desirable for the profusion of their flowers; all colors. Each, 10 cts.; per dozen.......................75

STREPTOCARPUS.

A lovely little house plant, flowering most of the season; flowers light blue, trumpet shaped; each..15



TUBEROSES—Double.

Pearl Bulbs—First quality; each, 10 cts; per doz., 75 cts.; per 100 ....5.00

TUBEROSES.

Started in pots; each, 25 cts; per doz.............2.50

TRADESCANTIA.

Vulgaris(Wandering Jew)—Drooping; leaves green.
Zebrina—Leaves green; striped with white.
Multicolor—Striped crimson, white and olive.
Each, 10 cts.

TRADESCANTIA DISCOLOR.

An upright growing variety of very showy appearance; leaves striped crimson; bronze and green; each..25

TROPÆOLUM—Nasturtium.

Very desirable as climbers, or for drooping from vases; dwarf varieties make exceedingly showy beds.

Herman Grashoff—Bright orange flowers; very double.

Hunterii—Single, bright scarlet; dwarf; one of the very finest for bedding.

Each, 10 cts.

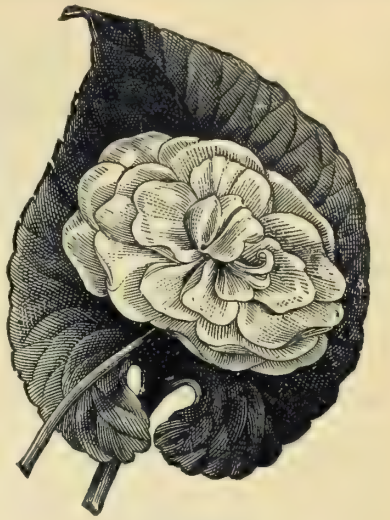
THYME—Golden.

Each, 10 cts.

TIGRIDIA.

One of our finest summer flowering bulbs, with very showy tulip-like flowers of orange and scarlet.

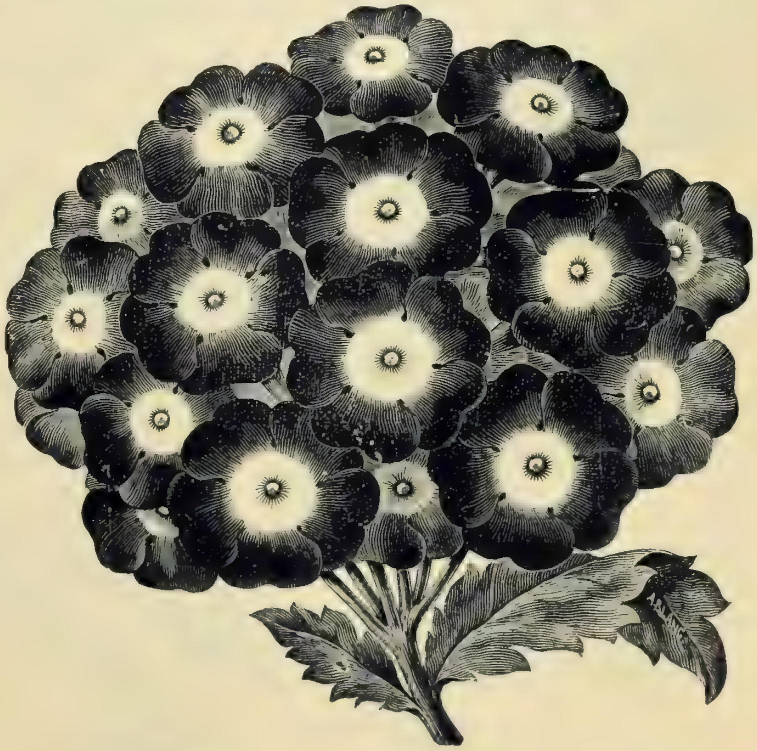
Conchiflora—Yellow and orange, with dark spots.
Pavonia—Scarlet, with crimson spots.
Each, 10 cts. Per doz., 75 cts.
Grandiflora Alba—White........................25



VIOLETS.

Double sweet-scented varieties.

Marie Louise—Dark blue.
Neapolitan—Light blue.
Swanley White—A sport from the well-known Marie Louise. We can say that it is in every way equal to its parent, having the same growth, the same freedom of flowering, the same perfume, and the individual flowers are equally as large and of the purest white. (See cut.)
Each, 10 cts.; per doz., $1.00



VERBENAS.

We have an extra choice collection of named varieties. Each, 10 cts.; per doz., 75 cts.; 50 for $2.50; 100 for $5.00; our own selection.

Seedling Verbenas—Grown from our choicest seed, amongst which will be found all varieties of colors. Each, 10 cts.; per doz., 75 cts.; 50 for $2.50; 100 for $4.50.

VINCA.

Rosea and Alba—Each...........................25

VINCA—Trailing Myrtle.

Variegated. Each, 10 to 25 cts; per doz.; $1.00 to 2.00

FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

Although we were not the first to build greenhouses and engage in the pot culture of plants in Milwaukee, we believe we can justly lay claim to the honor of being the first to build greenhouses ***especially and exclusively for the cultivation of plants for their cut flowers only.*** Our ranges of greenhouses have all been especially built for the purposes for which they are employed—some for pot plants of the several kinds, others for plants in pots, beds or benches, according to their requirements, for the production of flowers. Furthermore, we stand the ***acknowledged pioneers*** in our city of that system of conducting a floral business, which has for its object the ***keeping and preserving of cut flowers*** in such quantities as the demand may warrant, in a store convenient to customers, to telegraph and express offices, instead of at the greenhouses only, which are usually a considerable distance from the business center. The establishment of such a business was no venture on our part; we were well aware of its advantages, and we knew it was needed in Milwaukee. The success of our enterprise only emphatically proved the correctness of our suppositions. We can keep and always have in our store ***the choicest flowers in cultivation,*** and just as fresh and fragrant as if but a moment before they had been cut off the plants which produced them.

UNEQUALED ADVANTAGES.

These must be apparent on a moment's consideration, and oftentimes, in fact every day, are experienced and fully appreciated by our customers. Our store being central, city customers can conveniently call and order their flowers — they may even take them with them and be delayed but a few minutes — or a telephone message will ensure ***prompt delivery*** of the flowers at their place of residence. The ***POST OFFICE*** is in the same block, and the ***TELEGRAPH*** and ***EXPRESS*** offices are but one block distant from our store, affording every facility for speedy delivery to us of country orders, and an equally prompt dispatch of the goods ordered.

TELEPHONE messages are ***received direct*** in our office, as we have telephone communication with the ***EXCHANGE.*** ***TELEGRAPH*** messages are also transmitted to us by the same means to save time.

INCREASED FACILITIES.

The purchase of our new and commodious store, 312 Broadway, and the removal to it of our ***SEED, BULB*** and general supply business, enables us to carry out the plan we have long contemplated, that of devoting the old store ***exclusively*** to the ***CUT FLOWER TRADE.*** We have now more room to carry on the trade and add to our facilities and our staff of men for the prompt dispatch of business in that line.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Some time ago the florists of our city became impressed with the idea that a ***FLOWER COMMISSION BUSINESS*** established in the city, would be a benefit to themselves and to all interested within many miles of Milwaukee. It was finally decided to engage in the business, and we were solicited to take the management of it. On the first of November last we were prepared to receive consignments. The success of the undertaking has been very satisfactory. Large quantities of the very choicest flowers are being daily received from all quarters, and we are happy to say that we have been enabled to make excellent returns. It was reasonably expected that such a market, liberally patronized by the growers of choice flowers, would undoubtedly become recognized by the trade and the lovers of flowers throughout the entire Northwest, within reasonable distance, as the best place to send for flowers, as occasion requires. The expectations are being fully realized.

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF PACKING.

Our long and extensive experience in the shipping of flowers has afforded us excellent opportunities for testing the various plans adopted in the packing of these fragile and delicate articles, so as to ensure their safe arrival at distant points, at all seasons of the year. The systems we adopt, according to the season, are of such a perfect nature that we can send the most delicate flowers even across our continent, and have them retain their freshness and fragrance.

REASONABLE PRICES are guaranteed.

ESTIMATES on extensive decorations cheerfully furnished on application.

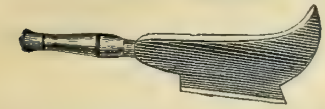
WE MANUFACTURE our own wire designs, and especially give our attention to the getting up of original designs suitable to particular occasions. We carry a large assorted stock of straw, willow and other floral designs, all of the latest and most original patterns.

SUNDRIES.

APHICIDE.

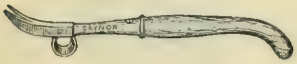
For applying insecticides in liquid form; each.... 50

BILL HOOK.



Each 1.50

DOCK LIFTER.



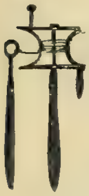
A very useful tool for weeding lawns.

Each, 75 cents and........ .. 1.00

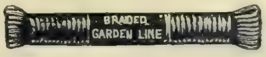
DIBBERS.

Each....... .. 50

GARDEN LINE REELS.

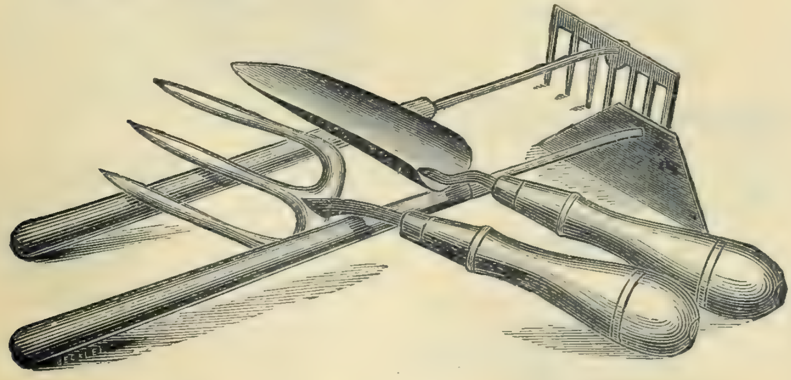


Garden Line Reels........ 75



Garden Line, 100 feet, braided........ 65

FLORAL SETS.

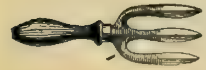


In boxes, small set of 4 pieces... 60

FLORAL CEMENT.

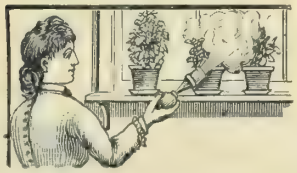
Per bottle .. 50

FORKS.



Forks, hand weeding, cast iron	10
Forks, hand weeding, imported steel	50
Forks, hand weeding, solid steel, new pattern	75
" 4 prongs, long handle	1.50

FUMIGATORS.



Ives' hand, with rubber bulb; each.............. 50

GLASS CUTTER

And Glazing Tool.................... 10

GARDEN HOSE.

Prices on application.

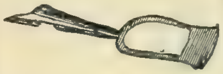
GRAFTING WAX.

Per lb............ 40

SICKLES.

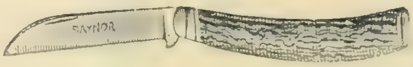
Grass Hooks (Sickles), small	50
" " " medium	60
" " " large	75

HOES.

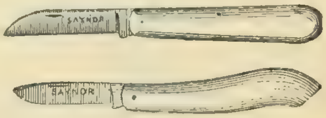


Scuffle, 3½ inches	40
" 5 "	55
" 6 "	65
" 7 "	75
" 8 "	80
Draw, 5 inches	50
" 6 "	60
" 7 "	80

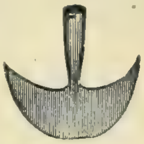
KNIVES.



Pruning, single blade, each	$1.00, 1 50, 1.75
" two-bladed	2.00
Knives, Pruning (English stag handle), best quality	1.50
" " English, 2 blades	2.00
" " (American Cocoa handle, iron-cap)	1.00
" " and budding combined	1.25



Knives, Budding (English ivory handle)	1.25
" " " cocoa "	1.00

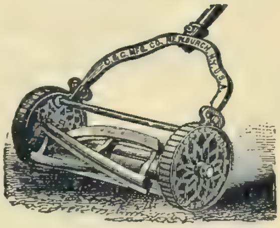


Asparagus Knives	2.00
Grass Edging Knives (English): 8 inches, $1.25; 9 inches, $1.50; 10 inches	1.65
Handles, extra	10

LABELS.

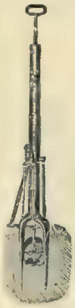
Pot, 4 inches, painted; 15 cts. per 100; per 1,000....1.00

LAWN MOWERS.


C. & C. MFG. CO. NEWBURGH N.Y. U.S.A.

The lowest prices on application.

THE ISBELL MOLE TRAP.



(IT NEVER FAILS.)

This trap is acknowledged by all who have given it a trial, as the best device ever invented for the purpose. When properly set, it never allows the mole to escape, and no skill is required in setting it.

Each.......... ..2.00

POT COVERS.

Imported Fancy Papier Mache: No. 1, each, 15 cts.; per doz., $1.50; No. 2, each, 20 cts; per doz......2.00

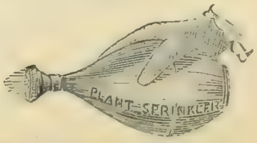
PLANT STAKES.

Cane, per 100.............. ....1.00

PAPER.

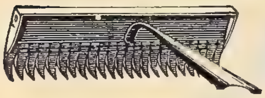
Tissue, per ream	1.50
Manilla, per lb	12
Waxed manilla, 100 sheets, $1.50; per ream	5.00

RUBBER PLANT-SPRINKLER.



Scollay's, each $1.00; by mail	1.25
" Rubber Putty Distributor	1.25

RAKES.



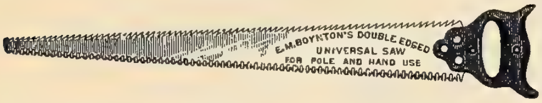
DAISY RAKE.

Lawn, Davies' steel wire	75
“ Daisy (English)	3.00
Steel, Garden, 6 teeth	25
“ “ 8 “	30
“ “ 10 “	35

RAFFIA.

For tying; per lb	50

SAWS.

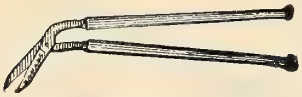

E. M. BOYNTON'S DOUBLE EDGED
UNIVERSAL SAW
FOR POLE AND HAND USE

Lightning Pruning, 18-inch	1.00
Pruning Saw and Chisel combined	1.25

SCYTHES.

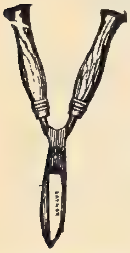
Scythes, English lawn, 36-inch	1.50
“ Snaths, each	75
“ Stones, round Talacre, each	15

SHEARS.



Shears, Border, 8-inch, each	2.50
“ “ 9-inch, “	2.75
“ “ 10-inch, “	3.00

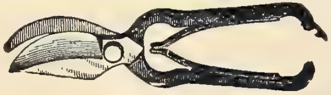
With wheel, 50 cts. extra.



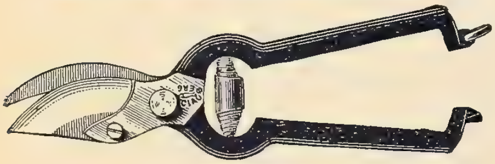
Shear, Hedge, 8-inch	2.00
“ “ 9-inch	2.25
“ “ 10-inch	2.50

With notch to prevent slipping when cutting large branches, 25 cts. extra.

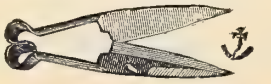
Shears, Lopping, medium	2.50
“ “ large	3.00
“ Pruning, Improved, small	1.50
“ “ medium	1.75
“ “ large	2.00
Shears, Pruning, small, for trimming Roses	75



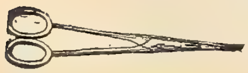
Shears, Pruning, solid steel, improved spring	1.50



Shears, Pruning, Best English, 8 inches, $2.50; 9 inches	3.00
Shears, Lawn, with two wheels, 8 inches, $3.00; 9 inches, $3.25; 10 inches	3.50



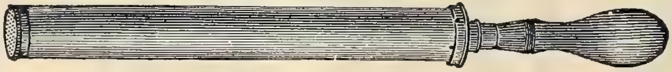
Shears, Sheep, with bent handle	1.25
“ Flower Gatherers, small, nickel plated	50
“ “ “ 6-inch, “ “	1.50



Shears, Grape Thinning, nickel plated	1.50
Shears, Grape Thinning, bright steel blades	75

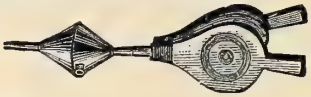
SYRINGES—Brass.

American Improved Syringe, 12½ inches long; diameter, 1$\frac{5}{16}$. Unpolished.



Syringes, Brass, No. 1, 12½x1 5-16, one spray	2.00
“ “ No. 2, 13½x1 5-16, two sprays and one stream	3.50
“ “ No. 3, 16x1¼, two sprays and one stream	4.00
“ “ No. 5, 18x1½, two sprays and one stream, best for greenhouses	4.50
“ “ No. 6, 18x1½, two sprays and one stream, patent valves	5.50
“ “ No. 7, same as No. 5, with knuckle joint	8.00

SULPHUR BELLOWS.



Each, $1.25 and	1.50

THERMOMETERS.

Thermometers, wood case, 50 cts. and	75
“ tin japanned	15
“ iron case	1.00

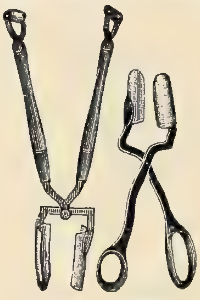
TIN FOIL.

Per lb	25

TOOTH PICKS.

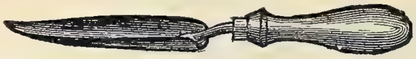
Best hardwood, double pointed, box, 10 cts.; 12 boxes	1.00

AVERY TRANSPLANTER.



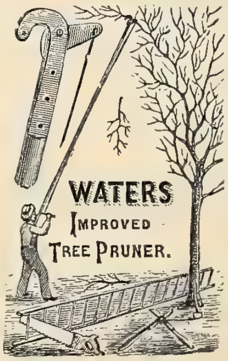
$2.00 50 cts.

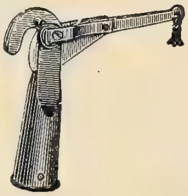
TROWELS.



Trowels, American, each: 5-inch, 10 cts.; 6-inch	20
“ English steel, each: 6-inch, 50 cts.; 7-inch	75
“ Solid steel, 7-inch	1.00

TREE PRUNERS.



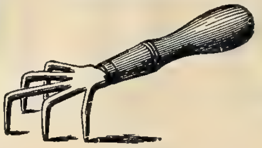


8-foot pole	2.25
10-foot pole	2.50
Telegraph, without handles	2.00
Extra knives, each	25

TWEEZERS.

For arranging flowers, 6-inch	25

EXCELSIOR WEEDER.



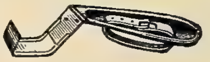
An implement that can be used to advantage among small and tender plants.

Price, each	25
“ “ by mail	35

NOYES' WEEDER.

Price, each	35

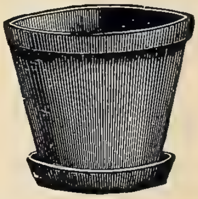
LANG'S HAND WEEDER.



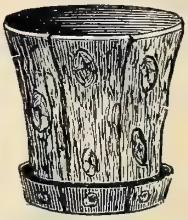
Gives perfect use to the hand for pulling weeds and thinning plants without laying down the tool.

Price, each	25
“ “ by mail	30

FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS.



	Per 100.
Flower Pots, 3 inch diameter	2.00
“ 4 “ “	3.00
“ 5 “ “	3.50
“ 6 “ “	5.00
“ 7 “ “	8.00
“ 8 “ “	12.00
“ 9 “ “	16.00
Saucers, 3 inch diameter	1.00
“ 4 “ “	1.50
“ 5 “ “	2.00
“ 6 “ “	2.50
“ 7 “ “	3.50
“ 8 “ “	5.00
“ 9 “ “	6.00

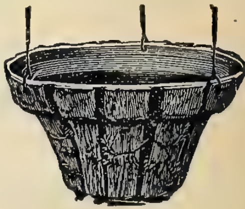


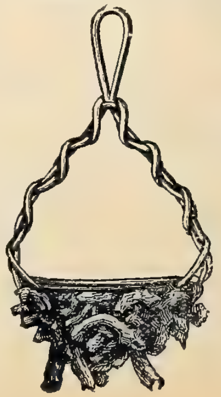
RUSTIC FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS.

Large assortment. 4½ inches to 15 inches; each 20 cts. to 1.00

TERRA COTTA RUSTIC HANGING BASKETS.

Large assortment. 8 inches to 12 inches in diameter; each 25 cts. to 1.00





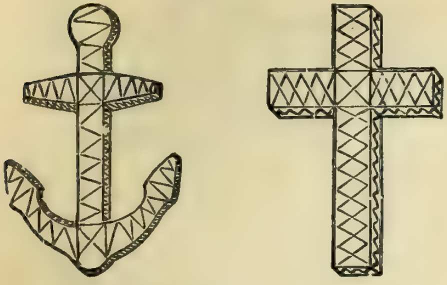
WOODEN RUSTIC HANGING BASKETS.

These are put up strong and substantial; each $1.00 to 1.50

WIRE HANGING BASKETS.

10 inches in diameter, each	35
12 " " "	50

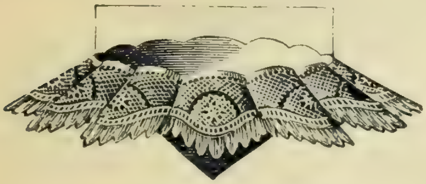
WIRE DESIGNS.



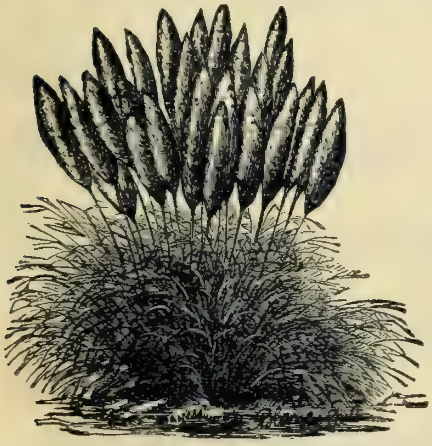
Wire designs of every description.

DOVES.

Good Birds, each $3.00 and	5.00
Turtle Doves, each	5.00



BOUQUET PAPERS.



PAMPAS PLUMES.

Each	10 cts. to 25

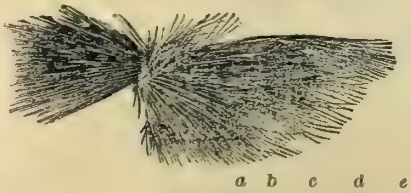
ORNAMENTAL GRASSES IN VARIETY.

$1.00 to $2.00 per pound.

CAPE FLOWERS.

Dried Cape Flowers, white, per doz	20
" " " colored "	25

WHEAT SHEAVES.



	a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*
Flat Sheaf	.50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50
			a	*b*	*c*
Standing Sheaf, solid			1.00	1.25	1.50

WREATHS.

Made of Cape Flowers and handsome artificial flowers, each, $1.00 to	3.00

FAIRY FLOWERS.

Pure white, per doz	30
Colored, per doz	40

SPHAGNUM MOSS.

Bushel, 50 cts.; bale	3.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Immortelles, every shade, per bunch	50
French Green Moss, per packet, 15 cts. and	25
Dried Sea Moss, Green, per bunch	25
" " " Natural color, per bunch	20

* * *

FERTILIZERS.

PURE BONE MEAL.

Our Bone Meal is ground fine, and is of great value mixed with soil for potting purposes, for which one part of meal to fifty of soil is about the right proportion. It is invaluable for top-dressing lawns; 5-pound package, 30 cts.; 10-pound package, 50 cts.; 25-pound package, $1.00; 50 pounds, $1.50; 100 pounds, $2.75; 200-pound bag, $5.00.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

Guano is one of the best and most powerful stimulants for plants and growing crops. One pound of Guano to twenty gallons of water will be sufficiently strong for a single watering each week, and more efficient than repeated waterings with weaker solutions. Per lb., 10 cts.; 12 lbs., $1.00; 25 lbs., $2.00; per bag of 200 lbs., 4 cts. per lb. Prices per ton on application.

BOWKER'S PLANT FOOD.

In packets; each, 20 cts. and	35

* * *

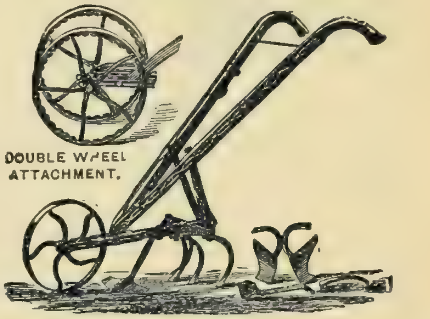
INSECT DESTROYER.

Gishurst's Compound, package	50
Fir Tree Oil, pint 75 cts.; quart	1.50
Flowers of Sulphur, pound	20
Hellebore, pound	50
Paris Green, pound	25
Slug Shot, pound, 5 cts.; 100 pounds	4.00
Tobacco Dust, pound	10
Tobacco Stems, pound, 3 cts.; barrel	1.00
Whale Oil Soap, pound	25
Dr. Wolf's Soap, package	25
Persian Insect Powder, pound	50

IMPLEMENTS.

THE GEM OF THE GARDEN.

Wheel Hoe and Cultivator.


DOUBLE WHEEL ATTACHMENT.

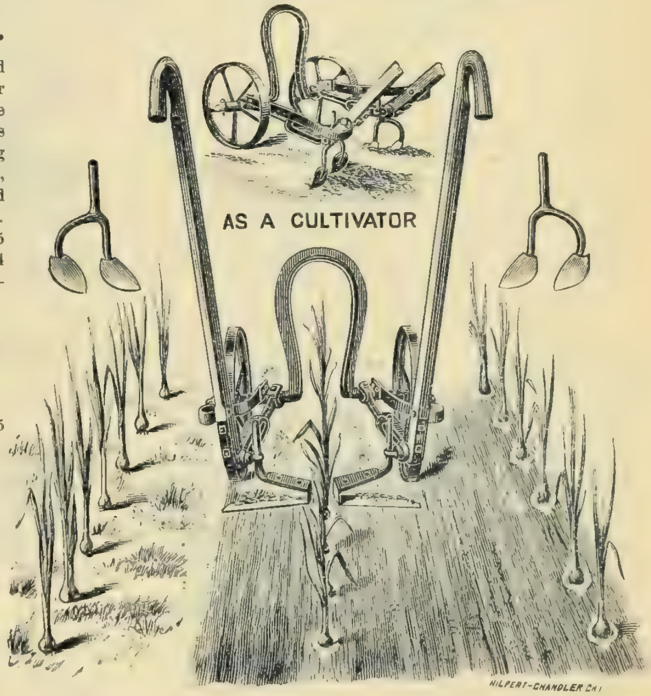
As lately improved, we can offer the above implement to gardeners and others with the assurance that it is fully up to the times, and the most effective and convenient tool of the kind yet introduced.

Its equipment consists of two scuffle hoes, 4½ and 9 inches in width, five steel teeth and two plows—right and left hand.

Price, boxed, $5.00.

With double wheel attachment and two extra steel blades (shown at point A in cut), which we furnish with the complete single wheel machine for $7.00.

McGEE CULTIVATOR.



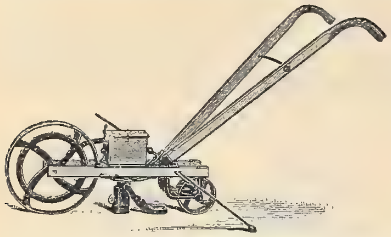
AS A HOE

This we believe is one of the best implements ever introduced for the market gardener. As the cut shows, it has two wheels connected by an arch, to the rear of which short beams are attached, to which the handles and cultivators, etc., are connected. With each tool there is a pair of knives that operate as hoes, and a pair of cultivators. These attach to the beam by means of an eye bolt and adjust forward and backward on the beam to any angle with the plants and surface of the ground.

The adjustment to and from the row is accomplished instantly by means of the springs, which at the same time keep the knives or cultivators under control and protect the plants.

Price, $6.00.

A. H. MATTHEWS' SEED DRILL.

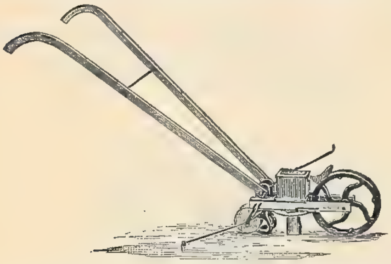


Some of the features of the older drills that have been proved good are retained in this new drill, while the weak and defective points are discarded.

Among the entirely new features should be named: Horizontal indicator, with the name of each in plain sight and a perforated seed dial, with pointers showing holes to be used for each kind of seed. Wrought iron markers, of one piece, easily adjusted and arranged with sliding weight for marking, and can be operated entirely by the foot. New shut-off attachment. This connects a small slide beneath the hopper by a chain and ring along the handle to the hand of the operator; by this the dropping of seed can be instantly stopped. By dropping the ring the seed spout is again opened. Adjustable handles to suit a boy or man. The dial can also be turned to shut off seed entirely.

Price, $10 00.

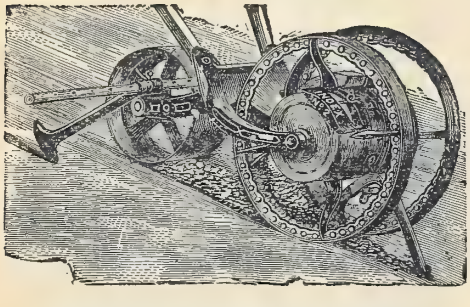
LITTLE GEM SEED DRILL.



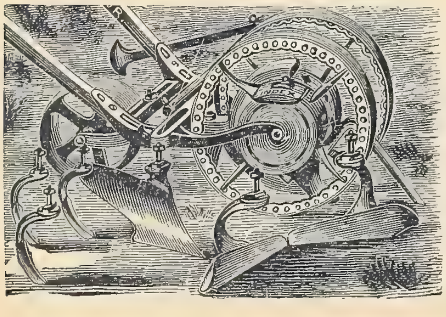
The "Little Gem" will make the drill, drop and cover all the seeds, such as Turnip, Carrot, Sage, Spinnach, Onion, Parsnip, Beet, etc., and mark the next row as perfectly as the best twelve dollar drills, and yet it costs only half the price. It weighs only 20 pounds.

Price, $6.00.

PLANET JR. DRILL.



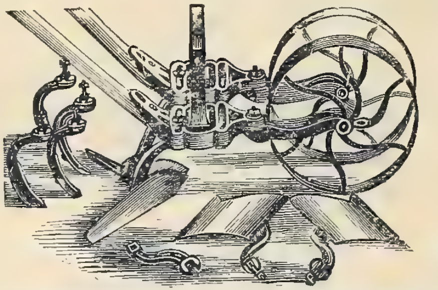
PLANET JR. NO. 2 DRILL.



Planet Jr. Combined Drill, Wheel Hoe, Wheel Cultivator and Wheel Plow—Holds one quart. It has a finely adjustable spring brass seed reservoir, and an adjustable plow between the carrying and covering wheels, the new permanent seed index, the cleaner and marker, all combining to make a perfect tool. As a Plow, it opens furrows, covers them, hills, plows to and from, etc., etc. As a Hoe, it works safely and closely to and from both sides of the row at once, or between rows as plants become larger, working all rows from eight to sixteen inches wide at one passage. As a Cultivator, it is admirably adapted to deep mellowing of the soil. The blades are tempered and polished steel.

Each	12.00
Planet Jr., No. 2 Drill, packed	10.00

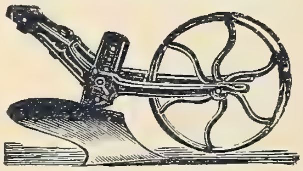
DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, WHEEL CULTIVATOR AND WHEEL PLOW.



The hoes cut from six to sixteen inches wide, and can be used to throw to or from the row, working both sides of the row at once. The plows are useful in weedy crops, in opening furrows, covering and hilling. The wheels are adjustable in height and can be set four, seven or ten inches apart. The tool is light, firm, strong, quickly set and easily managed.

Price, boxed, $8.00.

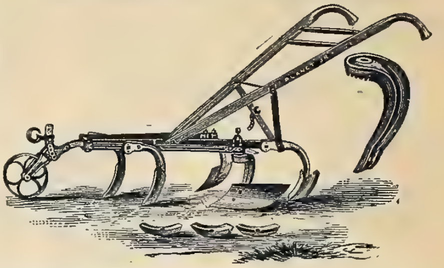
THE "FIRE-FLY" WHEEL GARDEN PLOW.



This tool can be quickly adjusted to work shallow or deep. It takes the place of the horse and plow, or cultivator, requiring no wide headlands to turn on, and is invaluable during all the gardening season.

Price reduced to 3.00

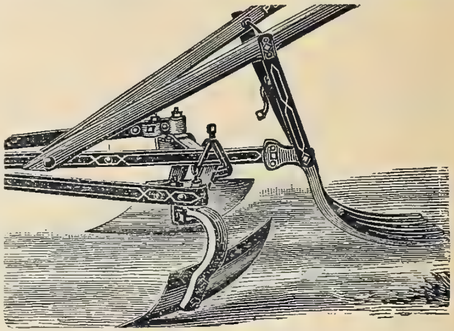
CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.



This cut shows the Horse Hoe as arranged for general cultivation and plowing of crops, in which shape it is perhaps most useful. The frame can be closed to five inches, or opened to twenty-four, and the side teeth set at any exact angle desired.

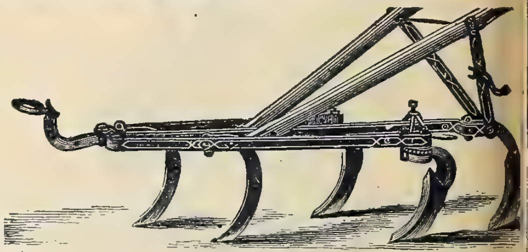
Price 13.25

Planet Jr. Horse Hoe with Rake Covering Attachment



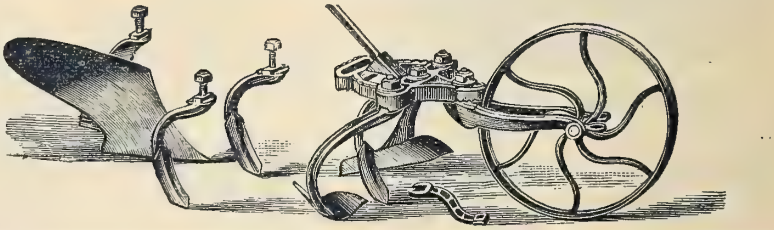
Price	13.25
Rake extra	1.50

Planet Jr. Hollow Steel Standard Plain Cultivator.



Price 8.00

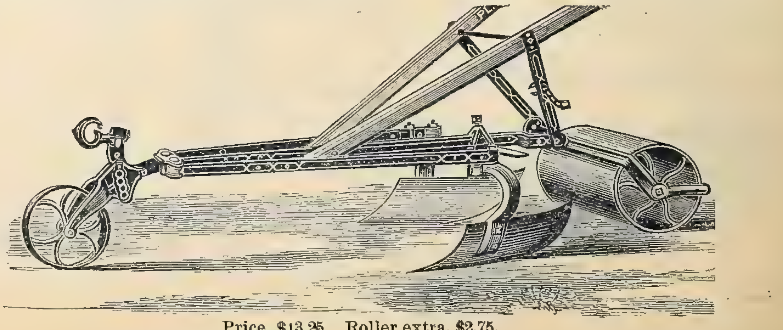
THE "FIRE-FLY" SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW COMBINED.



The handle is stiff iron, and the whole tool is light and strong, and capable of standing hard usage for years.

Price, boxed, $4.50.

PLANET JR. HORSE HOE WITH COVERING ATTACHMENT.



Price, $13.25. Roller extra, $2.75.

Hardy Shrubs & Vines.

Althea, or Rose of Sharon—Half hardy shrub, requiring a little protection in winter; blooms early in fall when scarcely any other tree or shrub is in flower......50

Almond, Flowering—A beautiful, delicate little shrub with double red, pink and white flowers......50

Ampelopsis Quinquifolia—The Virginia creeper......25

Ampelopsis Veitchii—A beautiful climber, having miniature foliage; perfectly hardy in the Eastern States, but requiring some protection in the North during winter; each......25

Berberry—Foliage dark purple......50

Honeysuckle—Upright, a well-known shrub with bright pink and white flowers......25

Honeysuckle, Fragrant—A good climber, with red and pale yellow flowers. Very fragrant and blooms constantly throughout the summer......25

Honeysuckle, Monthly, Scarlet—Also a good climber, constantly covered with showy scarlet flowers from June to November......25

Lilac—Well-known, hardy shrubs, bearing a profusion of large, showy, fragrant blossoms, white and purple......25

Pæonies—Perfectly hardy plants of the easiest culture, and such free bloomers that they are always highly prized. They will succeed well in any ordinary garden soil. May be planted either in spring or fall. A variety of colors. Each......25

Pyrus Japonica, or Japan Quince—One of our best summer flowering shrubs; bears a profusion of bright scarlet flowers......50

Snowball—Well known and always satisfactory..25

Syringa (Mock Orange)—The Syringa is one of the most desirable shrubs. Its very fragrant, large, white blossoms make it a universal favorite. It is perfectly hardy......50

Weigelia Rosea—One of the best summer flowering shrubs we have, bearing a profusion of fine rose-colored flowers......50

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

CABBAGE.

Currie's Early Market	60c per 100
Early Wakefield	50c per 100
Henderson's Summer	60c per 100
Premium Flat Dutch	50c per 100
Fottler's Brunswick	50c per 100
Red Pickling	60c per 100
Dwarf Ulm Savoy	50c per 100

CAULIFLOWER.

Selected Dwarf Erfurt	$1.00 per 100
Snowball	1.00 per 100
Early Paris	.75 per 100
Lenormand's	.75 per 100

CELERY.

Henderson's Half Dwarf	40c per 100
Golden Dwarf	40c per 100
White Plume	50c per 100
Celeriac	50c per 100

TOMATO.

Early Mayflower	50c per 100
Livingston's Favorite	50c per 100
Livingston's Perfection	50c per 100
Acme	50c per 100
Trophy	50c per 100
Transplanted Strong Plants	25c per doz.

Small Fruit Plants.

BLACKBERRIES.

Ancient Briton—Hardy and productive fruit, good size, good for table use.

Price, $1.50 per doz.; $8.00 per 100.

CURRANTS.

Black Maples—A black variety; large and productive.

Cherry—Dark red; very large and productive.

Versailles—Resembles the Cherry; very large and productive.

White Grape—The best table variety; large and of fine flavor; very productive.

Strong two-year-old plants; price, each, 20 cts.; per doz., $2.00.

GRAPES.

Concord—A large, handsome Grape; early, hardy and productive.

Delaware—Of excellent flavor, the bunches and berries are small, light and very hardy.

Martha—Fruit white, medium sized bunches; ripens early; hardy and productive.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 9)—Medium-sized bunches; color light bronze; berries fair size and of good quality.

Strong, two-year-old plants. Price, 40 cts. each; $4.00 per dozen.

RASPBERRIES.

Hansell—Bright red; early and productive; $1.50 per dozen; $10.00 per 100.

Rancocas—A new, early, Red Raspberry, originated with the originator of the Hansell. It is very like the Hansell in all respects; it is perhaps a stronger grower, even more prolific. It ripens its entire crop in a remarkably short period (in a week or ten days), and is certainly a very valuable fruit. It is pre eminently a market variety. Price, 30 cts. each; $3.00 per dozen; $18.00 per 100.

STRAWBERRIES.

Wilson's Albany—Very productive.

Crescent Seedling—Hardy and productive.

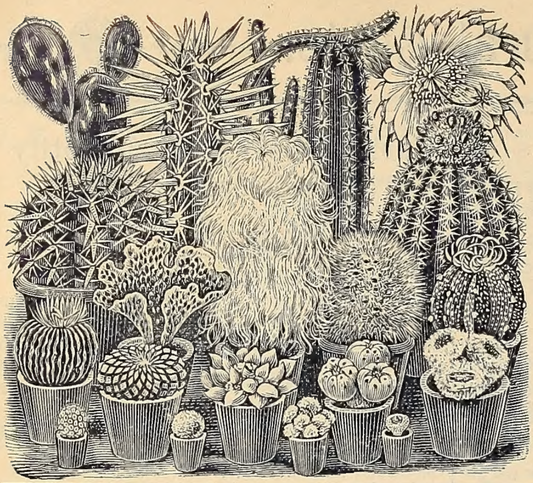
Price, 50 cts. per dozen; $1.50 per 100.

Table Showing the Quantity of Seeds usually sown upon an Acre.

Beans, Dwarf, in drill	1½ bus.
Beans, Pole, in hills	10 to 12 qts.
Beets, in drills	5 to 6 lbs.
Cabbage, in beds to transplant	¼ to ⅓ lb.
Carrot, in drills	3 to 4 lbs.
Clover, White, alone	12 to 15 lbs.
Clover, Lucerne or Alfalfa	20 lbs.
Corn, in hills	8 to 10 qts.
Corn, for soiling	3 bus.
Cucumber, in hills	2 lbs.
Grass, Kentucky Blue	3 bus.
Grass, Orchard	3 bus.
Grass, Mixed Lawn	3 bus.
Mustard, broadcast	½ bus.
Melon, Musk, in hills	2 to 3 lbs.
Melon, Water, in hills	4 to 5 lbs.
Onion, in drills	5 to 8 lbs.
Onion, for Sets, in drills	50 lbs.
Onion Sets, in drills	6 to 12 bus.
Parsnips, in drills	4 to 6 lbs.
Peas, in drills	1½ to 2 bus.
Peas, broadcast	3 bus.
Potato, cut tubers	10 bus.
Pumpkin, in hills	3 to 4 lbs.
Radish, in drills	8 to 10 lbs.
Rye, broadcast	1½ to 2 bus.
Sage, in drills	8 to 10 lbs.
Salsify, in drills	8 to 10 lbs.
Spinach, in drills	10 lbs.
Squash (bush variety), in hills	4 to 6 lbs.
Squash (running varieties), in hills	3 to 4 lbs.
Tomato, to transplant	¼ lb.
Turnip, in drills	1½ to 2 lbs.
Turnip, broadcast	3 to 4 lbs.

Quantity of Seeds required for a given Number of Plants, Number of Hills or Length of Drills.

Asparagus	1 oz. to 60 ft. of drill.
Beet	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill.
Beans, Dwarf	1 qt. to 100 ft. of drill.
Beans, Pole	1 qt. to 150 hills.
Carrot	1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill.
Cucumber	1 oz. to 50 hills.
Corn	1 qt. to 200 hills.
Dandelion	1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill.
Endive	1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill.
Leek	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.
Melon, Water	1 oz. to 30 hills.
Melon, Musk	1 oz. to 60 hills.
Okra	1 oz. to 40 ft. of drill.
Onion	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.
Onion Sets, small	1 qt. to 40 ft. of drill.
Parsley	1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill.
Parsnip	1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill.
Peas	1 qt. to 100 ft. of drill.
Pumpkin	1 oz. to 40 hills.
Radish	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.
Salsify	1 oz. to 70 ft. of drill.
Spinach	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.
Squash, Early	1 oz. to 50 hills.
Squash, Marrow	1 oz. to 20 hills.
Turnip	1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill.
Cabbage	1 oz. to 2,000 plants.
Cauliflower	1 oz. to 2,000 plants.
Celery	1 oz. to 3,000 plants.
Egg Plant	1 oz. to 1,000 plants.
Lettuce	1 oz. to 3.000 plants.
Pepper	1 oz. to 1,000 plants.
Tomato	1 oz. to 1,500 plants.



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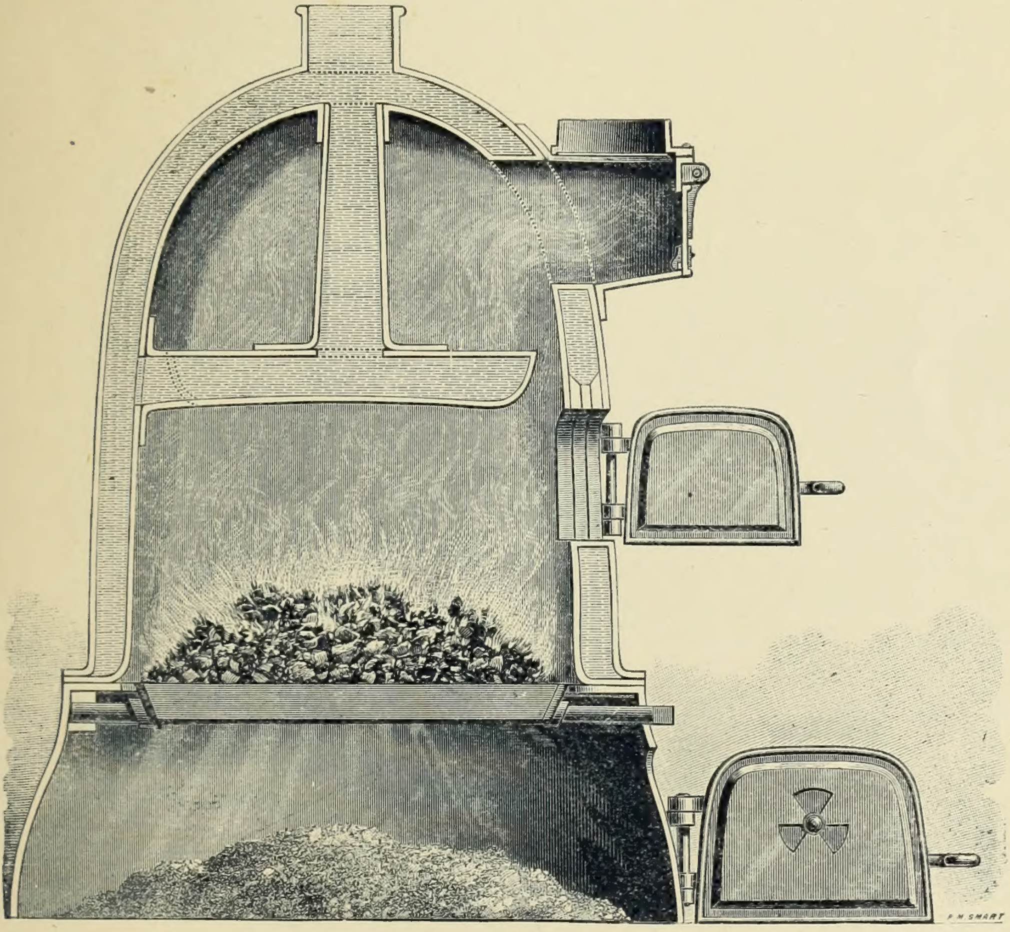
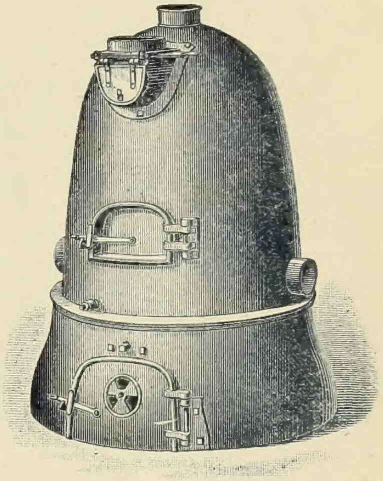


Sectional View.



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